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BOWEN AND BEECHER.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT FROM MR. HENRY E. BOWEN.

HE SPEAKS IN DEFENSE OF HIS FATHER—A SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT OF BEECHER—THE CAUSE OF HIS HOSTILITY TO BOWEN—TREACHERY, AND FALSE CHARGES—BEECHER'S ADVISERS—MR. BOWEN READY FOR BATTLE—VARIOUS FACTS OF INTEREST.

We give below a remarkable statement made to one of our reporters by Mr. Henry E. Bowen, eldest son of Mr. Henry C. Bowen. He gives a brief history of his father's troubles with Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church, the causes which led thereto, the persistent efforts made to crush him, and in connection with the suit now pending in Brooklyn he gives some interesting facts, all of which will, we have no doubt, be read with interest. Mr. Henry E. Bowen is about thirty years of age, and was formerly publisher and part owner of the Brooklyn *Union*, while it was under the Bowen management. He and the other members of his family have long felt the injustice of the course which has been for years pursued by Plymouth Church toward their father. Mr. Bowen senior has repeatedly challenged Plymouth Church to meet him in open warfare, but the challenge has never been accepted. They have tried to stab him in the dark, knowing that Mr. Bowen could not retaliate without breaking his word of honor, and without bringing, possibly, disgrace and dishonor upon many families of respectability in Plymouth Church. Mr. Bowen, Sr., has persistently refused to give any information to the public respecting his difficulties with Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church, but his eldest son, who possesses the confidence of his father, and who has a general knowledge of the facts, has been found to be disposed to talk upon the subject. At our reporter's request, he consented to give a general outline of the case to vindicate his father from the attacks made upon him by Beecher's counsel during the present trial. In view of the facts stated by Mr. Bowen, few will be found to believe that Tilton's suit against Beecher will end what is known as the Brooklyn scandal. Plymouth Church has a greater skeleton in the cupboard than that brought to light by Tilton, and it depends upon Henry C. Bowen whether that skeleton shall see the light of day.

WHAT MR. HENRY E. BOWEN SAYS.

The following is the conversation which our reporter had with Mr. Bowen:

Reporter—Mr. Bowen, I should like to ask you a few questions regarding the scandal. It is generally supposed that you know a good deal about the matter, and that you are in possession of many facts which, if given to the public, would throw light upon the subject. I shall therefore feel obliged if you will be good enough to communicate to me such information as you may feel at liberty to make public.

Mr. Bowen—What I know I am not afraid to proclaim on the house-tops. The whole course of Plymouth Church in this matter has been mean and contemptible, from beginning to end, and—I say this without qualification—they have treated my father most abominably, and without one particle of justice or reason, and the time is not far distant when that Church will most sincerely regret its course toward my father. I do not profess to know bottom facts in this scandal case, but I know enough to convince me that my father knows what he is about, and in the end he will be triumphantly vindicated. He does not propose to break his word or commit perjury, even if others do. He does not believe in the Tracy doctrine that lying is justifiable.

HIS FATHER NOT THE AUTHOR OF THE SCANDAL.

Reporter—It is asserted by Beecher's lawyers and some others that your father is the author and originator of the scandal. How is that?

Mr. Bowen—That is all nonsense. If that were so my father would have been sued for libel and arrested long ago. Do you believe he or any other man outside of the lunatic asylum would deliberately coin such a story? It is too ridiculous to think of for an instant. My father is not a busy-body; he minds his own business. I never knew him to take a single step out of his house or out of his track to seek gossip or scandal. Plymouth Church tried two years ago to make out that he had done so, but they utterly failed. The whole story is a base lie.

HOW BOWEN WAS MADE THE DEPOSITARY OF SECRETS.

My father, continued Mr. Bowen, has often been called upon, especially by persons connected with Plymouth Church, in trouble of all sorts, and that is the way he got mixed up in this case. When a man or a woman in the church comes to him for advice, he does not rudely thrust them out of doors, but he listens attentively to what they have to say. I know of a great many interesting cases where he has rendered important and timely service in that way. When he listens to the confidential talk of any one in trouble, it would be mean and dishonorable for him to go into the streets, or even to a church committee, or into court, and offer to divulge what was said to him. He is not that kind of man.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES WITH BEECHER.

Reporter—Has your father ever had any business difficulties with Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Bowen—Yes; he has had several of them, and some of them were of a serious character, too. He was most shamefully treated by Beecher in one case. Beecher, it seems, went about the congregation telling some of the leading men that my father owed him money. He showed statements and papers to convince them that such was the fact. He did not come to my father and make a claim directly, as he ought to have done. The matter, however, was finally brought to my father's attention by Mr. Charles Gould, now deceased, who was one of the persons to whom Beecher told the slanderous story. Mr. Gould asked Mr. Beecher if he had ever been to my father to present the claim. Mr. Beecher said, "No." "Then you ought to do so at once," said Mr. Gould. It was finally agreed that Mr. Gould should present the case to my father. Mr. Gould was a playmate, and I think was in college with Mr. Beecher. They were both born in Litchfield, Conn. Gould was a sharp, clear-headed lawyer, and a first rate-business man. At one time I believe he was President of the New-York Stock Exchange. My father also knew him well. When he called and stated the facts as presented by Beecher, my father was perfectly astounded at the character of the charge. He was almost if not quite mad about it, for he knew he did not owe Beecher a cent. My father on the spot said: "Now, Mr. Gould, I insist that you shall take this matter in hand yourself, examine all of the facts, and if I owe Mr. Beecher, I will promptly pay him; but you must get Mr. Beecher to consent to this in writing, or I will not move an inch." "That is fair," said Mr. Gould, "and while I don't seek to act as an arbitrator between you, I will do so to stop the talk that is being made." Mr. Gould subsequently got Mr. Beecher's consent in writing, and what do you think was the result? I will tell you. Mr. Gould brought in a verdict in writing that Beecher owed to, and should pay my father $1,000, and he paid it. Mr. Gould stated that the exact amount due was something about $1,300, but that he had decided, as Beecher at that time was a poor man, to lump the amount, and make it the even $1,000. My father keeps papers, as the court and the lawyers found out several weeks ago, and he has Mr. Gould's written award and all the papers in the case. But the best of the story remains to be told. My father insisted, and so did Mr. Gould, that Mr. Beecher should go to every man he had spoken to and retract all his abominable slanders, and Beecher did it, at least he promised to do it. Just look at this infamous business. Suppose I had a claim against A. T. Stewart or my grocer for an error in a bill, would it not be my duty to present a claim and ask either for a correction or explanation? It strikes me that any sensible man would do this, if he had ever read the Golden Rule. Mr. Gould often spoke of this matter to my father afterward, and said Mr. Beecher had done very wrong.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST BEECHER.

Reporter—Did your father ever have any other business troubles with Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Bowen—Yes, a good many, and they were all of a very mean character. I will mention one. Mr. Beecher took up a collection one Sabbath evening in the church during the war, for sanitary purposes, and then sent over to my father's store and bought goods at less than cost prices, promising to pay the bills on presentation. My father, by the way, had nothing to do with the matter personally. It was Mr. Anthony Gilkison, of Brooklyn, his partner, who had charge of that branch of the business of Bowen, Holmes & Co. at the time. My uncle Edward E. Bowen sold the goods for cash, as already stated, and so reported the sale. When the goods were delivered the money could not be obtained, the messenger was told that the goods might be charged to Mr. Beecher, that he, Mr. Beecher, would allow the amount the following January in settlement with the *Independent*, with which the firm, as such had nothing to do, although two out of the six partners of that firm did have an interest in it. Well, after much trouble the money contributed by the church for the purpose stated was received, and the goods delivered.

PLYMOUTH COLLECTION.

I can tell you of another of Mr. Beecher's business transactions. When the hymn book called "Plymouth Collection" was prepared, Mr. Beecher employed his brother Charles, John Zundel, and Mr. H. E. Mathews for a long time, and then engaged Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co to publish the book. A large bill in the aggregate was contracted, which he wanted, of course, some one else to pay. He finally induced my father and Mr. Freeland to assume and pay all liabilities, agreeing that they should have the copyright of one called the "Tune-book," from the profits of which they were, if possible, to reimburse themselves. They have never got back in dividends the hundreds of dollars advanced, to say nothing of the cost of the stereotype plates, which A. S. Barnes & Co. agreed to hold as security for their advances. The whole load was thus taken entirely off Mr. Beecher's shoulders. Mr. Beecher has since over and over again refused to revise the book unless he could have the entire copyright himself, thus forcing its present owners to lose a good part of their investment. Mr. Zundel was engaged by Mr. Beecher to revise the music of the book, but Mr. Beecher never would sanction his work for the reasons before stated.

THE CAUSE OF BEECHER'S HOSTILITY TO BOWEN.

Reporter—How long ago did Mr. Beecher begin to show a prejudice against your father?

Mr. Bowen—I am glad you asked me that question, and my answer will show the pivot of all my father's troubles. Soon after my father had communicated to him certain damaging facts about Mr. Beecher, he discovered a change in Mr. Beecher's conduct toward him, and my father soon found out that Mr. Beecher had been apprised of his (my father's) knowledge concerning him, and from that moment Beecher had become my father's enemy.

Reporter—What had your father done?

Mr. Bowen—Nothing whatever. He had not breathed a single word to a living soul on the subject. It was enough for Beecher to know that my father was acquainted with facts damaging to his moral character as a minister of the Gospel. Ever since that time Mr. Beecher and a certain set called his "bosom friends" turned their guns on my father, and have been firing at him continually.

THE SCANDAL—BOWEN READY FOR BATTLE.

Reporter—Do you know the true facts in regard to the Tilton scandal?

Mr. Bowen—I do not, and such is, I believe, the truth in regard to all our family. One thing I do know, however, that my father knows very well where he stands, and that he does not fear either Mr. Beecher or Plymouth Church. He will keep the peace as long as possible, I think, but if war is proclaimed either by Plymouth Church or Mr. Beecher, he is ready for it at the tap of the drum. They have treated my father shamefully, and it is a wonder to all the family how he bears it. As for myself, I ceased long ago to hold my tongue. I have made up my mind to speak plainly and boldly my opinions, and I am ready to take the consequences.

Reporter—Why don't your father come out now with the whole truth?

Mr. Bowen—Let me answer you frankly. I am perfectly satisfied, without knowing the actual facts, that if my father should tell what he knows, or what I believe he knows, that a good many persons and families, directly and indirectly, might suffer. My father, evidently, has some good reason for keeping silence. He always says he has good reasons, and he has gone so far as to intimate that those reasons referred to others and not to himself.

Reporter—Your father must have suffered in his business in consequence of this controversy?

Mr. Bowen—My father has been assailed in every way, but his paper, the *Independent*, I know is prospering. They can't hurt him much, for he don't owe any money except what he is able to pay. He has a large property and can pay any day all he owes in the world. He can't be scared by any attempts to injure his business. His paper is in such a shape that he leaves it for four months in the year, from June to October, to visit with his family his country seat at Woodstock. He goes there with them in a few days, and will be glad to get away from the scandal.

BEECHER AND THE INDEPENDENT.

Beecher wrote a letter to my father resigning his position as contributor to the *Independent*, because Theodore Tilton criticised his indorsement of Andrew Johnson in his Cleveland letter. He knew very well, however, that, by express agreement, my father could have had nothing to do with it. Mr. Beecher had experience in that matter while he was editor. He wrote himself and published the most severe things against President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and Secretary Chase. My father had to suffer for it, but Mr. Beecher, of course, said nothing. You see the rule did not work both ways. He was mad with my father because he allowed Tilton to strike him that severe blow, while he had been all the time striking others just such blows while he was editor. He expected my father, then, to keep his mouth shut and let him strike, and he did so most faithfully, as Beecher knows.

The connection of Mr. Beecher with the *Independent* was, for many reasons, most unfortunate. He was continually making blunders and getting my father into trouble. For instance, he engaged a writer in the office, a relative of his, who was so notoriously wicked and immoral every way that my father was obliged to discharge him most unceremoniously. This gentleman, I understand, has been in Brooklyn during the trial giving his influence to help Beecher and defaming my father. He engaged another writer not much better in character or position to write up some of the leading New-York clergymen. He was also discharged as soon as my father found out that he was on the paper.

OVERDRAWING OF ACCOUNT.

Mr. Beecher was continually overdrawing his account while connected with the *Independent*, and I forgot to say that when Mr. Beecher wanted the several hundred dollars' worth of goods charged to him, which were bought to be paid for with money collected in church, and which he wanted charged to his account with the *Independent*, he then, at that very time, had overdrawn his account. It was enough to make even an angel provoked to have any kind of business with Mr. Beecher. My father has numerous papers and documents to show the truth of these statements, including letters of apology from Mr. Beecher for his actions.

BEECHER'S ADVISERS.

Reporter—Mr. Beecher seems to have strange advisers.

Mr. Bowen—Yes, Sir; just think of it. Here is a congregation of 3,000 persons for Beecher to pick from. Some, of course, are first-rate men, yet he leaves them and goes to Frank Moulton, committing, as it were, both soul and body into his keeping. Is there an innocent fool in the nation so stupid as to be led to take such a crazy course? We go generally to the "heathen" to teach them, not to be taught by them.

THE TRUTH WILL COME OUT.

I believe the truth will come out in the end, and that nine-tenths of the thinking, intelligent people of the nation are of one mind on this subject. You cannot hoodwink the public a great while. They will see through a very big hole in a mill-stone and it can't be prevented.

THE CONSPIRACY.

Reporter—You know your father is charged by Tracy and Porter with being the grand conspirator in this scandal.

Mr. Bowen—Nonsense. They all know better. But if there has been any conspiracy on the part of my father, it has been to help Beecher shut down the hatchways and bury the stinking scandal forever out of sight. That is the only kind of conspiracy my father has ever been guilty of.

BOWEN AT COMMUNION.

Reporter—Why does your father attend Plymouth Church, or partake of the communion there?

Mr. Bowen—Well, my father regards all Christians of every church as one brotherhood. Mr. Beecher can't properly exclude the most humble man or woman from the communion of Plymouth Church. This is the precise doctrine Mr. Beecher himself has always taught. What would be thought of a man who would quit the country because he did not like President Grant, or quit Brooklyn because he did not like Mayor Hunter? Mr. Beecher is but a servant of the church, and has no more power or authority than any other member. That is my father's position. He has done as much in his way for Plymouth Church as Mr. Beecher has in his, and I do not believe he will be driven out by him or any other single individual. It is said in the papers that my father received the communion from the hands of Mr. Beecher. He has not received anything from Mr. Beecher's hands, that I am aware of, for years. All of the communicants receive the bread and wine from the Deacons, and not from the hands of Mr. Beecher. If my father leaves the church he will leave of his own accord, just as he will go out of the Congregational Union. He can be voted out, of course, by a majority, but he cannot be turned out by one, as Dr. Bacon and his son have both found out. Majorities govern in this country, and happily in all Congregational churches.

Reporter—Does your father hold office in Plymouth Church?

Mr. Bowen—No, Sir, he does not. He refused years ago, even at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Beecher himself, to take any office whatever. More than ten years ago, when certain things were communicated to my father, he resolved to hold no office thereafter, as he did not know what he might be called on suddenly to do.

Reporter—I see your father denies having asked Mr. Richards to testify in this scandal case.

Mr. Bowen—Yes, Sir; he has. He has had no conversation or communication whatever with him on the subject. Judge Porter's story is an infamous and a malignant falsehood.

Reporter—Do you attend Plymouth Church?

Mr. Bowen—No, Sir; I do not and have not for over three years. The same is true of most of my brothers and sisters. We had been there from childhood, and it was hard to leave, but the church, headed by Mr. Beecher, has always treated my father so badly that we have refused to go there. In the past it had been our home, but it is a home no longer. They have persecuted my father because (to say the worst that can be said) some one or more persons have communicated certain facts to him. Is he to blame for this? I tell you, Sir, it is enough to make a man doubt Christianity to witness such unchristian conduct. It will certainly counteract all the preaching that ever was heard in Plymouth Church.

BEECHER'S TREACHERY.

Reporter—Your father has been charged with being treacherous to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Bowen—Yes, Sir, I know he has, but I can show that the treachery has been on the other side. For instance, Beecher swears that my father handed him the letter from Tilton demanding that he should leave Brooklyn. Beecher, however, denounced Tilton bitterly, and asked my father to be his friend, and that if so he said he was all right. Mr. Beecher thought he induced my father to discharge Tilton, and yet in less than two days he retracted his charges against Tilton by letter, was hobnobbing at Moulton's and joined with him, Tilton, in denouncing my father. Beecher wanted my father's help against Tilton, and was glad to hear that he felt friendly, and yet he soon after printed a card in the Brooklyn *Eagle* which was interpreted by every one to mean that my father was, and that Mr. Tilton was not, the author of the scandal. He also stood up in Plymouth Church proclaiming to the world that Tilton had never slandered him. Where was the treachery, Sir? I tell you, Sir, if Beecher is not a treacherous man such men are scarce. I will tell you also when Mr. Beecher publicly stated, in the lecture-room of Plymouth Church, in January, 1870, at the meeting to which Mr. Freeland referred, that all matters between my father and himself had been settled and old friendship restored, he had the audacity to come down to the office of the Brooklyn *Union* the next morning after he knew my father had left for New-York, and insist on my omitting from our report of that meeting all his allusions to my father, (this was before his lecture-room talks were reported by the daily papers.) His "bosom friends" had probably called upon him and objected to the new friendly relations. I finally took the responsibility, not appreciating fully at that time the circumstances, not to publish what Beecher had said the evening before in favor of my father.

TRYING TO CRUSH THE DAILY UNION.

To go on, the *Union* was at that time constantly pitching into and showing up the "Ring," much to the disgust of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. One day Thomas Kinsella met me in front of the *Union* office, and said, "If you don't look out, I have papers in my drawer over there," pointing to the *Eagle* office "that your father will not like to see published." The *Union* did not deviate from its course to please Mr. Kinsella. Soon after appeared in a local sheet the letter of Tilton to my father. The *Eagle* did not print it! Oh, no! It was understood, however, by the members of the press, that Kinsella and Beecher had had a meeting at which they struck hands and made some sort of a compact, and through one of the agents of the *Eagle* the letter saw daylight and was published to the world the next day in all the papers, the *Eagle* included.

BEECHER FIRST BROKE THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

It appears by Kinsella's letters to Mrs. Field, recently published, that Mr. Beecher gave Kinsella all the facts in the case in which my father was concerned, therefore breaking his word of honor and the tripartite agreement. He was the man who, I believe, first broke that solemn compact. It is well known his agents first published it to the world. These facts Kinsella tried to use to the advantage of the Ring by threatening to hold these matters over our heads, and thus influence our treatment of the Ring in the editorial columns of the *Union*. We did our duty, however, in the *Union* in the way of criticism, as Mr. Thomas Kinsella shortly afterward found out, to his sorrow.

THE EAGLE MISREPRESENTING BOWEN.

Now, to show further how the *Eagle* did all in its power to misrepresent my father and to hurt him in the eyes of Plymouth Church and the world, let me refer to two of the most outrageous lies that that miserable sheet has ever written. After the scandal had been published the *Eagle* turned all eyes to "Bowen," who was then in the West visiting a sick sister, or as they stated, "had run away, and would never return." They published as truth two infamous forgeries in the shape of telegrams, which found their way into every paper in the country, and which were as follows:

> *Henry C. Bowen:*
> it is out; what shall I do? HENRY E. BOWEN.
>
> Reply:
>
> *Henry E. Bowen:*
> Do nothing. I am glad it is out. Will explain all when I return. HENRY C. BOWEN.

Of course, Plymouth Church, and the people of Brooklyn generally, were alive with excitement. Our family were thunderstruck at the audacity of the *Eagle's* base lies. On my father's return all looked for the expected revelations which were promised in the forged telegram. A local sheet said, "Bowen has returned from the West. We dare him to resume his place in Plymouth Church." Of course this brought together an expectant crowd. Sunday came after his return, and my father was in his place as usual. Still again did the *Eagle* pour its abuse on my father, misrepresenting him, and endeavoring to create a feeling against him in Brooklyn, by charging that he was repeating slanders against his Pastor. This was done to punish my father for his daring to throw off the yoke of the Brooklyn Ring, as well as to reduce the subscribers of the *Union*, and gain a proportionably rich field by being the special friend and organ of Plymouth Church and its Pastor.

It appears that a former reporter of the *Union*, named McLean, then on the *Eagle*, called to see me. I refused to talk with him on the scandal at first, but afterward I did so as a friend, and I, of course, expected that all I said was confidential, and he assented to it, and he gave me his hand in pledge. What I stated to him was in substance as follows: I said to McLean that I, of course, felt sorry to see the outrageous attacks against my father in the *Eagle*. I believed he was basely misrepresented, and I guaranteed he would come out all right of the scandal, if the others did not. I further said all the abuse of the *Eagle* would not influence him in the least. Now, the *Eagle* published a statement the very next evening that Mr. Henry C. Bowen "was around again, talking and showing things up," and quoting part of my confidential conversation with McLean. I indignantly sent word to him and asked him why he dared to publish as coming from my father, ideas which he had gained from me, as well as misrepresenting me in what he claimed I said. His answer was, "It is all fair in war." Thus it was that, while I naturally supported my father, McLean should say to himself, "As speaketh the son, so the father," and turning round in violation of his solemn promise, charged my father with saying what he never uttered. It roused Plymouth Church. "Bowen was again talking," they said. Claflin, Moulton, and, I believe, Carpenter came to the *Union* Office the next day after the publication in the *Eagle*. My father denied that he had ever broken his pledge, and I was called into the room where they were having the interview, and I explained as already stated the dastardly conduct of McLean. I told them that I had been the one that had talked, and that I had done so in confidence, my father having nothing to do with it. This settled their opinion, but the opinion of the public was not changed. People believed, and believe to this day, that my father had gone round secretly whispering scandals against Mr. Beecher.

THE WEST CHARGES.

At last some of the members of Plymouth Church, headed by Mr. West, got aroused and called a meeting of the church to examine into the scandal made public. They sent round in all directions for information in regard to the malicious whisperings of my father, which the *Eagle* had basely claimed he had been circulating against Mr. Beecher. Much to their surprise nothing could be obtained. A committee called upon my father at his residence and asked him if he had anything to say. He said that if the church required he would attend its call at a moment's notice. He never was called upon to appear; and here let me say the committee appointed by Mr. Beecher last Summer did not care to call him, although he returned from his country-seat to the city, that no opportunity could be given to his enemies to say that he kept away for fear of being called. The Committee of the Church, however, soon after reported at a church meeting exonerating my father. Mr. Beecher promised to speak at the meeting, relieving my father entirely, but when the time came he remained silent. My father was requested by several of the prominent officers of the church not to be present that evening, as it might embarrass discussion. He therefore remained at home, and was surprised that the committee, instead of reporting the facts as they were, dragged in outside matters relative to the tripartite agreement, apparently desiring my father to be blamed before the world, whatever the facts might be. My father protested in a card to the public as well as to the church at the following business meeting, and his protest, after considerable discussion, was finally entered on the minutes of the church.

MORE FALSE CHARGES.

The enemies of my father centring in and around Plymouth Church have recently sent postal cards through the mails attacking him and his business. Proofs have also been sent to the newspapers announcing that my father's property had been seized by the Sheriff. They would not do him the justice to add, however, that the reason of this was that the creditors of the man to whom it was claimed father owed a sum of money, about which there had been a long legal controversy, had placed an injunction on him preventing him from paying it. The money in question has been paid into court, where it awaits final settlement.

His enemies are also stating now that he is about to leave Brooklyn; that he has placed his property in the hands of agents to dispose of. When my father leaves Brooklyn it will probably be to Green-Wood, not before.

BEECHER CHARGED WITH ADULTERY.

When Tilton, with Oliver Johnson, called at my father's, on Christmas Day, Tilton, among other things, charged Beecher with having had criminal intercourse with his wife. This was in 1871. My father said to him, (as the interview which they were holding was for another purpose,) "Why do you come to me? I have nothing to do with Mr. Beecher's affairs; you should settle your difficulties with him." "Ah," said Tilton, "if I go to Beecher it will be on the pulpit-stairs of Plymouth Church, with a pistol in my hands." "Well, write to him, then," said my father, "and ask a meeting." Tilton's reply was: "No; the letter would go into Mrs. Beecher's hands and cause unending trouble." My father, feeling that there might be danger of bloodshed, and thinking a meeting should take place between Beecher and Tilton, where they could at once adjust their troubles, agreed to carry a letter to Mr. Beecher, merely as a messenger to see its safe deliverance to the person for whom it was intended. If my father had been a conspirator with Tilton, as charged by Tracy, would he not instantly have reported the result of the interview to Tilton? This he never did, as he testified in court, and furthermore the meeting was at Freeland's—that he is certain of. My brother carried the letter, and therefore corroborates my father in his statements. My father, who previously had had considerable trouble with Mrs. Beecher, having been insulted by her a number of times, had not been in her husband's house for several years previous to the period referred to. This fact is well known by the members of both families; also, it being Christmas Day, he did not care to go to Mr. Beecher's house, where he might meet a large family party.

THE SUBMISSION PAPER.

Reporter—What about the "submission paper?" How can your father clearly explain that matter? He says the paper was before the arbitrators; they say differently.

Mr. Bowen—I can easily explain it. My father was told by Mr. Charles Storrs—one of the arbitrators, and a very reliable man—on the evening of the arbitration, that a trap might be set for him, and that he must be on his guard. My father told Mr. Storrs that he would not be mixed up with Tilton's and Beecher's difficulties in any way. When he reached Moulton's house he therefore demanded, before he would proceed a single step, to have it clearly stated in writing what matters were to be submitted. Tilton assented at once to this reasonable proposal. Moulton wrote the submission paper at that time, and Mr. Tilton and my father both signed it on the spot. The paper itself is indisputable evidence of that fact. It was dated that day. My father had not seen nor had any communication whatever with Tilton since he had left the newspaper, and he has not seen him to speak to him since, neither has he seen Moulton since, except to pass him on the street or ferry-boat. The allegation that that paper was not before the arbitrators is false.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

As to the tripartite agreement, it never was shown, spoken of, or in any way referred to that evening by Tilton or by my father. The arbitrators might have talked half an hour about it and about Beecher's troubles with Tilton, while alone in consultation, for all my father knows. They had no right or authority to speak for Beecher, and most certainly Tilton and my father did not. The arbitrators were there by invitation to listen to whatever was said to them of the troubles between Bowen and Tilton, not to present any outside matters whatever. Claflin, Storrs, and Freeland plainly show that they have forgotten about this point, as the submission paper itself and its three living witnesses most clearly indicate. When the tripartite agreement was handed to my father by Mr. Evarts in court, he looked to see the date of the paper. It was of considerable importance to him, as he had not seen it since the day of its execution. It was dated April 2. Now, the arbitration took place the next evening, April 3. Why should the matter come up again, when by their own papers it is shown as settled the day previous? Now does it not look as if the document was drawn up by certain interested parties, headed by Sam Wilkeson, to be sprung at the arbitration at Moulton's; but the execution of the submission paper prevented that matter from being acted on that night. Of course, when consulting alone, the arbitrators may have talked of the pressing need of having such a paper signed, but of course my father was not aware of it. Accordingly it was left over for a day or two when Claflin brought a copy of it to my father to sign with Beecher and Tilton. My father at first refused to sign it, but, after some persuasion, asked to have it left with him to review and think of. He kept it for a day or so, and after several important changes in its composition and much solicitation by Mr. Claflin on personal grounds, urging that it would keep Tilton quiet and make everything lovely between all the parties, it was finally signed. Does not this show that my father, as he has always stated, was anxious for peace and good feeling? If not, would he have committed himself by signing a paper which, if made public, might damage him considerably? It also shows, as my father testified in court, that he was not aware of the preparation of the tripartite agreement until it was brought to him by Mr. Claflin, for, remember, was it not brought out in the trial that when Claflin returned to Sam. Wilkeson and his little caucus saying, "Bowen has not signed it," Wilkeson replied, "Claflin, you are a fool. You should not have left it, Bowen will never sign it." It was signed reluctantly after a new paper had been drawn up. And here Sam Wilkeson was not smart. He forgot, in making a new copy, to change the date from April 2 to the date on which it was finally signed. This fatal error of Wilkeson's my father saw instantly when Mr. Evarts handed the agreement to him, and perhaps he was the only man who would have noticed and settled that important point.

BOWEN ALWAYS SILENT.

Notwithstanding all these and other trying things, my father has always kept silent; that is his peculiar way. It is very hard for him to give up a friend or speak evil of him; that I affirm, and Henry Ward Beecher knows it very well.

BOWEN'S LIBERALITY.

My father's liberality to Mr. Beecher was almost without parallel; I mean, of course, up to the time he committed the awful and unpardonable crime of listening to certain statements made to him in regard to Mr. Beecher's moral character. I know he gave $1,000 at one time to help him buy a country seat at Lennox, Mass.; he was always giving money to him in one way or another. He paid his expenses from Indianapolis to New-York when he first came here to attend the anniversaries. He raised more than $1,000 to pay his debts at the West and move his family to Brooklyn. He bought for him a complete outfit of clothing on his arrival here. He visited for a long time with all his family at my father's house when they first arrived. My mother also raised money among her friends, and bought dresses and other clothing for Mrs. Beecher and her children. All things went on in that liberal way up to the time when my father had certain things told to him, as I have before stated. He then quietly hauled off, not knowing exactly what to do.

BOWEN WILLING TO SEE BEECHER.

The difficulty with Mr. Beecher is that he will always have his own way. My father has two or three times settled all differences with him, and at the last settlement at Mr. Freeland's house he did most positively say in the presence of James Freeland that my father had never wronged him, and that he, Beecher, only was to blame. He said that at first privately to my father, but he would not take his word again on that subject, and he therefore called in Mr. Freeland in order to have a witness. This my father told me at the time, and has repeated the statement many times since. He says James Freeland will not and dare not deny this. There are many persons in Plymouth Church who know my father has always been kind to Mr. Beecher, always been willing to do almost anything for the sake of peace. Mr. Claflin stated before the Church Committee last Summer, that he asked Mr. Beecher to meet my father to try once more to fix things; but Mr. Beecher said, when urged to do this by Mr. Claflin, that "there was not power enough in Brooklyn to force him to meet Bowen," and yet, within two weeks previous to the trial, Mr. Claflin endeavored to bring about a meeting, where my father and Mr. Beecher might again settle their difficulties. My father reminded Mr. Claflin of Mr. Beecher's unfriendly remark, and said in reply, "Mr. Claflin, it is too late, if Mr. Beecher wants me, he knows where to find me." Beecher was afraid to meet him. Mr. Moulton, Mr. Claflin, and Mr. Carpenter were all at my father's house one Sunday evening during the early part of the scandal. Talking over matters Claflin said, "I wish Bowen and Beecher would come together." My father promptly said, as all these men know, "I am ready at any moment, and always have been." Why was Mr. Beecher afraid to meet my father? Perhaps you may cipher out the problem when I say that Mr. Beecher then knew that certain information had been given to my father about him.

BEECHER'S SERMONS.

The *Independent* was the first newspaper which ever printed regularly and in full Mr. Beecher's sermons. My father paid him for the privilege of doing so. He paid also the stenographer who reported both sermons each Sunday, one of which only was printed in that paper. When Mr. Beecher resigned as editor and contributor to the *Independent*, he went to the *Methodist* and made a contract with that paper for the exclusive privilege of printing his sermons. My father, having a big lot of unused sermons in his safe on hand, which he had paid Mr. Beecher for, and the stenographer for, thought it best to keep on printing them in the *Independent*. Mr. Beecher objected to this, printing a card in the newspapers, and tried hard to convince the *Methodist* and the public that the *Independent* was doing him a monstrous injustice. But, mind you, Mr. Beecher never came to my father with an offer to refund him the money for the sermons he had paid for. My father still has, or had, a pile of those old sermons on hand, which I think he would be disposed to sell for small consideration to the *Christian Union*.

JOE HOWARD AND BEECHER.

Now, I must give you a little choice bit of news about the peculiar friendship of Beecher for Joe Howard, and why it is that Joe is paying back Mr. Beecher for his special kindness when in trouble. Mr. Beecher was connected with the *Independent* when Joe foolishly published a spurious proclamation, purporting to come from President Lincoln, for which Joe was sent to Fort Lafayette. Mr. Beecher came to my father at the time to see what he had better do to get Joe out of prison. My father said he had no advice to give him; that Joe had deliberately committed forgery; it was a great crime, and he closed the interview by advising Mr. Beecher, as he was connected with the *Independent*, which was doing all it could to put down the rebellion, to let the matter severely alone, at least for the present. Mr. Beecher promised to do so. In a day or two, however, Mr. Beecher quietly went to Washington and asked President Lincoln as a special favor to him [Beecher] to pardon Joe, and he did it on the spot. The President told a friend of my father's that he had done nothing during the war which had pained him so much as the remembrance of that act. He said that no other man but Henry Ward Beecher could have induced him to be guilty of pardoning Joe Howard. My father has all the facts and particulars of this case.

THE WOODSTOCK LETTER.

Reporter—Can you tell me anything about the contents of that celebrated Woodstock letter?

Mr. Bowen—I can tell you something about that letter which will astonish you, probably, replied Mr. Bowen. My father has a letter from one of the most prominent men in Plymouth Church urging him to commit what might be called perjury in regard to the interpretation of that letter. He wanted him to lie about it in a card, which he desired father to publish, asserting that the letter referred only to a "business difficulty with Mr. Beecher." My father promptly said, "No, Sir, you will get from me only the truth when I speak about that or any other matter."

THE LAST EFFORT.

The last effort to turn my father was made about three weeks ago. On a Sabbath afternoon a well-known gentleman connected with Plymouth Church called on him at his house, asked to see him privately, and when the doors were closed he made a most solemn and urgent appeal to him to "come out for Mr. Beecher." He said, "If you will do that, Mr. Bowen, all Plymouth Church will throw their arms about you, and you will at once be recognized as one of the greatest men in the country." My father coolly and firmly told that gentleman that his only reply to his appeal was that there were not men enough, nor influence enough, nor money enough either in Plymouth Church or Christendom to induce him to come out for anything but the truth. That gentleman, seeing that he could not influence my father, took his hat and departed.

THE NEW CHURCH.

Reporter—Let me ask you why the new church project was not carried through several years ago. Do you know anything about it?

Mr. Bowen—Yes I do. My father has told me a good many times all the particulars. Mr. Beecher was determined the new church should stand near the Wall street ferry, in Montague street. He declared in the pulpit, one Sabbath morning, that it had been "foreordained from the beginning of time that the new Plymouth Church should stand on the spot he had selected." He said, therefore, that he should oppose the selection of any other place. His firm decision caused some division in the Church. A large proportion of the wisest men wanted to buy the Baptist church property in Pierrepont street, which could be obtained at a very low price, and erect the new church there, but Mr. Beecher would not favor it. The church finally yielded, my father among them. When the matter was decided Mr. Beecher came to father and said, "This church can't be built unless you will take hold of the matter and work to the end." My father said he would do so only on one condition, namely, that he, Beecher, would solemnly promise that he would go personally with him and others, and work unceasingly until the last dollar of money was received. My father told him that his experience previously in raising money for the building then and now occupied was sufficient to satisfy him that that big job could not be accomplished without the personal efforts of the Pastor. Mr. Beecher then and there solemnly promised, giving his hand as a pledge, that he would consecrate his time and best efforts to the enterprise until all the money was raised. He asked father then to make the plans, and he would see that they were carried out. A private meeting in the lecture-room and a public meeting in the Church were proposed and adopted. At these two meetings about $50,000 were subscribed. My father was delighted, and said at once, now we must go ahead. It was arranged that my father and the other trustees should divide up the work, and each take their turn with Mr. Beecher. At Mr. Beecher's request my father went the first day, and they together brought up the subscriptions to nearly $70,000. It was agreed and assented to by Mr. Beecher that Mr. E. T. H. Gibson should go the next day with him. The hour was appointed; Mr. Beecher never called, and never from that day stirred hand or foot to raise a single dollar. Mr. Gibson told my father repeatedly that he was ready to fulfill his promise, but that he could not control Mr. Beecher. The matter was delayed and put off week after week, and month after month, until the war broke out, when finally Mr. Beecher publicly announced from the pulpit that "it had been deemed expedient to postpone for the present any further movement in the matter." My father said over and over again that any reasonable amount of money could then have been had to build that Church. Every one called on gave, and nothing prevented its triumphant success but Mr. Beecher's failure entirely to keep his "solemn" promise. The failure of this enterprise cost Plymouth Church, in the loss on the land purchased, together with interest and expenses, over $20,000.

MOTIVES IN SPEAKING.

Now, I want you to understand that I have spoken without hint or suggestion from my father. I have been called on repeatedly by reporters from different papers, and have now and then said a few words, but I have been quietly thinking over this matter for some weeks past, and had resolved before you called to protest with all the force I possess against the parties who are doing all they can to break down my father. I have especially felt this way since the appearance of *Harper's Weekly* this week, containing a plausibly written defense of Mr. Beecher, and some new, unwarrantable, and untruthful statements about my father. I do not wish to intrude myself before the public without reason, but I will not stand still and see the truth blotted out, and misrepresentation have its effect without protesting. While I have had for many years affection for the Pastor of Plymouth Church, from whom I have received spiritual instruction from infancy to maturer years, I will stand by my father to the end, and shield him with all the influence and love that a son can give to a father whose aim he knows is to do right, and whose only fault has been his placing his confidence too trustingly in the hands of those who falsely claimed themselves his friends.

BEECHER'S DEVOTION.

To show that Henry Ward Beecher is not reliable as a friend to members of his own family as well as those he comes in contact with, I will refer to his treatment of his sainted father, Dr. Lyman Beecher. This highly-respected and honored minister, on whose knee I used to sit in childhood while visiting at our house, did not spend his last days, as is supposed, on a bed of roses, surrounded by his children, grand-children, and dearest friends. How different this from the picture portrayed by Porter in referring to the present happy home of the Pastor of Plymouth Church. I tell the truth, and there are many who can corroborate my statement when I say that for a number of years previous to the death of Dr. Lyman Beecher he did not more than two or three times enter the door of his son's house, although dwelling for all that time within a few rods of it. The man who now honors his father's memory in his public references to him, which are read by all men, allowed his wife's treatment actually to drive the old man from his doors. He had been invited to come and tarry there after a long and useful life until death should call him higher. Talk of devotion and love for family, when he allowed the relatives of Dr. Beecher's third wife to take care of his father in his helpless and childish days. Yes, in his dying days, he actually allowed them to dress, feed, and care for him with a love that ought only to come from a child. Fortunately the family with whom he lived and died were noted for their hospitality, kindness, and devotion, and in their care of the old gentleman during the five or six last years of his life spent under their roof found their only reward in this world at least in the satisfaction that they were obeying the Golden Rule. Mr. Beecher could not or would not take the time, perhaps, from the company of "the noblest man that God ever raised up for him" and his other "bosom" friend to attend and take charge, as requested, of the funeral two years ago of the honored head of this family. He who had for years stood faithful to his charge, and at times hardly able to assume the burden thrown upon him, did not receive the well-earned tribute due from one who should then have recognized his sterling worth and praised his noble qualities.

REPELLING ATTACKS.

My father has not allowed himself to be idle in repelling attacks. He protested to Plymouth Church against its mean action in regard to himself, as I have already stated; he replied to Kate Beecher's card, asking who "Bowen was," by saying that he was the man who asked her to close her account with him as her banker when she had repeatedly overdrawn it. He also told her that she had visited both at his residence at Woodstock and at his house in Brooklyn. He has brought suits against the Brooklyn *Eagle* for its repeated libels, all of which it has yet to answer for in a court of justice. He replied to Tracy's charge of conspiracy by proclaiming it a lie and by further saying that he did not believe in Tracy's doctrine that "lying was justifiable." His controversy with George Bacon and with his father Dr. Bacon, is too recent for reference. My father has had to fight, at one time, Beecher with Plymouth Church and the immense party behind them, Tilton, with his party, and Kinsella and the *Eagle*, backed by the Brooklyn Ring. He has been true to himself by keeping his word and remaining silent. His opponents soon fell out with each other—the outrageous scandal trial was the result, and if any one asserts or attempts to put his finger on a single statement which has been made by the instrumentality of Henry C. Bowen, his family await the opportunity of proclaiming it a lie.

This concluded the interview with Mr. Bowen.

OHIO POLITICS.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN—THE CINCINNATI PRIMARIES—THE APPROACHING REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—The primaries for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention, on Wednesday, were held this evening in this city, and although exciting in nearly every ward, passed off without any serious disturbance. The contest was caused by the effort of the Eggleston party to beat Judge Taft in his own county as a candidate for Governor. The returns are not all in, but it is apparent that as many Taft delegates have been chosen as were expected. This county will be divided with one of its own citizens as a candidate, but the fact will not injure Judge Taft in the least, as everybody understands the character of the opposition to him in his own county. The same crowd made the same kind of fight against Gov. Noyes when he was first nominated. As matters now stand, it is probable that Judge Taft will be the candidate for Governor unless ex-Gov. Hayes or ex-Gov. Noyes can be induced to take a nomination that both have up to this time peremptorily declined. Concerning a third term, there is little diversity of opinion. The feeling was strongly in favor of the Pennsylvania resolution or something like it.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY CELEBRATION AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 29.—Gen. Forrest, in a note to the committee in charge of the ceremonies at the National Cemetery next Monday, accepting the invitation to participate, says: "I appreciate and am in full sympathy with the spirit of manly friendship and reconciliation which has prompted the recent interchange of so many soldierly courtesies among those who, with equal courage, met so often as foemen upon the field of battle, and sincerely trust that the time is not far in the future when the soldiers of the late war will cease to remember the angry passions engendered by the bloody struggle. Between those who were true to their colors during the late war there can be no hate or bitterness. Since all have now one flag and one country, there ought to be no estrangement or sectional antagonism." Gen. Pillow, in response to a similar invitation in behalf of the Mexican veterans, returns a cordial acceptance.

CONDITION OF MASSACHUSETTS INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BOSTON, May 29.—The annual report of the Insurance Commissioners, just submitted, gives full exhibit of the business and financial condition of all the fire and marine insurance companies doing business in this State Jan. 1, 1875. The list embraces fifty-three companies. As compared with the year previous, they show an increase of assets of $344,196; income, $609,817; risks outstanding, $10,590,496; decrease of losses paid, $1,058,117; expenditures, $964,210. There are now twenty-one joint stock insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State. Since the last report, one mutual and five joint stock companies have rendered their final accounts, showing that the losses sustained by these companies, rendered insolvent by the great Boston fire, amounted to $32,400,000.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 29.—A bold attempt was made last night to rob the National Mahaiwe Bank, at Great Barrington. Several masked burglars entered the house of F. N. Deland, the Cashier, and having gagged and handcuffed him, compelled him to go with them to the bank, where they tried to get him to open the vault. Being unsuccessful they took revenge by robbing Mr. Deland's house of all its valuables, and then decamped.

TWO PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 29.—About the hour of midnight last night, Adam Sting and his wife, who were aged respectively about eighty, were burned to death in their house at East Hamburg, N. Y. The cause of the fire is unknown. The house was situated at some distance from neighboring buildings, and was consumed before assistance could be rendered.

REWARD FOR THE DETECTION OF AN INCENDIARY.

HOLLISTON, Mass., May 29.—The Selectmen of the town and the citizens have offered a reward of $3,200 for the detection of the person who caused the recent incendiary fire in this place.

THE HOLYOKE DISASTER.

THE VICTIMS BURIED WITH IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

AN IMMENSE CROWD ATTENDS THE FUNERAL—AN IMPOSING PROCESSION—THE SERVICE IN THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH—A REMARKABLE MISHAP—FULL LISTS OF THE DEAD—THE WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 29.—Such a funeral as that which took place here to-day was never before seen in this part of the Union. Forty-eight bodies were in one cortége, followed by more than one hundred vehicles containing mourners. The people were astir early, believing that the obsequies would begin before the time appointed, 9 o'clock, whereas they did not commence for an hour later. Nevertheless, long before either time thousands of persons had congregated in and around the new church building, of which only one story has been erected. This had been prepared for the ceremonies which were to take place. The basement chamber wherein these occurred is in the form of a Greek cross, measuring 70 feet across the front and 91 feet through the arms. It was roughly covered with boards over the rafters of the first floor, and the ground was hidden in the same way. In the centre of this compartment was a sort of rude catafalque made of pine boards about a foot from the floor, and the bodies were ranged in twos upon it.

A REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.

They were scarcely all in place when an accident occurred characteristic of the manner in which things are done in this neighborhood, and likely to have caused serious difficulty from another panic. The platform of the bier, flimsy as it was, gave way under the weight of the bodies and settled with a loud crash, alarming the audience and throwing several women into hysterics. This fright was soon got over, and the congregation, certainly not less than 2,500 people, bowed their tear-stained faces when the first solemn tone of the bell announced the beginning of the requiem. It was celebrated by Rev. L. G. Garguier, of Springfield, assisted by Rev. J. B. Primeau, of Worcester, C. Bouchier, C. Crevier, and C. Oudreau. The altar was an improvised affair of pine boards, covered with black, as was most of the church. The music was sung by the surviving members of the choir, a small melodeon furnishing the accompaniment. The Irish, German, and other Catholics were present, and the services were among the most solemn ever witnessed. Rev. G. B. Primeau preached the funeral service in French, selecting for his text, "In Rama there was a voice heard. * * * Rachel weping for her children and would not be comforted because they are not."

He said: "I pity these people who have among them heart-broken worshipers. The exterminating angel has passed through their midst, and left mourning in every house. Hearts are broken and hearths desolated by the hand of Him who chasteneth whom He loveth. 'Tis a sad day for you this day of general national mourning, but of all the rest the towns of Holyoke and Chicopee have the saddest Decoration Day indeed. In your presence, dear stricken friends, I feel as the friends of Job felt, who, coming to comfort him in his distress, were constrained to silence by excess of sympathy. I cannot say aught to you concerning your loss, dear sufferers, except to call your attention to the consolations of your holy religion. You must find comfort in the Lord, who having given has also taken away. Blessed be his name forever."

During this brief address the audience were moved to tears, and the sobs and groans of the multitude filled the building. After the service the last farewells were taken of the coffins.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

The following proclamation was issued by the Mayor of Holyoke this morning:

To the People of Holyoke:

A calamity almost unprecedented in the history of this, or any country, has fallen upon a portion of our community, destroying alike the aged and the young, rendering many homes desolate, and carrying sorrow to many hearts. In view of this great disaster, as a token of respect for the unfortunate dead, and sympathy for the living, I would request that all places of business be closed, so far as practicable, on Saturday, during the burial services, which will commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

W. B. C. PEARSONS, Mayor.

In accordance with this notice, and in deference to the widespread grief caused by the calamity of Thursday night, the stores and houses of the city were generally draped with mourning, and by 9 o'clock all business had been suspended. It was not until after 11 o'clock that the procession formed which escorted the forty-eight bodies to their last-resting place. As the long line filed away from the new church the mass of spectators (of whom there were probably five thousand) melted away, some following the designated route of the procession, and some returning to their homes. First in the procession came a body of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, sixty-five strong, who acted as an escort. They were followed by six hearses and twenty-five business wagons of all kinds, used as hearses, in which were carried the forty-eight coffins, on many of which were laid wreaths of flowers. Beside these walked a large number of members of the Society of St. Jean Baptiste, who acted as pall-bearers. All wore crape emblems of mourning on hat or arm, as did the most of those in the procession. Following these were over 100 carriages containing the mourners. The whole procession, nearly half a mile in length, passed slowly around through the main streets of the village, watched with keen interest by knots of the townspeople on every corner. The unusual character of the melancholy scene gave the simple procession an indescribable dignity which approached grandeur.

After passing through the town, the cortege proceeded across the river through South Hadley to the new Catholic Cemetery on the Granby Road, where all the remains were placed in one inclosure, in which is to be erected a monument commemorative of the burning of the church.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE DEAD.

The following is a complete list of the dead: Rosa La Chapelle, Christine Dion, Mrs. Piron, aged fifty-five; Malvina La Chance; Joseph Daigneau, thirty-six; Ellen Blair, twenty, daughter of Louis Blair, painter; Angelique Froment; Saline La Plant, eighteen; Matilde Daigneau, fifteen; Louis Desjardin, fifty-four; Finnie Tatrault; Benjamin Fortier, twenty, resided at No. 20 Lyman street; Hermille Baguin, twenty, wife of H. Baguin, Potvin Block, Lyman street; Elfonzie Fortier, eleven, No. 20 Middle street; Delia Coashe, sixteen, Potvin Block, Union street; Victoria Davie, eleven, lived at "Bush;" Zoe Ford, forty-eight, wife of Abram Ford, Park street, leaves nine children; Cora Ford, eleven; Jacob Terreo, sixty-four, Monat's Block, leaves twelve children; Olive Emond, fifty-five; Azilda Desjardin, eighteen; Adele LaChapelle, sixteen; Josephine Pagula, fourteen, Potvin Block, Lyman street; J. B. Langevine, forty, boarded at Chicoine's, Park street; Justin Bresson; Gaspard Pellerin, twenty-three, Monat's Block; Phebe Dupont, fifteen, daughter of Joseph Dupont; Armine Marin, twelve, Potvin Block, Lyman street; Joseph Messieur, forty-six, corner of Union and Fountain streets; Delina Cote, wife of Victor Cote, Union street; Rosalie Lagassie, Cumming's Block; Mary Perry, lived in Perry's Block, High street; Edmond Roberte, son of J. B. Roberte; Mary Louise Gyotte, fifty, widow, leaves seven children, Potvin's Block, Lyman street; Mary Greenwood, fifteen, No. 12 Lyman's Block; Isaiah Morin, lived over Guyot's, Lyman street; Dometille Barchemon, Azile La France, twenty-seven, Middle street; Ella Lavienne, lived in Lapoint's block; Delina Bodard, Marie Lacoste, Mrs. Paul Jeter, thirty-one, Fountain street; Antoine Ozier, seventy-five, "Bush" Canal street, leaves widow; Alphonse Moreau, Josephine Viger, forty, Potvin's Block; Louies Payette, seventeen, Virtue's house, "Bush;" Pierre Daigneau, Potvin's Block; Ida Meunier, nineteen, daughter of Prosper Meunier, lives near J. McCabe; Fabien St. Pierre, Gates' block, Park street; Exilde Ladley, died at Nicholas Prew's this morning; Joseph Chatelle, twenty, teamster for E. Chase & Sons; Mrs. Caliste Laribee, fifty, leaves two children; Matilde Payette, sixteen, Berger House, Canal street; Exilde Lacoste, sixteen, Auberton Block, Union street; Celine Roberte, nine, daughter of J. R. Roberte; — Tautrault; Julie Girard, sixteen, Doucette Block; Mrs. Louis Desjardin; Celina Doucette, twenty; two daughters of Louis Desjardin; Mrs. Briggs, leaves seven children; Fabien Moreau, fifty-four, miller for Mosher, Wait & Co.; Mary Pinon, thirty-seven; Mercetine Dufresne; Mrs. Beaudreau, leaves five children.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

The wounded are all doing well, those whose injuries were fatal having already passed away. Benjamin Fortier had escaped once from the church, and re-entering it to save his sister both were lost. Ida Meunier, who appears in the list, was the organist of the church. She is said to have fainted where she sat, being frightened at the fire. She was found sitting on the organ-stool where she had been suffocated by the smoke. One man in the gallery was with his wife and four children. He retained his presence of mind and keeping the little group together in the corner he waited until the crowd had passed them. Then he got to a window and dropped the little ones one at a time to the ground. This family all escaped unhurt. Very many of the bodies were so badly burned that the only means of recognizing them was by the clothing or jewelry. Incidents of the occasion are discussed eagerly on every corner, and one can hardly hear anything else but the great fire talked of.

THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

A COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE VISIT PHILADELPHIA—PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE BUILDINGS—THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The committee of the Connecticut Legislature, in charge of Gen. Hawley, visited the site of the Centennial Exhibition grounds to-day. They were pleased and surprised at the progress of the buildings and magnitude of the work. At dinner speeches were made by H. Lynde Harrison, E. S. Cleveland, J. A. Wilson, D. B. Lockwood, Gen. Hawley, and John Welsh. The party returned home to-night, promising to exert themselves for large appropriations.

Col. Cunliffe Owen, member of the British Commission, will arrive here next week and arrange matters for Great Britain. The Japanese Government will expend $2,000,000 on their portion of the Exhibition, $50,000 to go toward transplanting scientific improvements to their own country.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

AN IMPORTANT SESSION YESTERDAY—THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND APPOINTMENTS.

WOOSTER, O., May 29.—To-day was the fourth day of the United Presbyterian Assembly. Dr. Morrow, of Albany, and Rev. W. S. Owens offered a paper with reference to the encroachments of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. It called the attention of the Assembly to the efforts of that Church to control the public schools and to influence the political character of the nation. Dr. A. E. Taylor, President of the Wooster University, was recognized as the delegate from the Presbyterian Church, and will be heard on Tuesday afternoon. The report of the Home Mission Board shows eighty-four men appointed to preaching stations, while 110 applied for appointments. Thirty-nine thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars were appropriated to the mission stations for the present year. The following appointments to important fields are singled out: Rev. James Brown, D. D., to Indianapolis; Rev. James McCartney, to Omaha; Rev. J. H. Cooper, to Topeka, and Rev. H. P. Jackson to Salem, Ill.

The greater part of the missionaries are not sent to one congregation, or even to one presbytery, but for three months to one place and three to another, no two quarters in the same locality. This method has been successful in the past, and seems to be highly thought of by the majority of the Assembly.

The report of the Committee on Home Missions, by Rev. D. S. McHenry, was the subject of discussion during the forenoon. It recognized the success of the mission work under the board during the year.

Dr. Brown, Secretary of the Board, warned the Assembly against increasing the appropriations. He said many young men offering their services to the board could not be employed, because a large number of their vacant congregations are allowed to make their own engagements for preaching. This tendency to Congregationalism should be condemned. Rev. J. G. Carson spoke very earnestly against the distribution of supplies made by the General Committee, giving the preference to students of the second year over ministers and licentiates who have finished their course. He had voted against this in the General Committee, because the General Assembly had forbidden the Presbyteries to license two-year students.

Rev. J. A. Bain spoke in favor of giving appointments, other things being equal, to the married men first. A motion to revoke the appointments of all students that have not completed a theological course called out some sharp speeches from Revs. J. G. Carson, D. S. McHenry, J. R. Brittain, W. S. Owens, and others, and was finally lost.

A resolution to prevent vacant congregations from supplying their own pulpits independently of the Board of Home Missions, introduced by the board, was opposed by Elder Getty, who discovered more red tape than he thought necessary in securing ministers through the board; also, by Elder McCandless.

Dr. W. J. Reid favored it as necessary to maintain the self-respect of men sought as candidates. The best men in the best sense lack the brass to push themselves in as candidates for vacant pulpits.

Dr. Brown said this resolution only embodied the custom of the association and the U. P. churches, and the reaffirming of this position would save us from the difficulties that beset churches in other denominations, where a vacant church in a desirable place is literally besieged with candidates. We need to cultivate more of the spirit that led men in former years to regard the appointment of the church as the appointment of God.

Mr. Wallace thought something should be done in this direction, but that the resolution of the committee was too stringent.

Rev. J. R. Brittain offered an amendment to the effect that the vacant congregations receive preachers through the Committee of Supplies.

The resolution was finally adopted as proposed by Dr. Wallace. It is as follows:

In order to check the growing tendency all over the Church to make private arrangements for supplying vacant congregations, it is directed by the Assembly that hereafter vacancies be supplied only by men appointed by the General Committee, the board, or presbytery.

Rev. M. McAyel offered an additional resolution, making it obligatory on appointees to fill their appointments unless they can make arrangements satisfactory to the Presbytery to which they are appointed.

NEW RAILROAD IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 29.—A special from Grenada, Col., says: "The first spike was driven to-day at this place on the extension of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad to Pueblo. A large amount of material has accumulated, and track-laying will be pushed forward at the rate of a mile per day. It is expected trains will be running to Los Animas by Aug. 1, and to Pueblo by Oct. 1."

FAILURE IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 29.—J. Hale Sypher, ex-member of Congress, and A. J. Sypher, planters of St. Mary's Parish, have gone into bankruptcy. Their partnership liabilities cover $140,000, and their assets less than $25,000. J. Hale Sypher's personal liabilities are $16,500, and his assets $732.

WASHINGTON.

AWARDS IN THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

THE CASES GROWING OUT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BARK CONGRESS, THE SEA LARK, THE SCHMIDT, AND THE TYCOON.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims yesterday, the following additional judgments were rendered:

In the case of the bark Congress, of New-Bedford, destroyed by the Shenandoah, June 28, 1864, the following judgments were rendered: In favor of Gideon Allen & Son, $1,627 62; William W. Crapo, Administrator, $1,085 08; Joseph Clark, $3,250; William A. and Theodore Tillinghast, Executors, $2,416 81; Jona Smith, $1,795; Eliza Allen, $542 54; George Homer & Co., $627 85; Gilbert Allen, $542 54. Also, to the several owners of the Congress, $24,675, with interest in accordance with the form as given in the case of the Jireh Swift.

Case No. 62—Judgment in favor of Daniel Wood, for $2,271.

Case No. 202—Judgment in favor of G. P. Ludlow, for $700.

Case No. 616—Judgment in favor of John Wells, for $1,625.

Case No. 1,046—Judgment in favor of Horace Sherman, for $1,500.

Case No. 203—Judgment in favor of J. E. Sherman, for $603.

Case No. 90, being a duplicate of No. 1,046, Horace Sherman, was therefore dismissed.

In cases Nos. 81, 82, 83, and 84, Isaac L. Van Winkle, of San Francisco, judgments were rendered for $545 08, $170 45, $906 48, and $751 15, respectively.

Case No. 87—Martha N. Williams; judgment rendered for $2,975 84.

Case No. 137—Charles W. Johnson; judgment was rendered for $884 75.

In the cases connected with the destruction of the Sea Lark by the Alabama on May 3, 1863, from which date interest is to be computed, the following judgments were rendered: Case No. 98, Bisagno Brothers, $735 26; No. 93, J. Freund & Joel, $899 78; No. 107, S. M. Locke et al., $474 98; No. 119, Z. Einstein et al., $618; No. 128, James Ingraham, $700; No. 122, Hecht Brothers, $1,788; No. 157, Charles G. Hooker, $20,705; No. 183, M. Ellis & Co., $8,332 48; No. 189, E. Schultz, $295 50; No. 270, Pope & Talbot, $235 47; No. 321, H. C. Hyde, $625 84; No. 459, James Bell, $511 29.

In the cases connected with the destruction of the Anna F. Schmidt by the Alabama while on a voyage to San Francisco on July 2, 1863, from which date interest is to be computed, the following judgments were rendered: Case No. 97, Bisagno Brothers, $2,094 30; No. 108, George H. Briggs, $883 50; No. 122, Z. Einstein, $1,503 40; No. 133, Hecht Brothers, $391; No. 152, Charles G. Hooker, (H. & Co.,) $1,827 78; No. 182, Moses Ellis & Co., $6,997 23; No. 207, L. L. Barker et al., $8,904 94; No. 324, H. C. Hyde, Assignee, $687 97.

In Case No. 156, Charles G. Hooker, for loss on the Golden Rule, $1,616 85.

In the cases connected with the destruction of the Commonwealth, on April 17, 1863, by the Florida, the following judgments were rendered: Case No. 139, L. B. Binckley & Co., $653 19; No. 271, A. Kohler, $946; No. 142, John C. Doherty, $285 67; No. 151, Bachman Brothers, $1,994 12; No. 154, Charles G. Hooker, (H. & Co.,) $4,598 20; No. 186, C. H. Sherman, $958 58; No. 188, E. Schultz, $1,295 97; No. 323, H. C. Hyde, Assignee, &c., $2,107 60; No. 671, George W. Carlisle, $550 87; No. 1,115, Abner J. Hall, $1,981 93; No. 124, Jacob Zech, $121 36; No. 121, Z. Einstein & Brothers, $1,302 50; No. 113, James Anthony et al., $1,037 13; No. 111, H. Horstman & Co., $459 14; No. 103, Henry Neustadlar, $1,357 59; No. 100, A. R. Baldwin, $769 36; No. 76, John Conrad and David Conrad, $1,273 36; No. 94, C. C. Burr & Co., $450; No. 90, Samuel Graver, $1,670 40; No. 88, Charles Meyer, $4,800.

In case No. 171, A. Ferryscheim, for loss on the Tycoon, destroyed by the Alabama on April 17, 1864, judgment for $867 63.

In case No. 519, Thomas Tobel, for loss on the Commonwealth and Crown Point, judgment for $2,296 61, with interest from April 17, 1863, on $120 09, and interest from May 13, 1863, on $2,176 52.

In all the above judgments interest is to be added from the date of loss at the rate of four per cent.

Case No. 99, Henry Neustadter, submitted, and upon it appearing that the amount received under the insurance was larger than the claim, the counsel, Hon. C. Cole, asked the reserving of judgment a few days.

Case No. 104, T. H. & M. J. O'Connor, submitted on testimony and briefs of counsel.

Adjourned until Monday.

DECORATION DAY.

To-day having been set apart for the decoration of Union soldiers' graves, it is generally observed as a holiday. All the public departments and banks are closed, and other business, for the most part, suspended. Flags are displayed from the public buildings and private establishments. The soldiers' graves in the vicinity of Washington were decorated, the principal point of attraction being Arlington Cemetery, where an oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, and an original poem recited by Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin. The Marine Band was in attendance, and a large number of citizens participated in the ceremonies.

The arrangements were in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic. Among the prominent visitors were the President and members of the Cabinet. Availing themselves of the holiday, many persons enjoyed themselves with fishing and picnics, while others patronized steam-boat excursions on the Potomac River. The Southern Memorial Association will decorate the graves of the Confederate dead on Tuesday next. There will be no oration nor music. On account of the backwardness of the season flowers are more scarce than heretofore, though the Government hot-houses made generous contributions.

Mr. Newman, in his address at Arlington, said: "To the dead we are indebted for the noblest examples of whatever is pure in morals, exalted in patriotism, and sublime in self-abnegation. We are indebted to them for their great and benevolent labors for their country and humanity; for the suffering they endured for truth and justice, for law and liberty, for the Union and emancipation. Our gratitude to the dead is to be manifested by perpetuating the blessings they secured for us, and this will be done by a sincere and intelligent fraternity throughout the land. But this fraternization will not be a sublime fact until the churches North and South shall unite, as before the war, and truly create a healthy, loyal public sentiment.

To-day the soldiers of both armies are in advance of the churches in good fellowship. Our soldier President, great in peace as he was great in war, has set the example of fraternity. Our statesmen are more fraternal than Christian ministers. Let the churches follow the teachings of their King of Peace and the Union shall live forever."

THE FLORIDA.

In the District Court yesterday the prize case of the rebel steamer Florida, captured by the United States steamer Wachusett on Oct. 7, 1864, in the neighborhood of Bahia, Brazil, was heard; Gen. Butler and Mr. Hackett for the libelants, and Mr. Crondine and District Attorney Fisher for the Government. It will be remembered that the Florida was under the cover of a Brazilian corvette, and protest was made against an interference with her, but she was captured notwithstanding. The Government claims that the capture was illegal and is void, and the libel cannot be maintained. Judge Humphreys has decided that the steamer was a prize of war.

SQUATTERS ORDERED OFF A GOVERNMENT RESERVATION.

WALLACE, Kan., May 29.—Wallace is partly located on a Government reservation, and orders have been issued by the Department Commander notifying nearly all the residents of the place that they are squatters, and must leave by the 15th of June. The Post Office and all the business houses and railroad depot will have to be moved under the order.

A FATAL BOATING ACCIDENT.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 29.—A despatch received here says a boat containing a pleasure sailing party of three young women and two young men, on Half Way River, Cumberland County, Wednesday evening last, was capsized by a squall, and three of the party, Allison Davison, Miss Hatfield, a school teacher, and Miss Gabriel, were drowned. The persons saved were Miss Barnes and Clarence Fullerton. The bodies of the drowned have not been recovered.

UNITED STATES BONDS NOT TAXABLE.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 29.—Attorney General Hammond, of this State, has given a written opinion to Gov. Smith that United States bonds are not taxable by the State.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE BY A BOY DESPERADO.

BOSTON, May 29.—A daring assault and attempt at outrage occurred in the town of Middleton yesterday evening. A lady teacher of one of the schools, while passing home through an unfrequented road, was met by a youth of sixteen, who made a desperate assault upon her person. She resisted stoutly, and finally the fellow agreed to take her watch and jewelry and release her. He fled, but was pursued by a number of gentlemen and captured. He proved to be Andrew Gillespie, of Lawrence.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

THE BUSINESS PORTION OF GREAT BEND, PENN., IN ASHES—THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY—LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

GREAT BEND, Penn., May 29.—The business part of this town was burned last night. The Masonic Hall, post office, printing office, a wagon shop, two dwelling-houses, two banks and ten stores were burned. The loss is about $100,000; insurance about $60,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 29.—A very destructive fire occurred this morning at Great Bend, Penn., which destroyed the business portion of that town. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and was started in G. L. Lenheim & Co.'s dry goods and grocery building, at 1:30 A. M. The entire building, including the bank, printing office, and the office of the Great Bend *Reporter*, were consumed. The fire spread rapidly, burning out W. A. Colsten's hardware store, George McNamara's grocery, Bedd's saloon, Wakeman & Dusenbery's bank, T. D. & T. A. Brooks' drug store, P. H. Lewis & Co.'s dry goods and clothing store, Stephens & Trescom's grocery, the post office, H. S. Van Sickle's jewelry store, H. H. Phillips, millinery; A. T. Preston, boots and shoes; R. Stock, grocery, and several other stores. The loss is about $125,000. The property is principally insured in Philadelphia companies. Assistance was sent by train from Binghamton and Susquehanna depot. At 4:30 A. M. the fire was under control.

TWO MEN BURNED TO DEATH—EIGHT HORSES AND A NUMBER OF COACHES CONSUMED—OTHER BUILDINGS DAMAGED.

Between 1:30 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a row of frame buildings on Seventh avenue, at Fifty-seventh street, which unfortunately resulted in the death of two young men and the destruction of considerable property. The fire was discovered by a patrolman of the Twenty-second Precinct, in the one-story frame building No. 877 Seventh avenue, occupied by Richard R. White as a livery stable. The policeman hastened to the nearest fire-box and sounded an alarm, which was promptly responded to by a section of the Fire Department and a large detachment of Police under Capt. Ward. The doors leading to the stable were burst open, and efforts were made to rescue the horses which were fastened in their stalls, but owing to the rapidity with which the flames had spread throughout the entire structure, the firemen and Police found it impossible to enter, and they were compelled to abandon the animals to their fate. When the fire was first discovered it was not known that there were any human beings in the stable, but soon after it was reported that two young men were asleep in the building. When this fact became known, extraordinary efforts were made by several parties of policemen and firemen to force their way into the building, but they were each time compelled to retreat by the flames and the suffocating smoke caused by the burning hay and straw, and nothing could be done to rescue the young men. The building and contents were soon destroyed, and the fire extended to the two-story frame building No. 875 Seventh avenue, occupied by James Murray as a grocery and dwelling, and to the one-story frame structure No. 879 Seventh avenue, occupied by Michael McGarry as a blacksmith shop. By the exertions of the firemen these buildings were saved from destruction, although they were considerably damaged. The one-story frame dwellings Nos. 158 and 160 West Fifty-seventh street also took fire and were damaged. After the fire was extinguished a thorough search of the stable was made, and resulted in the discovery of the bodies of the two men, burned almost to a crisp, and scarcely recognizable. When brought out of the ruins, the remains were identified as those of John Daggett, aged twenty-seven, and Henry Still, aged thirty-six, both of whom resided in Ninth avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets. They were employed in the stable, and were in the habit of sleeping there during the warm weather. The bodies were discovered partially covered by the remains of an undertaker's wagon, and it is supposed that they were asleep in it when the fire broke out, and slept so soundly that they were suffocated by the smoke. The bodies were removed to the Morgue, and Coroner Croker has been notified to hold an inquest. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained, but it is believed to have been caused by the carelessness of the deceased in smoking in the stable before they retired to rest.

The following is a list of the losses by the fire: Richard R. White, who occupied the stable where the fire originated, sustained a loss of $5,000. Eight horses, owned by him, were burned, and five coaches and an undertaker's wagon were completely destroyed. The loss of James Murray, who occupied No. 875 Seventh avenue, as a grocery store and dwelling, amounts to about $600; insured for $1,000 in the Greenwich Company. Michael McGarry, the blacksmith, at No. 879 Seventh avenue, sustains a loss of $500. The one-story frame dwelling, No. 160 West Fifty-seventh street, is occupied by Patrick McDermontt, who sustains a loss of $300 on furniture, and Charles Giley, who occupied No. 158 West Fifty-seventh street as a dwelling, loses $200. The buildings are all owned by Chas. O. Burdett, whose loss is estimated at $3,000; insured.

OTHER FIRES.

The losses of the insurance companies by the Portland, New-Brunswick, fire approximate the following:

Liverpool and London and Globe, $40,000; North British, $40,000; Scottish Imperial, $2,000; Royal Canadian, $10,000; Phœnix, $10,000; Imperial, $3,000; Commercial Union, $4,000; Queen, $3,000. The insurance losses are probably heavier than this, but it is impossible to get a complete statement at present. The military barracks in Lower Cove have been offered for temporary use to the homeless.

The *Daily Telegraph* sums up the destruction as follows:

The fire extended over more than twenty acres, destroyed all the houses on the south side of the straight shore from Alleghany street to Simond street, a distance of 1,300 feet, and all on the north side of the straight shore, from Alleghany to within four or five houses of Simond street. All the houses on both sides of Harrison street, all the houses on the east side of Douglass road from that of D. V. Roberts to Main street, a distance of 400 feet, and all the houses on both sides of Main street eastward from Douglass road for a distance of 700 feet. It destroyed over eighty dwellings and workshops, turning 150 families out of doors, and destroyed property valued at over $250,000. The heaviest losers among insurance companies by the fire are the Liverpool and London and Globe, $50,000; Royal Canadian, $20,000, and Queen, $15,000. There is about $120,000 covered by insurance. Yesterday morning the body of a man named Haley was found among the ruins.

An investigation shows the losses by the Worcester, Mass., fire to be considerably less than was at first estimated. The loss on the building is about $50,000. The loss of John D. Chollar & Co. is probably covered by their insurance. Clark, Sawyer & Co. sustain a small loss above their insurance. The two lower floors and more than half of the third are damaged by water only.

There was a fire late last night among a number of straw mattresses in a storage-room of the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, involving a loss of $1,000. The most damage was caused by the flooding of a number of rooms with water, in the effort to extinguish the flames.

At 11 o'clock yesterday a fire occurred in the organ loft of the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street, originating in some unknown manner, and causing $500 damage.

A fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the apartments of Jeremiah McCarthy, on the second floor of No. 9 West street, caused by a bed taking fire from a cigar. Damage, $50.

At 1:40 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the cellar of the four-story brick building, No. 42 South street, occupied by Degraw, Aymar & Co., ship chandlers. Damage to stock, $500.

By the accidental burning of a straw bed at the House of the Good Shepherd, foot of East Ninetieth street, on last evening, damage to the extent of $20 was caused.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred behind the counter of the cigar store of A. J. Fass, No. 40 Fulton street, caused by a defective flue. Damage, $50.

A fire occurred last evening in the stable belonging to Harris Bohn, in the rear of No. 63 Baxter street, causing $50 damage.

The saw-mill of J. T. & G. H. Grant, at Ellsworth, Me., was burned yesterday. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $3,500.

HEAVY RAINS IN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Wallace, Kan., says about ten inches of rain fell there last night. Smoky Hill River has risen ten feet, but no damage has yet been done to the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 29.—A gang of counterfeiters, five men (Italians) and one woman, were captured this evening. They had $500 in counterfeit nickels with them, together with dies, plates, &c.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BOYTON LANDED AT FOLKESTONE.

LONDON, May 29.—Paul Boyton landed at Folkestone at 2:30 o'clock this morning. He showed but slight signs of distress. He was loudly cheered.

THE AMERICAN REVIVALIST.

LONDON, May 29.—Mr. Moody, the revivalist, announces that he will leave London in a month. The Duke of Wellington has granted the use of the Wellington Riding School for revival meetings.

THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, May 29.—All the morning journals have articles on the Arctic expedition, the departure of which is fixed for 4 o'clock this afternoon.

GERMANY.

THE ALLEGED PLOT TO ASSASSINATE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, May 29.—A judicial investigation shows that the offer of Wiesinger to assassinate Bismarck was merely part of an attempt to extort money, and that the man had no accomplices.

DEATH OF JOHANN KLEIN, THE GERMAN PAINTER.

MUNICH, May 29.—Johann Klein, the eminent painter, is dead.

THE ASIA MINOR EARTHQUAKE—TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

LONDON, May 29.—Further details of the earthquakes in Asia Minor show that several villages were destroyed, and 2,000 persons lost their lives.

FRANCE.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

PARIS, May 29.—Viscompte de Meaux, Minister of Agriculture, has asked for a credit of 600,000 francs to defray the expenses of the French Commission to the American Centennial at Philadelphia.

THE FRENCH FORTIFICATION.

Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War, asks for a credit of 51,006,000 francs to continue work on the fortifications of the country and for the supply of war material.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, May 29.—A battle between the Carlists and the Royal troops is reported to have occurred at Alsoza to-day, wherein the Carlists lost seventy killed and 200 wounded. Gen. Dorregaray, is reported to have been wounded in the thigh.

THE MOODY AND SANKEY REVIVALS.

LONDON, May 29.—The revival meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey continue to attract thousands of persons, and great numbers continue to become converted. The movement is regarded as most remarkable.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 30—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen somewhat throughout the Atlantic States, being lowest over New-Jersey. It has risen over the lakes and the Ohio Valley, where it is now highest. It has fallen rapidly in Dakota and Minnesota. The temperature has very generally fallen, but has risen in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. South-west to north-west winds prevail in the Middle and Eastern States, with partly cloudy and clearing weather; elsewhere clear weather is reported, except in Nebraska and Minnesota. The rivers fell on Saturday, except rising at Yankton during brisk southerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

During Sunday, throughout the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, north-east to north-west winds, cooler, clear weather, and rising barometer.

For the lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, and the South-west, north-east to south-east winds, rising, followed by falling barometer, cooler and clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling or stationary barometer, warmer, southerly winds, shifting to cooler northerly, and generally clear weather.

The rivers will generally fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	59°	67°	3:30 P. M.	84°	80°
6 A. M.	61°	61°	6 P. M.	73°	73°
9 A. M.	70°	70°	9 P. M.	65°	63°
12 M.	77°	77°	12 P. M.	64°	58°

Average temperature yesterday.......68⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......69⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year.......63°
Average temperature for past week.......70⅜°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A gentleman returning from Upper Ottawa states that the snow in the woods is two feet deep yet.

The last of Bayard Taylor's course of six lectures on German literature before the students of Cornell University, was delivered on Friday evening.

The bondholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad have filed a petition in the United States District Court here to have their foreclosure confirmed.

Mrs. Rohm, known as the "fat woman" of Barnum's show, died at her residence in East Baltimore, yesterday, aged twenty-nine years. Her weight was 583 pounds, height six feet four inches, and the span around the waist seventy-two inches. She was born in Licking County, Ohio.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—This evening George Alexander, alias "Goose" Alexander, was shot and mortally wounded by James Mervine, a policeman, who was in citizen's dress at the time. They had quarreled in a beer saloon and renewed it when outside, upon which Mervine drew a pistol and fired five balls into Alexander. Mervine is under arrest.

A LARGE CARGO OF OATS.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 29.—The schooner G. W. Adams has loaded with 121,000 bushels of oats at this port. This is the largest cargo ever taken from Chicago. The tow accompanying the Adams will consist of two other vessels, which will have an aggregate of 210,000 bushels of grain, being the largest ever taken from this port in one tow.

THE PORTLAND PRESS LIBEL SUIT.

PORTLAND, Me., May 29.—The libel suit for $10,000, brought by Stephen Grant against the Portland *Press*, was decided here to-day. The *Press* asserted that Grant was the biggest liar in the State. The verdict was for the defendant.

THE MAYOR OF ST. LOUIS CONTEST.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—Col. James H. Britton was inaugurated Mayor of this city at noon to-day in the presence of the City Council and a large number of citizens. Whether Mr. Overstolz will continue his contest for the office is not yet announced.

CHAMPION VELOCIPEDE RACE.

Frank Shaw, of Brooklyn, and William C. Smith, of Philadelphia, champion velocipede riders, contested a race of one mile, yesterday, on the Bedford avenue concrete pavement, in Brooklyn. They started from Willoughby street and proceeded without a turn to the fountain in the Eastern District. Shaw won—his time being 2:18½, while Smith's was 2:22½. Shaw claims the velocipede championship of the country, basing his pretensions on the fact of his having beaten the best professional riders. He offers to back himself against all comers for from $100 to $500 a side.

ROBBERY IN A BROOKLYN BARBER SHOP.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, William J. Eden, a livery-stable keeper, went into a barber's shop opposite the Washington Street Police Station, and got shaved. After leaving he missed from the pocket of his coat his pocket-book. It contained $375 in bills, a certified check for $3,500, and deeds of property in Philadelphia representing $40,000. Search was made at the barber's shop for the pocket-book, but it could not be found. One of the barbers noticed that Mr. Eden was followed into the shop by a slightly-built man, wearing blue clothes, and having a black mustache. The stranger said he was in a hurry, and wanted his hair dressed. When his wants had been attended to he left hastily, and it is believed took with him Mr. Eden's pocket-book from the latter's coat, which was hanging on a peg. Detective Harry Van Wagner has been detailed to work up the case.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS IN SESSION IN RICHMOND—THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL AND UNITED ASSEMBLIES.

RICHMOND, Va., May 29.—After the usual morning devotional exercises, the convention was called to order by President Hardie. A telegram, with responsive greeting from the Presbyterian General Assembly in session at Cleveland, was read. The topics, "Association Lectures—Their Prevailing Abuses and Proper Objects, and the Availability of Home Talent," were discussed by J. B. Archer, of Washington; A. S. Bradley, of Maryland; R. K. Remington, of Massachusetts; George A. Hall, of Washington; James Stokes, of New-York, and William A. Branch, of Georgia. The next topic, "Association Work by the Workers," was taken up and briefly discussed by G. E. Davis, of Vermont; R. H. McBurney, of New-York; W. C. Sibley, of Georgia; C. W. Lovelace, of Alabama; W. E. Lewis, of Massachusetts; R. C. Tinsley, of Indiana; E. P. Woods, of Massachusetts; Allen Volger, of New-Hampshire; D. J. Stare, of Ohio; J. L. Seabrook, of Maryland; Conrad Swansbury, of Michigan; D. W. Cribber, of Pennsylvania; J. R. Larned, of Maine; J. H. Stuart, of Alabama; D. J. Budge, of Montreal; R. D. Russell, of Illinois; J. B. Clayton, of Kentucky; H. B. Otto, of Pennsylvania; J. B. O'Bryan, of Tennessee; John Hill, of New-Jersey; J. W. Jones, of Virginia; G. B. Bradbury, of Minnesota; J. T. Pratt, of Colorado; J. B. Morrow, of Nova Scotia; Thomas Wilkie, of Toronto; John Morrow, of Pennsylvania; F. Brunot, of Pennsylvania; P. Mitchell, of Ohio, and F. S. Smith, of Indiana. An additional subscription of $5,000 was taken up for Executive Committee work. Telegrams of congratulation were read from the German Y. M. C. A., of Newark, N. J., and the association at Fulton, N. Y. Adjourned till 8 P. M. The convention, by invitation, visited the Old Dominion Granite Works on the Danville road, this afternoon.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29.—The Presbyterian General Assembly met this morning at the usual hour.

The Judicial Committee submitted the balance of their report. In the case of the complaint of Fish Hamen against the Synod of Iowa, in affirming the decision of the Presbytery of Des Moines in deposing Hamen from said Presbytery, the committee recommend the case be dismissed.

In the appeal of Thomas Cooper against the decision of the Synod of Colorado, in affirming the action of the Presbytery of Wyoming, in dropping the name of Cooper from the roll of that church without notice, the committee recommend the case be dismissed.

In the appeal of William McElwee against the Synod of Toledo, in sustaining the Presbytery of Maumee in not furnishing McElwee with the usual letter of good standing and transfer to the Synod of Philadelphia, the committee recommend the case be dismissed.

The Judiciary Committee having nothing before them, they were discharged. The report on systematic benevolence was received, discussed, and adopted. In the afternoon the delegates took an excursion on the lake on the steamer Rice. The Assembly will probably close its sessions on Tuesday, June 1, and the excursion party of ministers and their families will leave on the evening of that day for Denver and other points in Colorado, in charge of Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 29.—In the Episcopal Convention last night the report of the Committee on Canons amending Canon 1, title B, was rejected, and resolutions expressive of regret at the presentations of Bishop Whittingham were adopted.

The Church of the Holy Communion, Washington, was denied permission to organize.

PROPOSED RAILROAD CHANGE.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD REGARDING A CHANGE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ROAD.

A meeting of the stock and bond holders of the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad Company was held yesterday at No. 50 Wall street for the purpose of considering the advisability of changing the present Board of Directors at the approaching annual election. Mr. Henry A. Wyld, of Rockland County, was called to the chair, and Mr. J. D. Mott acted as Secretary. Mr. William C. Whitney addressed the meeting at some length, and impressed the necessity of electing a new Board of Directors this year. He said that 284 bonds had been issued for which there was no regular account, and that it had been claimed that these belonged to the Purchasing Committee. He argued that if they had a right to appropriate this amount of bonds they had a right to issue $5,000,000, or any amount they pleased, and appropriate them for their own use. He also stated that the New-York Directors of the road were the principal stockholders in the Belleville and Southern Illinois Company, and claimed that the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute road had been worked in the interest of the Belleville and Southern Illinois road. After some remarks from Mr. Barnes and Mr. Thomas Denny, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chairman for the following purposes:

First—To demand from the officers of the company an inspection of the list of voting bondholders and to preserve a copy thereof, and, if refused, to take legal proceedings to obtain the same.

Second—To obtain proxies of the stockholders and bondholders of the company, and vote for such persons as members of the Board of Directors as will cause an investigation to be made of the matter referred to in the circular calling this meeting, and the matters in dispute to be judicially settled.

Third—To require from the present officers of the company an explanation of the facts referred to in the circular calling this meeting.

Messrs. William C. Whitney, William F. Mott, and Charles E. Lamenais were appointed the committee to act under the resolution.

REPORTED DEFALCATION IN PITTSBURG.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, in Pittsburg, Penn., on Thursday, entered suit against William A. Tomlinson, former Treasurer of the road, and Joseph Tomlinson, Alexander Speer, and N. P. Sawyer, to recover $50,000, the amount of William A. Tomlinson's bond. The affidavit of President John Scott, which accompanied the declaration, sets forth that Tomlinson resigned his position June 30, 1874. Some time after, it is alleged, it was discovered that his accounts with the company were deficient to the amount of $68,764 95. The action is brought to recover $50,000 from his bondsmen. After this proceedings will be instituted against the ex-Treasurer alone for the remaining $18,764 95, being the difference between the amount of the bond and the sum total of the deficit. Mr. Tomlinson denies that he was responsible for the money, and alleges that the deficiency, which is only apparent, results from indifferent book-keeping. He denies that he owes the company anything.

THE BIBLE TO BE BANISHED FROM THE TROY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Manual Committee of the Board of Education of Troy met Thursday evening. Four members, Dr. C. G. Clark, Engineer David M. Greene, Irving Browne, and Thomas H. Marlow, were present. Messrs. Rhodes and Keith were absent. A motion was made, and unanimously carried, that the Bible be excluded from the public schools, and all religious exercises prohibited. The *Whig* says: "The committee are determined that this resolution shall be strictly enforced. Various opinions are expressed upon the wisdom of this action. We are inclined to believe that the action will be favored by most fair-minded people."

A WIFE MURDERER INDICTED.

Friday night a week ago Mrs. Catharine Kehoe met a violent death in her rooms in Third street, Jersey City. Her husband, Patrick Kehoe, was arrested on suspicion of having murdered her. Coroner Lynch impaneled a jury, and having taken testimony for two nights adjourned the further hearing till to-morrow evening. On Thursday the Grand Jurors, without waiting for the Coroner's papers, investigated the case and found a bill against Kehoe for murder in the first degree. Kehoe was arraigned upon the indictment yesterday in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer before Judge Knapp. He pleaded not guilty, and his trial was set down for July 7. It is also stated that the Grand Jurors have found a bill against Blanckmeyer for the murder of his wife, notwithstanding the fact that the Coroner's jury exonerated him.

A RECKLESS WOMAN.

Mary Davis, wife of Martin Davis, an employe of the Jersey City Fire Department, made a desperate attempt to take the life of her daughter and afterward of herself on Friday night. She had had some trouble with her mother, who resides on Pavonia avenue, and a warrant had been issued for her arrest. Fearing arrest, she went to the drug-store of Howard England and procured two ounces of laudanum upon the pretense that she desired it to soothe a toothache. Returning to her home, she gave part of the drug to her little daughter, a child five years of age, and took the rest herself. The neighbors summoned a city physician, who gave the woman an emetic. Dr. Morris, who was also summoned, prescribed an emetic for the suffering child, and, after a hard struggle, succeeded in saving her life. Both are in a fair way of recovery. Mrs. Davis will probably be arrested for the attempt upon the life of her daughter.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

DECORATION DAY CEREMONIES.

ITS OBSERVANCE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY—THE CEREMONIES AT BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND ELSEWHERE.

BOSTON, May 29.—To-day is generally observed as Decoration Day in this city. The public buildings, banks and stores generally closed at 12 M. The principal services attending the decorating of graves were at Mount Auburn Cemetery, where Gen. Van Zandt delivered an oration. Appropriate music was rendered by the band and the Grand Army Quartet. The cities and towns generally throughout New-England are observing the day.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN OTHER PLACES.

Decoration Day was observed in Providence, R. I., by a partial suspension of business. The Grand Army posts, escorted by a column of military, visited the various cemeteries and laid floral offerings upon each soldier's grave.

Decoration Day was observed in Philadelphia as a general holiday. All the banks, exchanges, and other public institutions were closed and business generally suspended. The soldiers' graves in the cemeteries in this vicinity were decorated under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. The weather was very favorable for the performance of the ceremony.

Decoration Day was observed in Chicago as usual. The Board of Trade and the banks closed during part of the day.

The soldiers' graves at Wilkesbarre, Penn., were decorated yesterday under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an oration was delivered by Gen. W. H. McCartney. All places of business were closed, and the Stars and Stripes floated from nearly every building on the principal streets.

DECORATION DAY IN BRATTLEBORO.

THE GRAVE OF JAMES FISK COVERED WITH FLOWERS.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., May 29.—Here in Brattleboro to-day there was a general demonstration of the citizens who had known and admired Col. James Fisk, and his friends in New-York sent large delegations to participate in the memorial. There was also present a committee of the Ninth Regiment, headed by Major G. A. Fuller, and the flowery offerings which they scattered over the grave and around the monument were evidence that their former commander is not forgotten.

The general observances of Decoration Day in the town were so arranged that the special tributes to the memory of Col. Fisk should form a part. The presence of a full battery on the occasion was a sight never before witnessed in Brattleboro. Among those who contributed floral offerings for the grave of Col. Fisk were Mrs. Fisk, his widow, Mrs. Sanderson, Miss Fanny Howard, Mrs. George Bardin, and Major Fuller. The citizens of Brattleboro also contributed floral offerings.

CEREMONIES AT FARRAGUT'S GRAVE.

BROOKLYN POSTS STARTING FOR WOODLAWN—THE MIDNIGHT MARCH TO THE CEMETERY.

The members of the Brooklyn Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic assembled at midnight at the rooms of the War Veterans' Club, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, preparatory to starting for Woodlawn Cemetery, where, at sunrise this morning, the ceremony of decorating Admiral Farragut's grave took place. Over 1,000 tickets were issued, but a great many of the ticket-holders went directly to the Navy-yard, and there awaited the arrival of the main body of the members of the Grand Army and their guests, who assembled at the War Veterans' Club. The start from the latter place was effected at 12:30, the procession being headed by the Sanitary Squad, under the command of Sergt. Rogers. Conterno Band furnished the music. Many of the processionists broke ranks a block from the club rooms and took the cars to the Navy-yard gate. At 1 o'clock this morning the ranks were reformed on the parade ground in front of the Marine barracks, and a half hour later the line of march was taken up through the Navy-yard under the escort of a company of the United States Marine Corps, commanded by Lieut. Col. John L. Broome. At 2 o'clock the entire party had embarked on the steamer Nevasink, at the Navy-yard dock.

THE CEREMONIES AT CYPRESS HILLS.

At Cypress Hills Cemetery, Col. A. W. Sheldon will preside; and, after prayer by Rev. H. J. Eddy, Major Willard Bullard will deliver a short address, after which the ceremony of decorating the graves will be performed—the band playing "America."

THE PROGRAMME AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The programme at the Academy of Music in the evening will consist of an address by William Cullen Bryant, followed by a prayer from Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D. Then a recitation by Prof. J. W. Hartley.

"Battle Prayer," by Miss Mary Hobbs, of the Memorial Church.

Addresses by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford and Benjamin K. Phelps.

The closing prayer and benediction, by Rev. Robert Howland, D.D.

The Governor's Island Band will furnish the music, and the Idlewild Quartet will sing "Mark the Dear Spot."

THE DAY IN NEW-JERSEY.

Decoration Day was partially observed yesterday in Hudson County. The several Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic will observe the day independently. The Veterans of Jersey City strewed flowers over the graves of the dead in the Jersey City Cemetery, and memorial services were held last evening in the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church on Montgomery street, when a number of patriotic songs were sung, and addresses were delivered by Major Z. K. Pangborn of the *Evening Journal*, Rev. A. J. Palmer, and others. The attendance in the church was very large. Wadsworth Post and the Veterans of Hoboken will unite to-day in decorating the graves in the north part of the county, and Rev. J. L. G. McKeown will deliver a memorial address in the Hedding Church this evening. Many of the Posts will turn out to-morrow to strew flowers in New-York Bay and other cemeteries.

In Newark the Landwehrverein, the Veteran Society, Phil. Kearny, Lincoln, and Hexamer Posts, formed in line on Market street at 2 o'clock, and soon after marched to Fairmount and Woodlawn Cemeteries, where they deposited their floral tributes. This morning Rev. Dr. Forester will preach a memorial sermon, which will be listened to by the soldiers from the Home.

The display in Paterson fell very much below the usual standard. Delegations from the Paterson posts and a small delegation from Passaic formed in line, and marched to the Sandy Hill and other cemeteries. Services were held in the evening in the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church. A delegation from Farragut Post visited Woodlawn Cemetery in the afternoon to strew flowers over the grave of the great Admiral.

NOTES.

The Mexican Veteran Association will decorate the Worth Monument, Twenty-fifth street and Broadway.

To-morrow evening memorial services will be held in the Thirty-fifth Street Methodist Church by Rev. J. B. King. Gen. C. B. Fisk will deliver the oration.

The statement that Gen. Woodford will speak this afternoon at the Lincoln monument is incorrect.

At Calvary Cemetery, Hon. Benjamin A. Willis will deliver an oration. Two companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Veterans, of the Irish Brigade, and Post No. 80, Grand Army of the Republic, will participate.

At Trinity Cemetery a battalion of the Seventy-ninth Regiment will assist Post No. 75 in decorating the graves.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 29.—The decoration of soldiers' graves at Cave Hill, Louisville, yesterday was attended by a large number of people. Secretary Bristow delivered an oration.

Yesterday was one of the most memorable in the history of Little Rock. Federals and Confederates, whites and blacks, all united in a joint decoration of the graves of the dead on both sides. Appropriate addresses were made by survivors of the two armies.

Yesterday was observed in San Francisco as Decoration Day. The members of the Grand Army marched to Lone Mountain Cemetery and decorated the graves. Addresses were delivered, minute-guns fired, and the flags in the city were at half-mast. The day was not observed as a general holiday.

In Cincinnati, yesterday, fully 3,000 persons participated in the decoration exercises at the Spring Grove Cemetery. An oration was delivered by Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, and remarks were made by Col. R. M. Moore and Major Samuel V. Reed, the latter an ex-Confederate, whose speech was of the most patriotic character, and was received with loud applause. A large number of ex-Confederates took part in the ceremonies.

THE CAPITAL OF WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, West Va., May 29.—Gov. Jacob to-day issued a proclamation declaring that the seat of Government of West Virginia has been removed from Charleston, and is now located in this city.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

I KNOW NOT.

I know not if thy spirit weaveth ever
The golden fantasies of mine for thee;
I only know my love is a great river,
And thou the sea!

I know not if the time to thee is dreary,
When ne'er to meet we pass the Wintry days;
I only know my muse is never weary,
Thy theme thy praise.

I know not if thy poet heart's emotion
Responsive beats to mine through many a chord;
I only feel in my untold devotion
A rich reward.

I know not if the grass were waving o'er me,
Would nature's voice for thee keep sadder tune;
I only know wert thou gone home before me,
I'd follow soon.

But while thou walk'st the earth with brave heart ever,
I'll singing go, though all unrecked by thee
My great affection floweth like a river,
And thou the sea!

JANE C. SIMPSON.

—*Good Words.*

A TURN IN FORTUNE.

"The time is short now, Harry, my boy. The Captain's on the bridge; steam well up; and the men ready to cast off the moorings at a word; I'll leave Dora and you alone for a bit; but you must curtail your leave-taking, I warn you, for it would never do for myself and the girl to be carried off to Alexandria, or even as far as Gib"— So saying, bluff, good-natured Dr. Davenport, whose own best days had been spent on blue water as the sea-going surgeon of this or that frigate, turned on his heel and walked toward the helm.

Dora's trustful, tearful eyes met mine. "Oh, Harry, come back soon to me!" she murmured with trembling lips; "and ah! dear, take care of yourself in that strange land that you are going to. I have heard such dreadful things" And she paused, sobbing.

"Dreadful things, I am sure," said I laughing, as I pressed her little hand, "about Japan and its two-sworded gentry, that chop Europeans to mince-meat. Don't fear for me, my darling; remember that the country is not strange to me. I talk the language, after a fashion, and have found the natives, on the whole, a decent set of people when fairly dealt by. Come, we'll both look forward, cheerily, to the time when, in three short years or so, you and I can"—

"There goes the bell; now for the shore," cried the Doctor, hurrying up and drawing his daughter's arm within his own, in the midst of general bustle and confusion. "May God bless you, lad, and send you safe back. Now, Dora."

There were other partings than ours taking place at that moment on the deck of the Alcestis, P. and O. steamer, outward-bound, from Southampton—partings between weeping wives and the bronzed husbands, going out again to India, and whom, perhaps, they might never see again; between parents and children, friends and brothers, but, so far as I know, of no affianced lovers, save our two young selves. It was a wrench to the heart-strings, although I tried at the time to make light of it, or to seem to do so, that sad "good-by," but it was soon over. Those who had come on board to bid farewell to outgoing passengers were hustled back over the plank that led to the quay; the plank was withdrawn, the ropes cast off.

"Go on ahead, there! Keep her away! Half speed!" and amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, off went the swift steamer, bound for the East.

The story, up to this point, lies in a nutshell. I, Henry, more commonly styled Harry, Harland, had been at an early age sent to sea, first as midshipman to an Indiaman, and then as mate, and had worked my way on to be first officer of more than one fine vessel trading in the China seas. I was nine and twenty when I came back from Japan, and taking a holiday to visit my old grandmother, the last survivor of my immediate relations, at Rose Bank, Clevestead, Somersetshire, fell in love with Dora Davenport, the Doctor's youngest daughter, and found my love returned. What was to be done? I had nothing but my own exertions on which to depend, and could rarely count on earning more than two hundred a year. Dora was as poor as she was good and pretty. The honest Doctor had five children to maintain, and could spare us never a sixpence toward our future housekeeping. Nor had I any of those testamentary prospects which brighten the rugged road of many a needy man. My grandmother, good, kind soul, could leave me nothing. Her tiny income, an annuity, bought years ago with the relics and scrapings of our former property, of course died with her. We Harlands had been small squires in our day, estated country gentlemen, though the acres had been few, and it took but one spendthrift owner of the Grange to bring the lands to the auction mart.

How was I to marry Dora? I could not find it in my heart to condemn the dear girl to a life of privations, in some seaport, on the meagre subsistence to be derived from "drawing" a monthly portion of my modest pay. It seemed to be better, by far better, to forsake the sea for a time, and to settle down in some well-remunerated shore-going employment, at the other side of the world. For such a post, habit, joined with some aptitude for picking up foreign tongues, and appreciating outlandish customs, qualified me fairly well. For four months I had kept the books of a firm at Hong Kong, and my employers were sorry to part with me, and more than once wrote to say that the "godown" coolies had never been so tractable, or the "hong" so regularly in working order since my departure. Then, for a long space, I had commanded a Chinese Clyde-built steamer, the Firefly, and only left her when I found that the pig-tailed owners expected their Captain to combine a little piracy and arson with a spice of smuggling, where I had looked for nothing but legitimate trade. Fortunately, an old friend of my father's had recommended me to the notice of a wealthy English firm, Parker & Mills, lately established in Japan, and who were willing to bid high for a really trustworthy clerk, capable of transacting business with suspicious native customers, and of conciliating the proud and jealous feudal lords, whose bare word could at any moment paralyze foreign commerce in the lesser isles.

The liberal salary, and still more the prospective partnership, proffered by Parker & Mills, proved irresistible temptations to a man in my position. As managing clerk I should receive, in English money, nearly four hundred a year; and hopes were held out to me, should I succeed in raising the yearly receipts of the firm to a sufficient amount, that in "about" three years I might be allowed to share in the profits. But to secure this appointment it was absolutely necessary that I should be at Nagasaki on November 1 of the current year, a period when, by local custom, accounts are squared, balances are paid, and a great deal of cash changes hands. The firm declined to wait longer than the specified time, which, after all, gave me all reasonable latitude for arriving in Japan. My traveling expenses were defrayed by Parker & Mills; and altogether the prospects which lay before me seemed fair enough. When once I should be a member of the "house," Dora and I could pitch our tent matrimonial, without running any risk of hardships, in the strange new land that was but yesterday thrown open to the encroaching West. She and her father had come as far as Southampton to see me off, and bid me farewell on the deck of the steamer that was to waft me along the first stage of the watery high-road that led to fortune.

The Mediterranean voyage, the transit of Suez, the descent of the Red Sea, and the doubling of Cape Comorin, were all effected in uneventful comfort. But at Point-de-Galle a disappointment did occur. The regular packet that should have been ready to convey mails and passengers Japan-ward, had sustained, on the eve of sailing, a severe accident to her machinery, occasioning a vexatious but unavoidable delay. Some of the outward-bound seemed scarcely sorry to have so good an excuse for a ramble on shore, and a short sojourn in the luxurious climate of Ceylon; but I, with one or two others who were eager to reach their destination, made immediate inquiries as to the quickest means of getting to the end of my journey.

"I scarcely know what to recommend, just at this moment," said the good-humored agent of the Peninsular and Oriental. "If it were for Shanghai or for Hong Kong that you wanted a passage, there would be no difficulty at all; but Japan is another matter. Stay; to be sure there is the Saucy Maid, clearing out for Nagasaki harbor with an assorted cargo. A crank boat, but very fast, and with fair weather and smooth seas will make the run at racing speed. Her passenger accommodation, I suspect, is none of the best; but old Captain Harris is not a bad sort of skipper when you understand his ways, and he won't overcharge you for the trip."

I found on inquiry that the Saucy Maid was a clipper-built bark, with very tall masts and powerful auxiliary engines, to force her along in case of contrary winds or a calm. There was but one berth vacant in the small cabin space allotted to passengers, and this was yielded up to me without a murmur by former companions, who looked with dismay at the cramped quarters with which voyagers in the clipper were compelled to be content.

I was a sailor, however, and had less fear of roughing it in a vessel not built with any particular regard to a passenger's comforts than might have been excusable in a landsman. There could be no doubt as to the Saucy Maid's seven-leagued abilities of covering a stretch of sea, were the weather but favorable; while gruff Captain Harris, a rum-drinking veteran of the old school, was tolerably civil as soon as he learned that my own youth had been spent upon the ocean. For the rest of his passengers, who were, to use his own phrase, "a queer lot—Parsee brokers, Armenian bagmen, and half-caste Portuguese from Goa"—he had a contempt that he did not care to conceal. Nor were his crew by any means such as a prudent commander would desire to rely on in moments of danger. There were too many Lascars and Chinamen, and the European sailors were chiefly foreign seamen from the north of Europe—patient, docile fellows enough, but not quite the sort of stuff one cares to have near one at a pinch. The weather was, however, beautifully fine, and on sailing we soon saw the low, blue line of the Ceylon coast hull-down in the distance.

"If the wind holds," said the skipper, as we walked the deck together, "why, Mr. Harland, you'll sight the tall peak of Fusihama in fewer days from the time we manned the capstan to weigh anchor, than if the mail-steamer had not been crippled in her gear. I've been on this line, now, for nine years, and wonderful luck the old barky has had, I can tell you. Look how every sail draws, and how the water boils beneath her counter!"

But the luck of the Saucy Maid was destined to interruption. The fair breeze died away, and was succeeded by baffling head-winds, with the usual accompaniments of annoyance, tedium, and sea-sickness among the landsmen on board. The strong auxiliary engines carried us, in spite of the elements, through the water, but the consumption of coal was so great, that when a dead calm made our sails quite useless, the Captain thought it best to bear up for the coast of the great island of Formosa, in hopes there to obtain a fresh supply of fuel from some one of the vessels likely to be then lying in the sheltered bay of Ilima. Coal bought under such circumstances was likely to prove a costly purchase, but time was of value also, and Captain Harris did not hesitate.

Unfortunately, as it appeared, not one of the few steam-ships which, along with a far greater number of sailing-vessels of every rig and nation, lay becalmed in Ilima roadstead and haven could spare to us, at any price, a ton of the precious black diamonds, without which our engines were mere inert lumber. There was nothing for it but to wait, and, as the tough old skipper said, to "whistle for a wind." Under this disappointment the worst side of the Captain's nature came uppermost. He was an illiterate old sea-dog of the Commodore Trunnion sort, and in idleness knew no solace but the bottle. He was quarrelsome, too, in his cups, insulting the passengers, cuffing and cursing as he went among the crew, and leaving the care of the Saucy Maid to his first mate, a quiet-looking young German from Bremen.

In the natural harbor, a rocky basin, almost land-locked, and overlooked by the sterile mountains of the interior, lay junks, lorchas, and proas, manned by dusky or yellow-skinned mariners of every nation from Malacca to the Corea, and with them were mingled European and American craft of different sizes, the finest of all being a huge American three-master, the broad and snow-white decks of which, and the excellent band of music which played at evening on her poop, often caused me to contrast the pleasant existence of her passengers with that which we perforce led on board the bark. She was indeed a fine ship; one of those giant clippers that can keep pace with even a steamer, when a fair wind fills their acres of swelling canvas, and was reputed to have a valuable freight. She was called, as the inscription in gold and colors informed all and sundry, the Henry Clay, bound for Japanese waters, and, like ourselves, awaiting the end of the calm.

I was standing near the taffrail one sultry afternoon, when the surface of the sea was as smooth and unruffled as a mirror, and looking up at the savage heights that frowned on the western horizon, my mind now dwelling on the barbarous tribes that still, in their rugged fastnesses, bade defiance alike to Chinese cunning and European civilization, and now reverting to quiet Clevestead, where doubtless my Dora was thinking of, and perhaps praying for, me, when I felt a twitch at my sleeve, and looking round, saw beside me a lean little old sailor, whose jaunty jacket of white duck contrasted oddly with his weather-beaten complexion. Jerry was a broken-down man-of-war's man, once a petty officer on board a Queen's ship, but whose drunken habits had caused him to lose his rating, yet who, when kept from the grog, was, to my judgment, the best man on board the bark. Many a chat had I had with Jerry, but now there was an anxious expression in his twinkling eyes that I had never seen in them before; I noticed, too, that there was an ugly cut on his left eyebrow, from which the blood was trickling.

"Hist! speak low, Mr. Harland," said the man, in cautious tones. "I'd rather not be overheard in what I have to say. He said, when he gave me this"—pointing to the gash on his brow—"that it was to cure me of croaking."

"A smart knock it must have been," said I, perplexedly. "Who gave it?"

"Hush! the skipper," whispered the sailor. "He's like a madman, when deep in liquor, and he has been at the rum-bottle since noon. He gave me that, with his brass knuckle-dusters, because I made bold to call his attention to what you see out there in the offing." And as Jerry pointed, I could faintly distinguish a long, low, leaden-tinted line on the far horizon. "You're a seaman, Sir. Do you know what's meant by that?" asked Jerry, turning in his mouth the quid that he was sucking. I was obliged to confess that I did not. "Nor by that?" he demanded, as the smooth surface of the sea, a mile or so out, suddenly became blackened and ruffled.

"Not I, my old friend," I answered; "unless it indicates the coming wind."

"There'll be wind enough, your honor," said Jerry dryly. "You are a seaman, Mr. Harland, as I said before, and ought to have an eye for what's coming."

"It was in vain, however, that I swept the horizon with my practiced glance, endeavoring to descry the ordinary forerunners of dirty weather. The old seaman gave a grim chuckle, as if in exultation at his superior acuteness.

"You've seen what a gale's like, Mr. Harland, of course, and a black squall, and a white one, maybe, though that's scarcer. Did you ever see what a typhoon was like?"

"A typhoon?" I repeated after him, cudgeling my memory as to what I had heard concerning this, the legendary terror of the China seas.

"No disgrace to you, Sir, that you've not," returned Jerry, in the same cautious tone as before. "By Heaven's mercy, they are oftener talked of than felt! He"—jerking his thumb toward the hatchway of the Captain's cabin—"never came in for one either, and struck me, and cursed me for a Jonah, when I begged him to let go another anchor, that we might have at least a chance of riding it out. You'll see a pitiful sight, sir, presently—that is, if you are spared. Them junks and proas might as well be nutshells when the rollers set in. And look at the Yankee Captain, how he keeps his ship, the canvas brailed, not reefed, and cloth enough set to carry her and all aboard into the next world, as it's likely to do before morning!"

The old man shuffled off, and I felt exceedingly uncomfortable. With Capt. Harris, since he had given way to his unlucky habits of drunkenness, I was not on very cordial terms, nor could I hope to bring the sullen, half-intoxicated commander of the vessel to take precautions against the coming evil. Nor was I quite sure that the evil would, after all, come to pass. The cat's-paw that had roughened the water had passed away, and all was bright again, save where the leaden-colored streak lay to seaward. I opened my heart, however, to the first officer, Mr. Ernst; but although the civil-spoken young German heard me patiently to an end, and looked intently out for signs of a storm, I could not induce him to press his advice upon the skipper, or to take on himself the responsibility of dropping another anchor. On one point, a minor one, I did prevail. The top-sails were banging loose from yard and clew-line, and these, at my request, the mate caused to be close-reefed, a step for which, an hour or two later, we had reason to be thankful, when, on a sudden, a great bustle and noise began among the Chinese junks in the harbor. We could hear drums and gongs and wild outcries, and could see the pig-tailed mariners beating their breasts and gesticulating with every mark of terror and dismay, while from the seaward came the leaden-colored cloud-bank, swollen until it rose skywards like a moving battlement, and preceded by a hissing sheet of snow-white foam.

"The typhoon! the typhoon!" cried a hundred voices, and then the babel of tongues was overpowered by the terrible roar of the mighty wind as it reached us, tearing up the sea as the steam-plow cuts its furrow through loose sand, and throwing us on our beam-ends with a violence that made every timber in the Saucy Maid quiver and groan like some hurt animal. We righted, however, after a time, and then indeed did I witness a spectacle such as the oldest seaman but rarely beholds. Masts were snapping on every hand, as easily as though they had been the dead branches on a storm-beaten tree; cables were parting, bulwarks being washed away, and all the sea around was strewn with wreck—water-casks, hen-coops, boats, and loose spars mingled together in pell-mell confusion.

Worse damage than this had, however, already been effected by the first onset of the typhoon, for half the native craft had foundered at their moorings, while the remainder were drifting before the gale, dragging their anchors, and in imminent danger of being dashed against the rocky sides of the haven. The European vessels were in better case, but several of them had lost booms and boats, and were tugging at their cables in a way that promised no good, unless the wind should abate. Of this, however, there seemed no prospect, since at each instant it appeared to blow harder; and as the great green rollers, crested with foam, came tumbling into the bay, I began to realize that our position was one of extreme peril. It must not be supposed that we were idle spectators of this awful scene. On the contrary, some five or six of us, Jerry being prominent, contrived to clear away and let go the best bower-anchor, while even the red-eyed skipper came on deck, almost sobered by the danger. Still, the strain upon the cables was a fearful one, and at every fresh jerk, as the huge waves lifted the bark, I dreaded lest they should give way altogether.

"Help! help! For God's sake, help! or we perish!" Such was the startling outcry, uttered for the most part by female voices, which struck upon my ear, as a drifting vessel passed us. It was the fine American ship Henry Clay; but how changed! Her entire top-hamper, mast and sail, stay and shroud, had been swept away; her bulwarks, figure-head, binnacle, and taffrail razed by the furious sea, and only her lower masts and bowsprit remained standing. On the deck, huddled together like frightened sheep, were the passengers, with some two or three sailors at most mingled with them.

"What has happened on board?" I called out through the speaking trumpet, which I had snatched from the shaking hand of the drunken skipper. "Where is your captain?"

"Drowned!" answered a man, who looked like a steward, speaking through his outspread hands. "Drowned, in trying to prevent the crew from taking to the boats, which were swamped as soon as they got clear of the ship's side. Help us, Sir, or we shall go upon the rocks!"

But to give efficient help was at that moment impossible, and the Henry Clay went past us, on her road, as it seemed, to swift and certain destruction.

Meanwhile many of the junks floated rapidly by, their lateen sails of plaited straw or striped cotton torn and flapping, while the wretches on board wallowed on the deck in abject fear, calling on Fo to have mercy, and to drive away the devouring dragon of the tempest. Some of these unlucky craft were dashed against one another until they settled down in the water; others were hurled against the rocky shore and battered to pieces. Some escaped the fatal rock as by a miracle, and drifted on, rotating before the force of the typhoon, which gradually veered toward the south. By this time we had managed to get up from the hold a spare anchor, and to bend on it another cable, so that we had hopes of riding out the storm. The American ship, which had brushed so closely by the cliffs that a biscuit might have been tossed on shore, came drifting past once more, and again the pleading cry was heard for "Help! oh, help!"

"I cannot bear this," I exclaimed, turning to those on board of our own vessel. "I cannot see Christian men and women drown thus miserably for want of bearing a hand. Who volunteers to man the jolly-boat and board the American ship?" Jerry and two English forecastle Jacks were the first to answer to the appeal; then came a fair-haired Swede, and a red-whiskered Dane, and a mulatto lad whom I had saved from punishment for some trifling breach of duty during the voyage, and who was grateful.

Six oars, all told. There was nothing to be expected from the Lascars, benumbed by terror and the drenching spray; or from the Chinamen, stupefied in part by superstitious alarms, and in part, too, by the drugs to which they had resorted as a physical means of lulling fear. The reast of the crew were not bold or ready-witted enough to back us; but although Capt. Harris offered a growling opposition to my putting "his best hands" into unnecessary danger, some spark of manly generosity was at last kindled in the old toper's breast, and he waved his gold-laced cap as I grasped the tiller-ropes and bade the men push off, calling out, hoarsely: "Well done, my lad! If I'd been twenty years younger, I"—

I heard no more; but I have never forgotten that picture during all the years that have since elapsed; the vessel straining at her cables, the boat rising on the crest of a giant wave, the old man, his gray hairs bared, leaning over the shattered bulwark, and waving his cap toward us in sign of adieu. But at the time I thought little of it, having need of all my steersman's art to keep the frail boat from being swamped in the terrible sea through which we had to pass. We had a desperate struggle, too, with the rollers, before we could reach the American, for the mulatto boy and Jerry were both too weak to be efficient rowers, and we were tossed and tumbled to and fro, as if the boat had been a shuttlecock bandied about between two monstrous battledoors, until I encouraged the men to a supreme effort, and reached the ship. Scarcely had I set foot upon the deck of the Henry Clay before an unexpected phenomenon varied the elemental war. The howling wind ceased, and a dead calm succeeded, during which the wash of the sea, deep and hollow, and the far-off cries of perishing sufferers, were alone audible. There was something perplexing in the sudden transition from a shrieking hurricane to absolute stillness.

"It's only the heart of the typhoon; it won't last, sir," observed Jerry gruffly, and I lost not a moment in doing what little I could for the security of the vessel. A jury-mast was rigged, a storm-sail and jib were set, and two of the sturdiest men posted at the wheel. Hardly had this been done when, with a hideous shriek, the tempest burst upon us again, this time blowing from a quarter opposite to that from which it had last made its force felt, and bore us resistlessly before it. The lady passengers, who had till then believed themselves to be saved, and had been giving thanks to Providence for their rescue, now recommenced their wails and lamentations, and indeed the situation was one of no pleasant character. The storm had begun again with fury unsated, and wherever the eye turned there were foundering vessels and a wild white sea. We were being hurried toward a rocky headland, the most northerly point of the natural harbor of Ilima, and beyond which lay the storm-beaten ocean, with its low-lying canopy of livid cloud seeming almost to mingle with the driving scud. Were we once outside of this stony barrier, a chance of safety, though but a poor one, remained to us; whereas, if driven upon the reef, our doom was certain. I made up my mind at once to face the open sea. "Haul away at sheet and brace," I cried; "set another jib, forward there; and you at the helm, keep her away; yet a point away; do you hear?"

"Ay, ay, Sir!" answered the steersmen, with the mechanical obedience of trained hands; but old Jerry exclaimed, cheerily, as he helped to set the new canvas, "Mr. Harland's right. Nothing like sea-room, my lads! Haul away with a will, every one of you, and get steerage-way upon her." By the mercy of heaven, we rounded the headland, narrowly escaping the fatal contact with the jagged rocks, and were in clear water.

Once outside the harbor, I had time to glance around me; but on looking back to the wreck-strewn bay, I could see no signs of the bark which I had so lately left. In vain I swept the horizon with my pocket-glass. I could see several vessels bravely riding out the gale, and a diminished number of the native craft passively drifting under the force of the rollers and the wind; but of the bark, nothing. The Saucy Maid was gone! There was scanty time, however, to wonder or to mourn over the fate of those who had been on board of her. The charge of the ship of which I found myself acting commander, through so strange and sudden a catastrophe, was no light burden. The Henry Clay reeled and careened to a fearful extent, as she flew along with the speed of a race-horse, cleaving her way through the heavy seas that constantly deluged her decks. It cost us some trouble to induce the terrified ladies, and such of the male passengers as age or infirmity disqualified for exertion, to go below. Of every available hand that could pull a rope or tug at the spokes of the whirling wheel, we had sore need; and even then we were weak in numbers to work so large a vessel as the American clipper, and in weather such as would have tested the endurance of the strongest crew.

The remembrance of the next three days and nights haunts my memory still at intervals like the confused details of a ghastly dream. I had divided the men under my orders into two watches, as usual, but for myself there was no rest, since I had no officer who could share with me the responsibility of the arduous task which had been, so to speak, forced upon me. Always on deck, through darkness and daylight, through wind and rain, I worked hard to save the ship and the lives of those committed to my charge. It was no slight labor. The foul weather—for on the skirts of the typhoon rough seas and strong gales were encountered—was not the only enemy with which it behooved us to do battle. Some sinking junk had come violently into collision with the American three-master, and we had scarcely lost sight of the mountain summits of Formosa before the carpenter reported an undue depth of water in the well, and that a dangerous leak, beyond his powers of plugging, had been sprung. We fought long and patiently to keep back this insidious foe; the clank of the chain-pumps was incessant, and even ladies lent their delicate hands to the toil, as worn-out men reeled away for a short repose; but more than once it seemed as though the water would win the victory, while all on board were spent and weary, and it was evident that an accident such as the snapping of a link or the choking of a pump would send the Henry Clay to the bottom of the sea. And all this time we staggered on under such sail as our improvised masts would bear, over a howling wilderness of waves.

Fine weather came at last; the wind and the sea abated, and after some trouble, I contrived to get a spare topsail lowered and secured across the leak, keeping out in great measure the influx of the green-blue water, so that a moderate amount of labor at the pumps sufficed to free us from immediate danger of sinking. I was able, too, for the first time, to take a solar observation, and after a brief calculation as to our whereabouts, I decided to bear up for Kiusu, the most southerly island of the Japanese group, which could not, as I judged, be above two hundred miles distant. Our troubles were not quite over; for a rickety jury-mast went by the board, carrying away with it two poor fellows who were aloft to reduce sail, and who were washed to leeward and drowned without the possibility of rescue. However, the prayers of those on board the Henry Clay were answered, and after another eight and forty hours of anxiety we sighted Kiusu, where Japanese pilots came off to guide us to our anchorage.

How vividly it comes back to me now, the scene of our arrival in the peaceful bay, the shores of which were studded with neat Japanese houses, overlooked by the peaks of blue inland mountains, several vessels of various flags lying at anchor, and a flotilla of boats containing sight-seers, native and foreign, among whom were Japanese ladies with fluttering fans and silken robes, hovering around the Henry Clay, whose battered state showed how narrow had been her escape from destruction. I remember, too, that some officers from a British steam-corvette at moorings in the harbor had come on board of us, and were shaking me by the hand, and congratulating me, pointed out to them as I had been by the passengers of the great ship, the ladies among whom, in their simple gratitude, insisted on speaking of me as their preserver. And then, on a sudden, my eyes appeared to grow dim, and all things swam before them, and the sound of friendly voices reached me only as a deep, indistinct hum, like that of bees, and I dropped down swooning on the deck. Fatigue and anxiety had been too much for me, and before nightfall I was tossing to and fro in the delirium of a fever.

When I recovered my senses, I found myself weak and ill, indeed, but in a fair way toward recovery, in a cot which had been charitably assigned to me on board H. M. S. Nautilus. Kind nursing, a skillful surgeon, and a robust constitution soon enabled me to be on deck again; and when the corvette was ordered round to Nagasaki harbor, I was set on shore, thinner and paler than when I had left England, but well and fit for work. I found, however, with dismay, on presenting myself at the counting-house of Messrs. Parker & Mills, that my post was now occupied by another.

"Very sorry, indeed, Mr. Harland," said the senior partner, screwing up his parchment face into a grimace of what was meant for sympathy; "but, you see, men of business cannot afford to indulge in sentiment. The vessel in which you were known to have left Ceylon having been reported as lost in the typhoon, with all hands, why, of course"—

In short, under the very natural belief that I, the accepted candidate, had perished in the wreck of the Saucy Maid, Messrs. Parker & Mills had filled up the vacancy. After all, though I was not dead, I was wofully behind the stipulated time for my arrival in the merchants' office, and had no right to complain.

Of all the many foreign adventurers in that Japanese seaport, few, I suspect, carried with him a sadder or a heavier heart than I did, as I left the counting-house of those who were to have been my employers, and strolled listlessly down to the beach. What was I to do? The little cash I had would suffice to maintain me in idleness for a short time only; and then—not that I repined at the necessity—I must work for a living. A few weeks on shore, for the complete restoration of my health, I might allow myself, and then, no doubt, I should have to get afloat again as an officer on board some vessel in the coasting trade. But, in resigning the bright hopes which had allured me to Nagasaki, I felt as though I were relinquishing all prospect of an early union and a happy home with Dora, and that was hard to bear. In no way of which I could think could I be likely to realize a speedy competence. Bread my former profession could afford me, but not, for many a weary year at any rate, the means to marry. And Dora was too delicate to be fitted for a life of actual poverty. "Almost better," I muttered to myself, as, with downcast eyes and bowed head, I paced to and fro the Battery, where a Japanese sentry in a trim blue uniform was mounting guard over the bright brass cannon that peered through the embrasures.

"Almost better if I had gone down with Capt. Harris and his crew in Ilima Bay, as I was rumored to have done. Disappointment such as this can sting more bitterly than mere physical pain has the power to do. By this time, for aught I know, the news of my death may have been telegraphed to Europe, and reached Dora. What a stab to her fond little heart the tidings will be, and although they are false, yet I am a ruined man; and not for long years, if ever, can I hope to—"

"Why, Harland, Harland! Haven't you heard it? No; I see by your face, poor old boy, that you have not. Never mind! Let me be the first to wish you joy!" called out a frank, cheery, English voice, as a young naval officer, with whom I had formed a sort of friendship while on board the corvette, came up panting and laughing, and took me by the hand. "I've been looking for you high and low," said the good-natured midshipman; "and so, for that matter, have Gibson and Mildmay. It's not always that fortune stands so well by a fellow who so thoroughly deserves it." I stared in dumb surprise at the speaker, whose words seemed, under the actual circumstances of my position, to be fraught with the most cruel irony. "We set up a rattling cheer when we heard it," continued young Egerton, fanning his heated forehead with his straw hat; "and old Sir Henry looked mast-headings and close arrests at us, until some one whispered that you had been a shipmate of ours, and then the Admiral was mollified. The oddest thing is that you were not present; though, perhaps"—

"But why, in the name of common-senses should I have been there? Or how, do you suppose, could all this have had any interest for me?" interrupted I, staring at my blithe young friend.

"Well," rejoined Egerton, looking, in his turn, surprised, "you do take your good luck coolly, Harry. It isn't often, old man, that such a windfall comes in any fellow's way, and I'm afraid that I should not prove so philosophically indifferent in your place, to the good things in store for me. As it is"—

I looked at the lad with a sort of dull, puzzled wonder. He and his ship-mates were, I felt assured, by far too generous-hearted to make a jest of my misfortune in losing my appointment. And yet, what a satire on my baffled hopes was this pretense of treating me as one of fortune's especial favorites! Then it occurred to me that the whole conversation must be based on some error or false assumption, perhaps owing to a similarity of name. "Some mistake!" I faltered out, with a sickly smile.

"Not a bit of it!" said the midshipman, decidedly. "The American Commodore on the station quite concurred in the award, and the agents of the owners of the Henry Clay admitted it without grumbling. Why, Harland, any one would say that you were utterly unaware of your own claim for salvage-money on the ship you saved, and the cargo of which was of enormous value. Seven thousand pounds, I own, make up a tidy sum, but not a dollar too much, considering how near freight and ship were to Davy's locker, but for"—

I think he said more, but his voice sounded in my ears but indistinctly, and my eyes grew dim as I reeled on my feet, and should have fallen but for Egerton's supporting arm. When I recovered from this momentary weakness I rallied my wits and was able to learn the truth. It was a fact that, in bringing the American vessel safe into port, I had never contemplated the idea of any pecuniary advantage to myself. My first care on landing had been to seek Messrs. Parker & Mills out, and to their counting-house my first visit had been paid. It was indeed news to me that the Court of Admiralty, or rather the local tribunal of the naval station, had allotted to me the large sum quoted as my just share of the salvage of the Henry Clay, smaller rewards being assigned to Jerry and the other sailors. Nor was this all, for the gratitude of the passengers for their preservation from peril had led them to subscribe a sum of no less than £1,500 as a testimonial to myself for the service rendered; and this, though with some scruples, I was persuaded to accept.

That I returned home at once may well be conjectured; but having, in the bustle of the moment, omitted to write or telegraph the tidings of my safety, I burst into Dr. Davenport's quiet dwelling at Clevestead with somewhat of the startling effect of a melodramatic ghost, and poor little Dora fainted outright at the sight of me. My darling—she was looking thin and pale, but happiness soon brought back the rose to her cheeks, and the brightness to her eyes—forgave me the thoughtlessness which had caused her some weeks of carking care; and two months later, we were married with the consent of all concerned. The money, which was in due course made over to me by the owners of the Henry Clay, enabled me to set up in business as a thriving ship-owner; and since that time I have commanded a fine vessel of my own, and have made prosperous voyages, but none which has effaced the memory of my desperate struggle for life on board the American ship, Henry Clay.—*Chambers's Journal.*

PRINCE ARTHUR'S CHAPEL IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.—But the most historical and most beautiful of all the Worcester Cathedral chapels is Prince Arthur's chapel, near the high altar. This promising and amiable son of Henry the Seventh died at Ludlow Castle, four months after his marriage with the child princess, Catherine of Arragon, daughter of Ferdinand. The prince, as we learn from his French tutor, André, though only fourteen, had already studied Homer, Thucydides, Tacitus, Sallust, Ovid, Cicero, and Plautus, and his loss was very grievous to his mother, who, indeed, only survived it a few months. On this monumental chapel, at Worcester, the king lavished all his treasure; and a beautiful network of stone it is—poor only beside the great stone casket of Westminster, which, only six years after, received the body of Arthur's father. It is, in fact, like a beautiful window frame, its panels studded with the roses of York and Lancaster, the Prince's feather, and the jeweled garter, adorned with statues of Bishops and of Kings, and crowned at the top by exquisite filigrees, pinnacles, and light-pierced battlements, beautiful as the steel work of Cellini. An altar once stood inside, at the east end, beneath the figure of a dead Christ, at the foot of the tomb where so much hope, joy, and fair promise lay buried. And here, no doubt, the chantry priest offered his daily prayers for the dead Prince.

A very interesting discovery about this tomb was made by a shrewd antiquary in 1788. The east end of this shrine had been, from time immemorial, a blank of rude, shapeless plastering, occupying one-third of the whole façade, and was always pointed out by the vergers with shame and regret, as the result of the brutal fanaticism of Cromwell's troops, after the rout of the Royalist army at Worcester in 1651. The antiquary before mentioned, examining the plaster, observed that it projected to the level of the remaining canopies, and that the recesses of niches were still visible, and thought it possible, as he told Dean St. John, that some of the images were still there. The dean, as a mere experiment, took out his penknife and stuck it in the central niche, when he hit upon a gilt fibula, which fastened the drapery on the image of a dead Christ. On the body were red spots, to indicate the wounds, and the partly-gilt diapers were upheld by angels. The mortar being removed, disclosed five figures—a St. George trampling on the dragon, a St. Nicholas (patron saint of Henry VI.), Edward IV., and Henry VI.—the latter with an animal, probably a lamb, at his feet. The union of the two houses of York and Lancaster was thus indicated.

The Prince's tomb, of marble throughout, is blazoned with the arms of France and England, and the epitaph is written in the old square Gothic letter, which, with the "*Orate pro anima,*" went out of use after the reign of Edward VI. The Prince's heart was buried in the chancel of Ludlow Church. The silver box (a double one) was found there about 1790, and stolen by the sexton, who was detected and dismissed. There is a portrait of the Prince in the north window of Jesus Chapel, in Great Malvern Priory.—*All the Year Round.*

THE NEW ARMY OF FRANCE.—In order to assure the French Army an ample and constant supply of recruits, and gradually to expand it to the full strength which it is to possess in the course of time, the law of general military service—the conscription, in a word—of the First Republic is to be restored in its fullest vigor; all permanent exemptions are to be abolished; and, subject only to dispensations of a temporary kind and strictly determined, every Frenchman capable of bearing arms is to be liable to serve in the ranks for periods deemed sufficient to make the national forces of adequate power. The elements of an enormous military array will, by such means, be fully secured; and care is taken that these shall form the component parts of a finished product, not rude and almost worthless material. For this purpose the liability to serve is to be real in all cases. Every Frenchman who is enrolled as a soldier is to join the Army for a specified time, depending on certain and fixed rules, and all those who have left the ranks are to be held in readiness to return to them during the whole time of their prescribed service. In this way two of the worst vices of the old French system are to be got rid of; the whole mass of the forces of France will be composed, in the main, of trained men, and an immense reserve will be formed by degrees, made up of troops nearly all efficient. Finally, the methods are to be definitively given up by which the French Army was marshaled for war; it is no longer to have its elements scattered, and, therefore, slowly collected and moved; it is to be kept together in organized units, at all times prepared for speedy action, and capable of being quickly enlarged to their fullest strength, and its whole mechanism is to be so contrived that celerity of "mobilization" and readiness for the field shall be a certain and easy result.

Let us now see how these leading principles are to be embodied in actual facts. The rule of general military service, the conscription without lasting exemptions, will give France every year a contingent of about 150,000 young men, without counting the "dispensed-with" class, liable to be called out on important occasions. Every man enrolled in each yearly contingent will be obliged to serve for twelve months at least, omitting certain exceptions made in favor of aptitude and education; and a large number, to be selected by lot, will have to serve a much longer time, in order to supply the special arms—artillery, engineers, and cavalry—which require a long professional training. The yearly contingents so distributed will be liable to serve five years in the first main divisions of the Armies of France; and though the period of actual service for great part of the men will, as a rule, be shorter, they will be all held ready to join the ranks at a summons from the Minister at War. When the term of five years shall have passed, each contingent will fall into the first reserve; and here every man will again be liable to serve a further period of four years, and to be recalled to the Army at a moment's notice. After an actual or potential service for the two terms of five and four years each contingent will be drafted in turn to the second reserve of the national forces, and it will be held to service for five and six years—that is, during eleven years—in the two divisions of what is meant to be the last great support of the French Army. Each contingent will thus, in different ways, be subject to serve for twenty years; and, consequently, at the end of that full period the forces of France raised by conscription will amount to the immense aggregate of twenty contingents of 150,000 men each, all, or nearly so, trained and effective soldiers—with deductions, of course, for deaths and casualties—and even in ten years they will be formidable in no mean degree. The age of service, it should be added, will be from twenty to forty, and thus the flower of the youth and manhood of France will be all enrolled in the national ranks.

This immense mass of military forces will not, however, represent the whole of the power and resources of France for war. In addition to the conscription levies, she will have a "permanent Army" of 120,000 men, composed of "officers, staff, administrative corps, gendarmes, veteran and re-engaged soldiers;" and besides these, of the "foreign auxiliaries," the legion *étrangère*, and similar bodies, who have often added to the renown of her arms. This permanent Army, we need not say, will be an extremely valuable force. It will largely contain the most precious and important elements of military strength; it will be animated by a high professional feeling; and it will give consistency and force to the arrays of contingents. Taken altogether, the forces of France, after making allowance for all losses and non-effectiveness of various kinds, would ultimately, under the intended scheme, reach the enormous total of 2,500,000 men, according to calculations by no means sanguine; and far the greater part of this war-like multitude would, we repeat, be expert soldiers, not worthless recruits, or troops on paper. Let us now consider how it is proposed to combine and generally distribute this colossal whole, the most formidable organization for war which has ever been designed by a vanquished nation. The permanent Army and the first nine contingents—that is, those of five and four years' service—would, it is believed, yield without difficulty about 1,350,000 men; and these are to form the active Army, composed of a first line and a first reserve. The active Army is, in time of peace, to have a strength of 480,000 men—men present with the colors and in the ranks; for a considerable portion of each contingent, though liable to serve, would be sent on furlough when it should have been sufficiently drilled; but, on a declaration of war, it would quickly expand into a force of 780,000 men, by calling in at once the mass of the trained contingents belonging to the first line and the first reserve, these contingents being eight, it should be observed, in number; for the ninth contingent, that of the existing year, would, it might be assumed, be, as a rule, unformed. The 780,000 men would thus immediately form an imposing Army, made up, without exception, of excellent troops; but this would be only the first front of war which France would possess the means to present. Over and above the 780,000 men, the eight trained contingents would in a short time be able to yield nearly 300,000 more; to these should be added the ninth contingent, about 150,000 strong, and the "dispensed with" class, which it is supposed would reach 141,000 men; and thus a second Army, though composed to a considerable extent of raw levies—the untrained ninth contingent and the 'dispensed with' class—would be from 500,000 to 600,000 in numbers, would stand in the rear of the first Army, and afford it a very powerful support. Nor are even these the limits of the force which, in the event of a protracted struggle, France would be able to place in the field. The eleven last contingents, that is, those of the later five and six years' service, are, as we have seen, to form a second great reserve; and this great array, which it is supposed would amount to 1,000,000 or 1,200,000 men, is to constitute the territorial Army, the supplement of its active associate. This force is to be arranged into two main parts, the first more ready to move than the second. Its duties, speaking generally, would be to protect and defend the territory of France, to garrison fortresses, hold strong points, and set the active Army free for field operations; but occasionally it would join that Army, and co-operate with it in the shock of battle, and it is to be linked with it in the closest manner. It is superfluous to add that it is intended to provide the most complete material and equipment of all kinds for these immense arrays, which, we say it again, would, when fully developed, amount to 2,500,000 men, real soldiers by far the greater number of them. In all these arrangements an imitation of the German system manifestly appears, but there are some very marked differences.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

DR. JOHNSON ON EATING AND DRINKING.—Some of the sage's remarks, indeed, are so sensible that we may hope they will encourage others seriously to take in hand this great question. "At supper this night" (it is somewhere in the year 1763) "he talked of good eating with uncommon satisfaction. 'Some people,' said he, 'have a foolish way of not minding, or pretending not to mind, what they eat. For my part, I mind my belly very studiously and very carefully; for I look upon it that he who does not mind his belly will hardly mind anything else.' He now appeared to me *Jean Bull philosophe*, and he was for the moment not only serious but vehement. Yet I have heard him, upon other occasions, talk with great contempt of people who were anxious to gratify their palates; and in the 206th number of his *Rambler* is a masterly essay against gulosity. His practice indeed, I must acknowledge, may be considered as casting the balance of his different opinions upon this subject, for I never knew any man who relished good eating more than he did. When at table he was totally absorbed in the business of the moment; his looks seemed riveted to his plate; nor would he, unless when in very high company, say one word, or even pay the least attention to what was said by others, till he had satisfied his appetite; which was so fierce and indulged with such intenseness that while in the act of eating the veins of his forehead swelled, and generally a strong perspiration was visible. To those whose sensations were delicate this could not but be disgusting; and it was doubtless not very suitable to the character of a philosopher, who should be distinguished by self-command. But it must be owned that Johnson, though he could be rigidly abstemious, was not a temperate man either in eating or drinking. He could refrain, but he could not use moderately. He told me that he had fasted two days without inconvenience, and that he had never been hungry but once. They who beheld with wonder how much he ate upon all occasions, when his dinner was to his taste, could not easily conceive what he must have meant by hunger; and not only was he remarkable for the extraordinary quantity which he ate, but he was, or affected to be, a man of very nice discernment in the science of cookery. He used to descant critically on the dishes which had been at table where he dined or supped, and to recollect very minutely what he had liked. I remember when he was in Scotland his praising '*Gordon's palates*' (a dish of palates at Hon. Alexander Gordon's) with a warmth of expression which might have done honor to more important subjects. 'As for Maclaurin's imitation of a *made dish*, it was a wretched attempt.' He, about the same time, was so much displeased with the performance of a nobleman's French cook that he exclaimed with vehemence, 'I'd throw such a rascal into the river;' and he then proceeded to alarm a lady, at whose house he was to sup, by the following manifesto of his skill: 'I, madame, who live at a variety of good tables, am a much better judge of good cookery than any person who has a very tolerable cook, but lives much at home; for his palate is gradually adapted to the taste of his cook; whereas, madame, in trying by a wider range, I can more exquisitely judge.' When invited to dine, even with an intimate friend, he was not pleased if something better than a plain dinner was not prepared for him. I have heard him say on such an occasion, 'This was a good dinner enough to be sure; but it was not a dinner to ask a man to.' On the other hand, he was wont to express with great glee his satisfaction when he had been entertained quite to his mind. One day, when he had dined with his neighbor and landlord in Bolt-court, Mr. Allen, the printer, whose old house-keeper had studied his taste in everything, he pronounced this eulogy: 'Sir, we could not have had a better dinner had there been a synod of cooks.'"

The nice discernment of Johnson was, however, that of an eclectic: at least we believe that epicures do not as a rule relish a leg of pork boiled till it drops from the bone, or a veal-pie with plums and sugar, or the outside cut of a salt buttock of beef. These were Johnson's favorite dainties. In the matter of drink he frankly confessed that his liking was for the strongest, as it was not the flavor but the effect that he desired. He loved to pour capillaire into his port-wine, and melted butter into his chocolate. Voltaire's taste, by the way, was curious in this respect, for he mixed coffee and chocolate together. One remark of Johnson's seems to hit the bull's-eye. "Wherever," he said, "the dinner is ill got up, there is poverty, or there is avarice, or there is stupidity; in short, the family is somehow grossly wrong, for a man seldom thinks with more earnestness of anything than he does of his dinner, and if he cannot get that well dressed he should be suspected of inaccuracy in other things."—*Belgravia.*

THE POPULATION OF KASHMIR.—It is a very rough and uncertain calculation which sets down the population of Kashmir at a half million. The whole population of the dominions of the Maharaja is said to be a million and a half, but that includes Jamú, which is much more populous than Kashmir. Capt. Bates says that the estimate of the Maharaja's Government, founded on a partial census taken in 1869, gave only 475,000; but that is better than the population of the year 1835, when oppression, pestilence, and famine had reduced it so low as 200,000. It is, however, not for want of producing that the population is small, for, according to the same authority, "it is said that every woman has, at an average, ten to fourteen children." I do not quite understand this kind of average; but it seems to mean that, on an average, every woman has twelve children. That shows a prodigious fecundity, and is the more remarkable when we learn that the proportion of men to women is as three to one. This disproportion is produced by the infamous export of young girls to which I have already alluded, and it is impossible that such a traffic could be carried on without the connivance of the Government, or, at least, of a very large number of the Government officials. Dr. Elmslie's estimate of the population of Kashmir, including the surrounding countries and the inhabitants of the mountains, was 402,700—of these 75,000 being Hindús, 312,700 being Súri Mohammedans, and 15,000 Shias. His estimate of the population of Srinagar was 127,000; but the census of the Government in 1869 gave 136,000 for that city.

ANECDOTES OF DOGS.—A few feet from me at this moment is a curious specimen of the long-backed, short-legged German hound yclept a turnspit, who came to the establishment a silent, reserved, even dull being. But on fair encouragement his faculties became developed. He showed signs of a humorous disposition—as though he could relish a jest—and began to utter mysteriously uncouth and cavernous sounds, as though laboring to find an utterance. These began gradually to take the shape of expostulation, angry remonstrance, piteous entreaty, weariness, to say nothing of literal yawns, when he was bored. They are wonderful creatures, even in London, with curious puzzling ways of their own. Thus, lately one dark night, the writer, entering a hansom cab, was duly encased within the glass and shutters. As the vehicle shot off on its course, something white appeared to flash on the footboard in front, which by-and-by resolved itself into the outline of a grayish-white cur dog, who had leaped up in a half-professional way, much as the little tigers of another generation used to skip up behind the cabriolet. There this curious creature remained, poising itself at the edge, like some spectral dog, and balancing itself with ease, as a circus rider would. When the cab stopped, he was gone as suddenly as he came. "Oh! he were there, were he?" the driver merely exclaimed. It turned out that this lean and unkempt pariah had drawn near the cab a few nights before, had received less churlish greeting than what he was accustomed to, and had attached himself to the cab in this mysterious way, and was now actually to be seen hovering in the shadow afar off. There was something ghostly in the fashion in which he came out of the night and appeared upon the footboard. Again. I was once acquainted with a dog that had a no less singular penchant for seeing a train pass under an arch at a particular hour each day. Punctually at 5 o'clock he would rouse himself and set off at full speed to keep his appointment, using cunning devices when he suspected he might be detained. Having seen his train go by, and looked down with a wary and critical air to see that the passage was performed properly, he jogged home with a contented mind. How did he know the hour so exactly? Again. Every morning there comes to the door one of the neatest, lightest, best-appointed little traps conceivable, in the service of our butterman. It is drawn by a frisky, waggish little pony, evidently a pet; and on the pony's back rides a vivacious little terrier, who, from practice, can balance himself in a secure and dashing style. Both pony and terrier understand each other, though the terrier capers about the pony's neck in an inconvenient fashion. On cold days pony has his cloth, while terrier has a miniature covering of the same kind, securely fitted to his person. When the butterman comes up the area the sly pair are watching him, and if in his hurry he incautiously slam the back door of his cart, a pretence is made of accepting the noise as a signal, and off starts pony galloping, terrier barking and almost erect on pony's neck, while driver is running along frantically striving to climb into his vehicle as it goes. Another dog, a red Irish retriever, whose acquaintance I made lately, was sent down forty miles into Kent, shut up in a dog-box. On his first day's sport he took offense at the keeper using a whip to him, a freedom he perhaps thought was not justified by so short an acquaintance. The following morning he was at the door of his house in Victoria street! How was this accomplished? He must have come straight across the country, guided by some faculty that his two-legged superiors have not.—*London Society.*

MANNER IN GERMANY.—You have, for instance, the military manner, which consists in well-squared shoulders, a well-belted waist, a regulation spine, an angular elbow, a click of the heels, a salute that is meant to be at once fascinating and haughty, and a pronounced contempt for everything civilian beneath the grade of a Privy Councilor or a First Secretary. And you have the diplomatic manner, which is refined, lofty, guarded, perhaps slightly mysterious, but at the same time gently unbending, always gallant, often epigrammatic, and generally altogether amiable, easy, and charming. It may be a feminine prejudice, but great statesmen seem to understand better how to treat women than do great warriors. They have not the hand for ever on the sword-hilt, there is less command in their eye and more amenity in their glance; the sense of steel and the smell of powder, the ghastly traditions of blood and iron, do not oppress you, as in the presence of these grisly heroes. We have the legal manner. Not perhaps what, at a first glance, we might expect it to be. There is nothing of the Bacon philosophy or the Burleigh nod about it; judicial calm and magisterial dignity are not its characteristics; on the contrary, it is, taken in the aggregate, brisk, clamorous, pert, and persistent; it tells of the would-be orator, member of Parliament, minister, statesman, regenerator of his country. Some years ago, when every little local advocate had something to say as to the grievances of Reuss and Greiz, when the Bergs and the Bachs had their boundaries, and the Kränwinkle cock crowed the loudest of all, there arose upon the political horizon of Germany a figure heroic in its massive muscularity of outline, and wielding the battle-ax of despotic authority with almost Berserker wrath. Prince Bismarck, then simply Herr von Bismarck, the hated and despised of the popular party, was already famous for his grim and terse comprehensiveness of expression. He had just done a magnificent silent stroke of business with the Prime Minister of another country, and as he bade him farewell remarked, in his own quiet way, "And now I am going home *to sit upon the lawyers!*" Nothing could be more trenchant; but one must, perhaps, have lived in Germany *pour bien goûter la plaisanterie.*

Again, we have the professorial manner, of which the exponent parts are popularly supposed to be spectacles, indifference to the ordinary sublunary affairs of life, and an unlimited faculty for evolving camels (or anything else) out of the inner consciousness which furnishes the owner with a never-failing supply of happy abstractions. Yet who that has lived in Germany will hesitate to take off his hat, and stand bareheaded in respectful admiration of that modesty of manner, that singleness of purpose, that simplicity of mind, which distinguish her great men? Whether artists, philosophers, poets or physicians; whether nature claims them as her own, or art or science say, "These are mine," they go their silent way, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, not expecting admiration, not claiming recognition, scarcely desiring reward; certain only of one thing, and happy in the certainty that if they labor with love, if they do good work for the work's sake, they will not have lived in vain. We may laugh at their helplessness, their absence of mind, their careless costume, their want of *savoir vivre*, but it is with a tender laughter that savors more of love than ridicule; that is aware of its own folly, and is mentally conscious that it only ripples round the feet of these great ones, whose heads have already struck the stars. There is an utter absence of all self-consciousness or grimace about them; and if we criticise their outer men it is with the banter of affection, just as we keep our little playful familiarities for those we love best at home, and cut our feeble jokes upon the peculiarities and characteristics of our favorites.

Again, there is the student-manner, in contemplating the antics of which we seem to be conning a page out of some chronicle of the middle ages. Its jack-boots and rapiers, its long hair and embroidered breeches, its pipes and beeriness, its sliced ears and slit noses, its smoking bouts and drinking orgies, its unions and guilds, and wild minstrelsy, are so many anachronisms. These noisy swashbucklers, whose hands are forever on their rapiers, whose creed is a word and a blow, whose favorite butt is the decorous citizen, who jeer at the Philistine virtues, and use the world as abusing it, are a rather terrible class. They pride themselves on this super-exuberance of youth, and do not hesitate to play any pranks that suggest themselves should genial inspiration move them to midnight wassail; but fortunately for the non-student world, time puts a merciful period to these follies, and even the wildest *Bursch* cannot carry his peculiar traditions into social life with him.

But before I pass away from the subject let me say a word of that true-hearted, simple, childlike manner that belongs to no class, that is independent of rank or profession, that wins your confidence, that makes your heart warm within you, that shines like truth itself out of the honest eyes that are looking into yours, and clasps your hand in blameless brotherhood.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Missions in India.—According to the statistical tables prepared in 1871, it appears that there are thirty-two societies engaged in carrying on the work of Protestant missions in India, including Burma and Ceylon, in addition to a few isolated missionary agencies, and to the work carried on in some places by Government chaplains and other clergymen in charge of English congregations. Of these societies nine are American, six are German, and the remainder are connected with the British Isles. The number of missionaries connected with these societies, not including laymen engaged in educational and other work, is 548, of whom 333 are connected with the British and Irish societies, 131 with the American societies, and 84 with the German societies. Reckoning the missionaries according to ecclesiastical connection, irrespective of nationality, 166 belong to the Church of England, 88 are Presbyterians, 87 Lutherans, 77 Baptists, 69 Independents, 51 Wesleyans, and the remaining 12 are connected with isolated bodies. One of the inferences naturally arising from these facts is that America and Germany are evincing a remarkable and most commendable degree of interest in the welfare of India, a degree of interest greater in proportion than that which is evinced by England herself.

Indian missionaries are not only preachers, Pastor, and educators; they also contribute to the enlightenment of the the country by their literary labors.

"No body of men," says the Indian Government, "pays greater attention to the study of the native languages than the Indian missionaries. With several missionary societies (as with the Indian Government) it is a rule that the younger missionaries shall pass a series of examinations in the vernacular of the district in which they reside; and the general practice has been, that all who have to deal with natives who do not know English, shall seek a high proficiency in these vernaculars. The result is too remarkable to be overlooked. The missionaries, as a body, know the natives of India well; they have prepared hundreds of works, suited both for schools and for general circulation, in the fifteen most prominent languages of India, and in several other dialects. They are the compilers of several dictionaries and grammars; they have written important works on the native classics and the systems of philosophy; and they have largely stimulated the great increase of the native literature prepared in recent years by educated native gentlemen."

It may be added, that five rude languages, not previously committed to writing—the very existence of which was generally unknown—have within the last few years been mastered by Indian missionaries; and that the literary life of the tribes speaking those languages has now commenced by the publication and circulation among them of Christian books. Apart from the effect of such literary labors in enabling missionaries to fulfill their mission to the people among whom they labor as instructors and guides, as well as preachers, they have indirect value of considerable importance, especially in the more highly civilized districts, in respect of the conciliatory effect they produce on the native mind. The natives are gratified by seeing foreigners take a lively interest in their languages, customs, literature, and antiquities, and are prepared to regard such persons, though foreigners, as friends, and as persons whose advice it may be safe to follow. In every part of the world people are pleased when they find an interest taken by others in what is interesting to themselves. This is not the only good effect produced by studies of this kind; they are beneficial to the missionaries themselves, as well as agreeable to the people; they preserve the missionary from the temptation of despising the people among whom he lives and labors, and help to sweeten the loneliness and monotony of his sojourn in a strange land.

The mission presses in India are numerous and remarkably active. There are twenty-five of those presses at present at work, and during the last ten years they have printed and published 3,410 separate works, in thirty-one languages, including English. The total number of copies of school-books printed at these presses during this period was over 2,000,0000, of tracts nearly 6,000,000, of Christian books nearly 3,000,000, of portions of Scripture more than 1,250,000, of entire Bibles 31,000. Including presses from which returns were not received, the total number of copies printed during the ten years, chiefly tracts, seems to have been over 16,000,000. Formerly, tracts and Scriptures were generally given away; now, as a rule, all publications are sold, which shows that they are more valued.

Medical missions have largely developed of late years, in almost every part of the Indian mission-field. Medical missionaries, some ordained, some unordianed, have taken up their abode at central stations in connection with the work of most of the societies, and impart to the people around them the benefits of scientific medical treatment; and it has been found that the aid thus given to the sick and suffering produces a most favorable impression, not only on their minds, but also on the minds of the community at large.

Another very interesting department of usefulness recently opened up consists in what are called zenana missions; that is, the introduction of the elements of education and religious teaching into the zenanas, or women's apartments, of the houses of native gentlemen. There are no fewer than 1,300 zenana classes carried on by Christian ladies, mostly in Bengal and the North-west Provinces: and the work is extending, though still in its infancy, in the other Presidencies.—*The Quarterly Review.*

Lord Lytton's Speeches.—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has said of these speeches, that they will "remain models of the highest and noblest eloquence, and deep thought, such as should characterize the statesman." From this verdict of an authority so distinguished, few will be disposed to dissent. To fulfill the conditions of eloquence, we seldom miss in them any of the requisite elements. There is wealth—luxuriant wealth—and grace of diction. There is an equal wealth and power of illustration. There is ardor and *élan.* As for wit, the pages are full of antithesis, and sparkle all over with epigram; and, on occasion, there is satire as gracefully pointed and as delicately subtle as it is free from malignant venom. Then there is lucidity of arrangement, seldom leaving us much to desiderate; and nothing could be happier than his method of presenting an argument, or more telling than the way in which a chain of arguments is often linked together, leading up to a climax of exceptional cogency, or summed up and their essence condensed in a single sentence, in which we are enabled to appreciate the entire merits of the question by a *coup d'œil.* With all these elements of eloquence, however, there is one feature in the speeches which occasionally appears to rob them of their full effect, and that is over-elaboration. Orations when listened to, or even, indeed, when we read them, are associated in our minds with ideas of spontaneity and extemporaneous utterance. Of course, it would be absurd to say that previous preparation *necessarily* subtracts from the effects of oratory; but it should be kept out of sight—nothing should be allowed to remind us of it; for if the suggestion be obtruded upon us, much of the force of the speech will be lost. This will seem unreasonable, but it is a fact which will be attested by the experience of all. That, therefore, which, on the one hand, is connected with the extreme value of Lord Lytton's speeches as the well-weighed, thoughtful utterances of a philosophical mind, is associated, on the other, with one of his few blemishes as an orator. The only other exception which we would venture to take to the style of the speeches is that, now and then, they have a tendency to employ language too majestic, and a tone too earnest and emphatic, when compared with the importance of the subject under discussion. These two blemishes would certainly not be carried off by Lord Lytton's style of delivery. Of this his son says, that it was greatly inferior to the intellectual attributes of his eloquence; and we do not think it would be too much to add, that his high position as an orator rested entirely upon these attributes. His delivery had to contend with the grave hindrance of a constitutional defect—deafness. To this his son attributes his failure as a debater, though he himself ascribes it to another cause. He says that he did "not possess, or rather had not cultivated, the readier faculties in any proportion to the slower and more reflective ones;" that he had little repartee, not much presence of mind, and a slow memory. In this his son thinks that he underrates himself; but between the two solutions the truth probably lies. "I cannot speak," he says, "without either preparation or the pressure of powerful excitement." It is very true that under the latter stimulant he achieved certain great successes; but they were few and far between, compared with the triumphs which rewarded the efforts of previous elaboration. The tendency of habitual literary labor—the labor of the study—is certainly to unfit a man for extempore oratorical success. Nothing so much disqualifies for spontaneous utterance as a fastidious regard for perfect polish and accuracy of style; and a refined appreciation of the niceties of language is inevitably developed by leisurely composition into this fastidiousness. By it a speaker's attention is distracted from the thoughts which he wishes to express, or divided between them and the careful rounding of his periods; and so the thoughts and the words, instead of flowing forth together in a sort of mechanical harmony, alternately wait one for the other, and an ineffectual speech is the result. Stuart Mill's failure as a parliamentary speaker was a notable recent case in point. This would satisfactorily account for Lord Lytton's comparative unsuccess as a *debater;* and even his *set* speeches, carefully elaborated and committed to memory though they were, and magnificent as they appear when read, still produced an effect altogether disproportioned to the genius which they display, and this from an equally simple and inevitable condition. Flowing as the full river of his speech always is, and fervid, even to passion, as it often is, the *torrens copia* did not flow from that inspiration which a speaker gathers from the electricity of a great assembly. The words and the thoughts were there, but the *vivida vis* which can thus only be communicated was wanting. But with all these obstacles to success, the high position which he reached as a parliamentary speaker is not disputed, and it affords a signal instance of that efficacy of labor and perseverance and determination to excel which he was never tired of inculcating. These it was which procured for him, almost equally with his genius, that general brilliancy of success which rewarded his career as completely as it waited upon the achievements of his ideal heroes.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Animal Life in Madagascar.—In these solitudes, where the forests are immense, animal life can multiply without fear of man, and yet the fauna of Madagascar offer some singular features. The traveler can pass along without fear of the lions, leopards, and panthers of Asia and Africa; neither do zebras and quaggas gallop over the plains. In other countries, wherever the climate is hot enough, monkeys enliven the woods; here, not a single species is to be found. The horse and the ass are unknown; and, what is still more extraordinary, ruminants, such as stags and antelopes, are absent. It is true that there are large herds of cattle, which constitute the great riches of the Malagaches, as the natives of Madagascar are called, but they have been imported probably from the southern part of Asia. This species is remarkable from its boss or lump of fat on the back, and is strikingly beautiful when seen in large herds wandering over the plains. The sheep, too, are peculiar, from their enormous tails, which consist of a mass of fat—a common feature in those belonging to the African continent. Goats are common, as well as wild pigs, which ravage the plantations; but these are supposed to have all escaped from vessels, and not to be indigenous to the island.

The monkeys of other lands are, however, replaced by the lemurs—graceful little creatures of many different varieties. There is a great resemblance in their attitude and manner of life to the ape, so that they have been styled monkeys with the fox's muzzle. Their agility is marvelous; they leap through the air to a great distance, settling on a branch, which perhaps bends under their weight, and dart off again in evolutions of astonishing rapidity. A wood frequented by troops commands the astonishment and admiration of the traveler, from the intelligent appearance and incessant gambols of these lively animals. The largest kinds are about three feet in length, while the smallest are not larger than a rat. The true lemur, which is distinguished by a long snout and tail, prefers fruit for food, but does not object to crunch a small bird, a lizard, or insects. These are diurnal in their habits; while the chirogales, possessing short paws and pointed teeth, shun the light, and only appear in twilight and moonlight, when they make great havoc among lizards and small game. These curious mammifers are characteristic of Madagascar; other species do exist elsewhere, but the nocturnal kind are found nowhere but in this and the Comoro Islands.

In the most solitary parts of the south-west region lives that strange creature, the aye-aye or chiromys. A nocturnal animal, gentle and timid, it is about the size of a cat, with a large head, round full eyes not dissimilar to those of the owl, an enormous tail, and most extraordinary formation of the fore-paws; the middle finger being long and slender. This, which looks like a deformity, is, in truth, a wonderful arrangement of nature for its special way of life. As it lives on the larvæ hidden in the trunks of trees, the finger can be easily introduced into the fissures from which it tears the coveted prey. Naturalists think it forms a link between the squirrel and the monkey. The Malagaches seem to be impressed with a superstitious dread of the animal, owing to its sleeping all the day in the most secret haunts; nor do they ever molest it, astonished as they seem to be by its peculiar physiognomy and movements.

There is another class of mammifers peculiar to this island, which are called tendraks by the natives, and seem closely allied to our hedgehogs. Like these, they are covered with spines but the teeth differ and the tail is wanting; neither do they roll themselves into a ball, but hide the head between their paws when frightened. Seven or eight species have been discovered, with some variety in the spines, some being soft, and not covering the whole of the body. They are all nocturnal in their habits, and very good when cooked. As for the carnivora, they all belong to a very small type. The wild cat is a pretty creature. Its back is fawn-colored, traversed by four stripes of reddish brown, and yellowish white under the body and the paws. The ichneumon, with its long thin body and shaded skin, also gains the admiration of the traveler; it is a fearful enemy to all small or weak animals, but one of the species feeds greedily on honey. Not the least curious is the cryptoproctus, of the size and appearance of a cat, but with feet formed like those of a bear, the entire sole resting on the ground. No other example of a plantigrade animal is known.

The masked wild boar, which is still more ugly than its European fellow, is the only mammifer met with both in Madagascar and Africa. It is a hideous creature, with high withers, low back, and little hair. It boasts of an enormous tubercle, supported by a bony prominence in the jaw, which renders the face of the animal extremely disagreeable. A species of gray squirrel, which lives in hollow trees, and bats, complete the list of the mammifers yet known in Madagascar.

It is very different as regards birds; they can cross immense spaces; and so the tern, the petrel, the albatross, and many other well-known birds, abound in this island. It is a charming sight, on a sunny day, to see flights of ducks with brilliant and varied plumage paddling and diving on the rivers or lakes. One large species, with bronze and violet reflections, like metals, its white head and neck spotted with black, is a great favorite with the natives. A beautiful teal duck, only known here, has an exquisite blending of brown, fawn, and slate-colored plumage, with fair white wings. In the marshes, stalks the proud Sultana hen, with its magnificent blue body, a red patch on its head, and coral feet adorned with a tuft of white feathers, by which it is easily distinguished among the reeds. The jacana, a bird of the water-hen family, is also peculiar to this place; mounted on long legs like stilts, and extremely long feet, it runs through the long grass, or upon the floating water-leaves, with wonderful rapidity.

The sacred ibis of the Egyptians is found in large flocks, as well as the green variety of Europe. The crested ibis is peculiar to the country; a beautiful bird, bright red, with yellow beak and claws; a green head, from which the long plume of white and green feathers lies back. Another bird classed among the Gallinaceæ, is remarkable for the length of its beak, while the pretty blue and green pigeons afford plenty of sport for the lover of the gun. Near the streams the nelicourvi, a green-plumaged bird, builds its nest among the leaves, composed of bits of straw and reeds artistically woven together. The magnificent cardinal, in its bright scarlet robe of feathers, black-spotted on the back, haunts the open glades of the forest; and on the banks of streams are numbers of linnets, wagtails, and humming-birds, which are almost as small and graceful as the American ones, in addition to possessing all their beauties. The one which is the most common is also the most beautiful, with its bright green body shaded with violet; the large feathers of the wings, brown edged with green, a violet band on the breast, succeeded by one of brown, and yellow beneath. The family of the cuckoos is well represented; the blue variety is a magnificent bird, common in the woods on the shore.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Isaac Casaubon in Paris.—But in November, 1601, just as he had begun to despair, he was appointed in regular form to the office of Librarian in the Royal Library, but with the understanding that Gosselin, who then occupied the post, should not be disturbed till his death. That strange old man was found, just three years later, burned to death among his books, having fallen out of his chair helplessly into the fire. Every effort was made by the Ultramontanes of the time to prevent Casaubon from succeeding to the emoluments of the office, and Henry seems for some time to have vacillated. At length, however, Casaubon was duly inducted; and, then, perhaps—from 1605 to 1610—he enjoyed the most prosperous and agreeable period of his life. He had books, books, books without end, and abundant manuscripts; and he goes so far as to boast of his leisure, though in the next sentence he characteristically expresses his fears lest this should prove a temptation to him.

But the most interesting entries in his diary at this period concern the attempts that still were assiduously being made to convert him. "Several hours to-day," he writes, "with the Cardinal. He sent for me in the King's name, and I went, though most unwillingly. We had much serious talk of religion. * * * To-day with Cardinal Du Perron, and long talk of religion. * * * Again, to-day, a severe encounter with the Cardinal. * * * O, wretched life! cannot they let me alone, but must make it their business to pry into my faith. This is what makes my life a burden. What folly to try to persuade me that their Church cannot err!" At the same time it is not to be denied that Casaubon entertained grave doubts as to the complete validity of his own theological position. In a letter to Tilenus, one of his Genevan friends, he expresses himself thus frankly: "On Scripture, tradition, the authority of the old commentators respecting the power of the Pope, images, and indulgences, I could demonstrate all Bellarmine's positions to be false. But when I come to his chapter on the sacraments, (though there be also some things which may be refuted,) it is no less clear to me that the whole of antiquity, with one consent, is on the side of our opponents, and that our writers who have attempted to show that the Fathers have held our views have egregiously wasted their time. The careful study of the ancients has raised certain scruples in my mind. About these I would give a kingdom to be able to consult you, for all I desire is to learn. That I am staggered by the consent of the whole ancient and orthodox Church I cannot conceal."

All I desire is to learn! In those words lie the whole secret of Casaubon's mind, and the key to all his conduct. It was a magnificent utterance for a man to make in the sixteenth century, when everybody—Papists and Protestants alike—were virtually saying, "all that we desire is to prove," and to prove more or less foregone conclusions. That one exclamation seems to us to add many cubits to Casaubon's stature, and to transplant him into the very heart of the nineteenth century. There are many of us now whose only desire is to learn; but the desire is a new one—at least in Christian times and the ages of dogma. And like every one who does really nourish that manly and candid yearning, Casaubon was occasionally "staggered." He saw that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, was possessed by neither theological camp. A less honest or more mercenary individual might have concluded from such premises, that, as each camp was partially in error, he might just as well join that camp which would pay him best. To his eternal honor he preferred the other, and he might justly have exclaimed with Horace, "*Pauperiem sine dote quæro.*" Mr. Pattison says, truly enough, that Casaubon's learned labors will not achieve immortality, and that they are dead almost now. But his resolute adherence to the path of conscience at the Court of Henry, who had bought Paris with a mass, ought to be embalmed in the minds of honest men forever.

His eldest son, John, was "converted;" and that was a terrible blow to Casaubon. In 1607 he lost his mother, and five years earlier his favorite sister had been taken away. In 1608, a yet heavier calamity overtook him in the death of his cherished and accomplished daughter Philippa. Moreover, though yet barely fifty years of age, he was beginning to feel old. "For some months past," he writes in his diary, "I have lost that spring of mind which used to bear me up amid my studies." His health was wretched; for in truth he had prematurely exhausted his functions by the habits of a confirmed book-worm. He was bent double at forty-seven. He suffered terribly from gravel, and his nervous irritability increased. When the hand of Ravaillac terminated the life of Henri Quatre, the more prudent of the Huguenots fled from France; and Casaubon was fortunate enough to find a hearty welcome in England at the Court of James the First, who was delighted with Casaubon's learning, more especially in the department of patristic literature, to which Casaubon—turning away from his Strabo, his Athenæus, his Polybius—had of late years been more and more devoting himself. He was made a prebend of Canterbury, and was soon in the receipt of stipends to the extent of £300 a year. Of course he continued to work hard, but for the most part at worthless theological disputations. We have no more space at our command, or we would have gladly attempted to picture him among ourselves enjoying a wordly prosperity such as had not hitherto fallen upon him, but somehow less interesting and less noble than in his struggling days. He died on the 12th of July, 1641—as Mr. Pattison observes, a martyr to learning. Almost his last words were, "I am like Theophrastus, dying of a holiday. When Theophrastus had passed his hundredth year, he went to his nephew's wedding, and gave up a day's study to it. But he never studied more; he died of it." Casaubon's view of life was that it was given to pray in and to work in; and when he was neither praying nor working, his occupation was gone, and he was fretful. A post-mortem examination showed that he had died of just those disorders which are brought on by excessive study and sedentary habits, unrelieved by exercise or sunny vacancy. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. Six bishops, two deans, and almost the whole clergy of London, it is said, followed his hearse. Orwall, the Bishop of Lichfield, preached the funeral sermon. The grave was at the entrance of Saint Benedict's Chapel, and a few years later, Morton, the Bishop of Durham, supplied a monument. The King gave his widow a well-deserved pension. Our account of him is necessarily imperfect and inadequate. But those who desire to know more will find it in the volume to which we have frequently referred, and of which we have made a liberal use.—*Temple Bar.*

Missionary Schools in India.—The high position occupied by Christian schools of this character may be judged of by means of the statistical returns. In the year 1871 the number of pupils in these schools in India proper was 40,315; and it was ascertained that during the previous ten years 1,621 pupils passed the entrance examination in the Indian universities, 513 passed the First Arts examination, 153 took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 18 the degree of Master of Arts, and 6 the degree of Bachelor of Laws. It is remarkable that 134 of the Bachelors of Arts, and all the M. A.'s and B. L.'s, were from institutions in Bengal. It is also remarkable that, looking at the results of these examinations, the educational work of the Free Church of Scotland and of the Church of Scotland appears to have been equal to that of all other societies put together. Some societies have done little for education in any shape, some nothing for the higher education; while the two Scottish societies following the lead of Dr. Duff, with whom this system of missions originated, have regarded the education of the youth of the higher classes on Christian principles as their special, if not their sole, work. A share is now taken in this work by several other missionary societies. The two Church of England societies, and the London and Wesleyan Societies, prosecute both the educational and congregational departments of work with nearly equal vigor; and within the last ten years the educational work of the Church of England has nearly doubled. It cannot be doubted that the endeavor to diffuse Christianity among the higher classes of the natives is one of very great importance, for the institution of caste gives the higher classes greater influence in India than in any other country; but it was found that they could not be reached—at all events they were not reached—by any of the agencies formerly at work, and up to the present time it is only by means of an English education of so high an order as to prove an attraction to them that those classes have in any degree been brought within the range of Christian influences. The number of persons actually converted to Christianity from year to year by means of these schools has never been considerable, and seems smaller of late years than ever. On the other hand, the converts of this system, though few in number, belong to an influential class; and it is an interesting circumstance that through their influence and example Christianity has spread in some degree among persons belonging to the same class who have never been at mission schools at all, or who have attended schools from which Christianity was carefully excluded. The good effected by these schools cannot safely be estimated by the number of conversions that have taken place in connection with them. It is universally admitted that they have done much indirect good. Many Hindus, who still adhere to their ancestral faith, value these schools highly, on account of the high moral tone by which they are pervaded, and the influence on the hearts and minds of the pupils of the character and example of their European Christian teachers. It is chiefly owing to the influence of these schools that we now see among the Hindus such a spirit of inquiry, and the germs, at least, of so many moral and social reforms. It is to this influence, wholly or chiefly, that India is indebted for the Brahma Samáj.

The missionaries have zealously and successfully labored not only to win converts, but to improve the intellectual condition of the converts and their children. In addition to 40,315 pupils, as already mentioned, in Anglo-vernacular schools and colleges, the number of boys taught in purely vernacular schools, attended chiefly by Christian children of the poorer classes, is 66,239; and notwithstanding the peculiar difficulties that stand in the way of female education in India—difficulties which operate even among the poorer classes, and which have not yet ceased to be felt even among the native Chistians themselves—the number of girls in the various mission schools, chiefly children of converts, is no less than 29,016. There are 2,154 boys and 2,905 girls in the various mission orphanages. Provision is also made in various missions, by means of boarding-schools of a high order, for imparting a really good education to the more promising Christian children, both boys and girls; and ample provision is made everywhere, by means of training-schools and institutions, for the training up, not only of schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and lay teachers of various grades, but also ultimately for the training up of an ordained native ministry, an object of vital importance in every attempt that is made to naturalize the Christian Church in a new soil. Institutions with these objects in view for male teachers are eighty-five in number, containing 1,618 students, while there are twenty-eight institutions for female teachers, containing 567 students.—*The Quarterly Review.*

The Food of Great Men.—"Great men are great eaters" would probably be the first exclamation of one who was given to over-hasty generalization. There would indeed be many examples to support such a rule. Charles V., for instance, was an enormous eater. We are told that "he breakfasted at 5 on a fowl seethed in milk and dressed with sugar and spices. After this he went to sleep again. He dined at 12, partaking always of twenty dishes. He supped twice; at first soon after vespers, and the second time at midnight or 1 o'clock, which meal was perhaps the most solid of the four. After meat he ate a great quantity of pastry and sweetmeats, and he irrigated every repast by vast draughts of beer and wine. His stomach, originally a wonderful one, succumbed after forty years of such labors."—Motley, *Rise of the Dutch Republic.*

After all, Charles died at an age—about fifty-eight—at which we are accustomed in these days to consider a statesman as still in the prime of life. The love of pastry appears to have been hereditary in the House of Hapsburg. Philip II., the same historian tells us, "looked habitually on the ground when he conversed, was chary of speech, embarrassed, and even suffering in manner. This was ascribed partly to * * * habitual pains in the stomach, occasioned by his inordinate fondness for pastry." Philip ordering an *auto-da-fé* after a meal of gooseberry-tart which had disagreed with him, is a subject for an historical picture.

Frederick the Great is another illustration of the rule. Though he could dine on a cup of chocolate in war time, he loved good eating and drinking, and undoubtedly hastened his death by refusing to conform in any way to proper rules of diet. "The king," wrote Mirabeau, who was in Berlin at the time, "eats every day of ten or twelve dishes at dinner, each very highly seasoned; besides, at breakfast and supper, bread and butter covered with salted tongue and pepper. We are at the last scene." No wonder. A short time before a gentleman dined with Frederick, when an eel-pie was brought to table which he declared was so hot "that it looked as if it had been baked in hell." The king was immoderately fond of these eel-pies, peppered to excess. But about six weeks before his death we have the record of a breakfast such as a sick man has rarely eaten. Our authority is again Mirabeau. "On the 4th of July, when the doctor," the celebrated Zimmerman from Hanover, "saw the king in the afternoon, all had again changed for the worse. He had applied himself to public business from 3:30 in the morning till 7. He then ate for his breakfast a plate of sweetmeats, composed of sugar, white of eggs, and sour cream; then strawberries, cherries, and cold meat." Frederick's illness was dropsy. He died on the 17th of August, 1786. Every school-boy will remember the parallel of the English King who died of eating too many lampreys. King John, too, is said to have died of a surfeit of peaches and new ale. The verdict of modern epicures will probably be "Served him right."

Most of the English Kings, we suspect, were fair trencher-men, as most of them were also men of ability. There is a curious anecdote of Henry VII. bearing on this subject. The King had been out hunting in the neighborhood of Windsor. His eagerness in the pursuit of the chase had carried him out of sight and hearing of his retinue. Night was falling; return to the castle that day was impossible, for close at hand lay the Abbey of Reading. Thither accordingly the King turned his steps. His habit was simple, and the good monks took him for one of the royal foresters, while Henry, for reasons of his own, did not care to undeceive them. He was hospitably entertained, and the Lord Abbot looked on with an approving smile at the hearty performance of his guest. At last he said, "Truly I would give his Grace your master the half of my revenues for so good an appetite." Three days passed—the Abbot was suddenly arrested in the King's name, and hurried to the Tower, where a diet of bread and water was assigned him. The end of the story may be imagined. Before a month was over the Abbot had recovered an excellent appetite for beef and beer. But the tale is obviously apocryphal. Even a Tudor could not have arrested a mitred Abbot in this summary fashion.

From Henry VIII.'s pictures we may safely infer that his appetite was not bad.

Descending to the Stuarts, we find Henrietta Maria, at her first banquet in England, eating pheasant on a Friday, notwithstanding the signs and even open remonstrances of her French confessor. Poor girl! she was scarcely seventeen and the sea-passage had probably given her an appetite.

Her estimable son, King Charles II. of glorious memory, delighted in eggs and ambergris, of which we may hope he partook moderately. His death was supposed by some to have been occasioned by poison administered in this his favorite dish.

William III., the saviour of our liberties, both ate and drank more than was good for him. He loved to sit many hours at table; indeed, dinner was his chief recreation. Nothing must interfere with his enjoyment; the Princess Anne might look wistfully at that dish of young peas, but she looked in vain, for the King ate them all, and never even offered her a spoonful. She revenged herself by calling the deliverer "Caliban."

Among other sovereigns we find the great Napoleon a voracious eater. Some one has attributed the loss of the battle of Leipzig to the effects of a shoulder of mutton stuffed with onions, with which the Emperor literally gorged himself, so as to become incapable of clear-minded and vigorous action. He ate very fast. The state banquets at the Tuileries lasted thirty-five minutes. On the other hand he was no lover of wine. On that melancholy voyage to St. Helena, he offended the English officers by rising from table before drinking had fairly begun. "The General," one of these prigs had the brutality to say in his hearing, "has evidently not studied manners in the school of Lord Chesterfield." Their idea of politeness—certainly not Lord Chesterfield's—was to drink on till you dropped under the table.

Far be it from us to intrude on the private life of the illustrious nephew of Napoleon. But we were amused in reading the memoirs of the late Dr. Véron, a warm panegyrist of the ex-Emperor, to see the attempts of that worthy man to affect some knowledge of the secret history of the *coup d'état.* On the morning of the memorable 2d of December, 1851, the Prince President, he tells us, rose at 5 and took a cup of coffee, according to custom. We soon find that this is all Dr. Véron knew.

And it is all that our humble chronicle aspires to know.

We take the fact from Dr. Véron. He must have had it of the Prince President's valet.

The founder of the greatness of Russia must unquestionably be added to the list of great men and great eaters. Macaulay tells us how, when Peter the Great visited England in 1698, the immense quantities of meat he devoured, the pints of brandy he swallowed, and which, it was said he had carefully distilled with his own hands, were during some weeks popular topics of conversation. Great as was Peter he might have found his peer in the Roman Emperor Maximin, (A. D. 235–238,) who could eat in one day forty pounds of meat and drink six gallons of wine—unless the historians lie.—*Belgravia.*

Scenes in Kashmir.—There is one excursion from Srinagar, which can easily be made in a day by boat, that is specially worthy of notice, and it takes through canals and through the apple-tree garden into the Dal-o City Lake, and to two of the gardens and summer-houses of the Mogul Emperors. I write on the shore of Ulleswater, at once the grandest and most beautiful of the English lakes; the mountains and sky are reflected with perfect distinctness in the deep unruffled water, and the renewed power of the earth is running up through the trees, and breaking out into a dim mist of buds and tiny leaves; but exquisite as the scene before me is, its beauty cannot dim or equal my remembrance of the lakes of Kashmir, though even to those the English scenery is superior as regards the quality, to use a phrase of Wordsworth's of being "graduated by nature into soothing harmony."

The Dal is connected with the Jhelam by the Sont-i-Kol or Appletree Canal, which presents one of the finest combinations of wood and water in the world. The scene is English in character; but I do not know of any river scene in England which is equal to it—so calm is the water, so thickly is the stream covered with tame aquatic birds of very varied plumage, so abundant the fish, so magnificent, as well as beautiful, the trees which rise from its lotus-fringed, smooth, green banks. An Afghan conqueror of Kashmir proposed to cover this piece of water with a trellis-work of vines, supported from the trees on the one side to those on the other; but that would have shut out the view of the high, wild mountains, which heighten, by their contrast, the beauty and peacefulness of the scene below. Many of the trees, and a whole line of them on one side, are enormous planes, *(Platanus orientalis,)* mountains of trees, and yet beautiful in shape and color, with their vast masses of foliage reflected in the calm, clear water.

From thence we pass into the Dal, a lake about five miles long, with half the distance and breadth, one side being bounded by great trees, or fading into a reedy waste, and the other encircled by lofty mountains. The most curious feature of this lake is the floating gardens upon the surface of its transparent water. The reeds, sedges, water-lillies, and other aquatic plants which grow in tangled confusion, are, when they cluster together more thickly than usual, detached from their roots. The leaves of the plant are then spread out over the stems and covered with soil, on which melons and cucumbers are grown. These floating islands form a curious and picturesque feature in the landscape, and their economical uses are considerable. Moorcroft mentions having seen vines upon them, and has supplied the detailed information regarding them which has been made use of by succeeding travelers and statisticians. "A more economical method of raising cucumbers cannot be devised;" and he might have added of melons also. According to Cowper—

"No sordid fare,
A cucumber!"

But, thanks to these floating gardens, you don't require to ruin yourself in order to eat cucumbers in Kashmir; and the melons are as good as they are cheap, and must have valuable properties; for Capt. Bates says, "those who live entirely on them soon become fat," which probably arises from the sugar they contain. Usually, in the fruit season, two or three watchers remain all night in a boat attached to these islands, in order to protect them from water-thieves. On the Dal I came across several boatmen fishing up the root of the lotus with iron hooks attached to long poles. This yellow root is not unpalatable raw, but is usually eaten boiled, along with condiments. Southey's lines, though strictly applicable only to the red-flowering lotus, yet suggest a fair idea of the lotus leaves on this Kashmir lake, as they are moved by the wind or the undulations of the water.

"Around the lotus stem
It rippled, and the sacred flowers, that crown
The lakelet with their roseate beauty, ride
In gentlest waving, rock'd from side to side.
And as the wind upheaves
Their broad and buoyant weight, the glossy leaves
Flap on the twinkling waters up and down."

Still more useful for the people of Kashmir as an article of diet is the horned water-nut, *(Traba bispinosa,)* which is ground into flour and made into bread. No less than 60,000 tons of it are said to be taken from the Wúlur Lake alone every season, or sufficient to supply about 13,000 people with food for the entire year. These nuts are to be distinguished from the nuts, or rather beans, of the lotus, *(Nelumbium speciosum,)* which are also used as an article of food and prized as a delicacy. These, with the lotus roots and the immense quantity of fish, provide abundance of food for a much larger population than is to be found in the neighborhood of the Kashmir lakes; but of what avail is such bounty of Providence and all the land lying round when the first conditions of human procperity are wanting?

Passing the Silver Island and the Island of Chúnárs, I went up to the Shalimar Bagh, or Garden of Delight, a garden and pleasure-house, the work of the Emperor Jehángír and of his spouse Núr Jahán; but fine as this place is, I preferred the Nishat Bagh, or Garden of Pleasure, which is more in a recess of the lake, and also was a retreat constructed by the same royal pair, and planned by the Empress herself. The Garden of Pleasure is more picturesquely situated, though shaded by not less magnificent trees. The mountains rise up close behind it, and suggest a safe retreat both from the dangers and the cares of State; and its view of the lake, including the Sona Lank, or Golden Island, is more suggestive of seclusion and quiet enjoyment. Ten terraces, bounded by magnificent trees, and with a stream of water falling over them, lead up to the latticed pavilion at the end of this garden. Between the double storys of this pavilion the stream flows through a marble, or, at least, a limestone tank, and the structure is shaded by great *chúnár* trees, while, through a vista of their splendid foliage, we look down the terraces and water-courses upon the lake below. This was, and still is, a fitting place in which a great, luxurious, pleasure-loving Emperor might find repose, and gather strength for the more serious duties of power.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Statue of Memnon.—Admitting then, as no one seems at present to deny, that the phenomenon of the Theban Colossus was produced by the vibration of the air, the question would still remain whether, as some persons persistently assert, "the jugglery of the priests," as they term it, was at all concerned. As we have already stated, we are convinced that it was not. Let it, in the first place, be considered that there is no hiding-place or secret chamber in or near the statue; and that without the aid of these, it seems impossible that the Voice of Memnon could be either promoted or restrained. Secondly, had the priests really possessed any such power of promoting the miraculous Voice, they would certainly have used it in behalf of the great and powerful—of those whose favor they desired to gain. How then could we explain the fact that the wife of a Prefect of Egypt was allowed to make two visits without hearing the desired sound; that in like manner the consort of an Emperor came for the first time in vain, to her great displeasure and at the risk of her resentment; while a common soldier has put on record that he enjoyed the privilege no less than thirteen times?

The latest inscription that bears a date upon the statue is by Marcus Ulpius Primianus, Præfect of Egypt, in the second Consulship of Septimius Severus, and in the year of our Lord 194; and the restoration of the statue was, in all probability, made a few years afterward. In its mutilated state, the lower half from which the Voice proceeded was part of the original monolith; when restored, or rather rebuilt, that lower half bore, as it still bears upon it, five ranges of enormous blocks of stone. The magnitude and cost of this construction must be held to indicate an Emperor's work, and the result of an Emperor's visit. Now, since the time of Hadrian, no Emperor, except Septimius Severus, ever came to Upper Egypt. His biographer, Spartianus, records of him that "he carefully examined Memphis, the Pyramids, the Labyrinth, and Memnon."

Such being the fact, it cannot but be thought surprising that while there are so many inscriptions on the base of the Colossus to commemorate the visit of Hadrian, not a single one appears to commemorate the visit of Severus. As is argued by M. Letronne, there is only one explanation that can be assigned as satisfactory or sufficient to account for the omission—namely, to presume that when Severus came to the statue it remained obstinately dumb. These inscriptions, it should be remembered, were never put up when there was a failure in the sound, unless in the case when the first failures were followed by success.

It may also be inferred, with considerable probability, that the silence of the statue in the august presence was the cause of its reconstruction. Severus was a sincere and zealous Pagan; and he lived in an age when the adherents of the old Mythology, alarmed at the progress of the Christians, strove hard to regain the public confidence and favor. It was during his reign that the main attempt was made to hold forth Apollonius, of Tyana, as a worker of wonders and religious teacher in opposition to our Lord. In like manner the Voice of Memnon, as a Pagan prodigy, was esteemed a counterpoise to the Christian miracles. The priests and devotees, as M. Boissier puts it, would assure Severus that since Memnon even in his mutilated state gave his greeting often, though not quite so often as he ought, his Voice would certainly become both more distinct and more unfailing if once his statue were restored. This is no mere vague conjecture of the popular belief. Several of the inscriptions on the base express or imply the idea that Memnon, when entire, could speak in language, but since his mutilation, was reduced to inarticulate sounds.

But there is yet another point of view from which the Emperor might be urged. The silence of the statue denoted the displeasure of the gods. Did it not, then, become a devout worshiper, such as was Severus, to take some step for removing that displeasure? Should he not appease the offended deity by a splendid reconstruction of his statue?

Yielding, perhaps—for there is no positive statement on the subject—to some such representations, the Emperor gave orders for the costly work required. But alas for the result! In his new construction he, of course, filled up the ancient crevices, and in consequence silenced Memnon forever. Aurora continued to rise as usual, but received no further greetings from her son.—*The Quarterly Review.*

Scene at a German Table-d' Hote.—Scene, the *Vier Jahreszeiten* at Wiesbaden; time, the midday *table-d' hôte.* The table was crowded, and opposite to our party sat a stern middle-aged Briton, of the iron-gray, wiry-whiskered type; strong as to boots, rough as to traveling suit, uncompromising as to cleanliness. The whole man cried loudly of brushes, soap, water, baths, and bristles. To him enters presently, with much bustle and scraping of chair-legs, a fat, respectable, and apparently good-tempered German. He mops his face with a violet-colored handkerchief, makes various inarticulate noises not usual in polite society, intermixed with such adjurations to things in general as "Du lieber Himmel! Herr je! Was für eine Hitze!" and so on. He of the tweed suit and bristling whiskers glances momentarily askance at his neighbor, as who should say, "What specimen of humanity is this?" Then slightly drawing his chair aside, and modifying the expression of disgust and surprise that has momentarily illumined his impassive countenance, calmly continues his decorous meal. His neighbor, however, disgusted perhaps in his turn by his exclamations meeting with no response, annoyed, perhaps, by the "stony British stare" of the iron-gray man, overcome by that sense of *tædium vitæ* which a pause in the service is apt to superinduce in even better regulated dispositions, runs his hands through his hair, rubs his head on each side, and plunges his not over-clean digits into the dessert dish nearest to him. He has already cracked and eaten an almond, and is returning for a chocolate cake, when his hand is suddenly arrested in mid-air.

"Mossir!" cries the indignant Briton, grasping his arm as in a vice, and in default of German (it wasn't expected in the army examinations of the period) speaking such French as indignation gave him in that hour, "Mossir! ne pouvez pas! me faisons mal, messir, me faisons mal, ICI!" and the honest gentleman laid an expressive hand on the anti-climax of his waistcoat.

"Shir! mishter!" cries the outraged Teuton, (observe, in perfectly understandable, if somewhat eccentric, English,) "shir, you are not von choutlemansh; you know not was ish de pehavior; you dreat me like von bigsh."

"Pigs?" shouted Colonel O'Reilly, his yellow Indian face all aflame with hot Celtic blood. "By dash, sir, it's you that have said it; and, by blank, sir, I'm not the man to conthradict ye!" General uproar, scuffle, and confusion. Mine host appears upon the scene and endeavors to pour oil upon the troubled repast. Notes of exclamation, indignation, admiration, and adjuration fly about like hailstones, till at length the more practical of the party remembering that the dinner calls for immediate discussion, whereas the episode may be relegated for post-prandial consideration, the hubbub ceases, and order reigns once more in Warsaw. Colonel O'Reilly, naturally supremely indifferent to being told that he is not a gentleman by an excited German bagman, stalks calmly out of the room, and we have the pleasure of seeing him a few hours later dining leasurely and with dignity, in spotless solitude, at a little round table with mine host in abject attendance. He was evidently of Mr. Emerson's opinion, and "could better eat with one that did not respect the truth or the laws than with a sloven or unpresentable person."

Titles in Germany.—But seeing the insane rage for titles of every description that exists in Germany, it is almost futile to expect that the owners of such distinctions as hereditary rank should consent to lay it down; and every Jew banker, every successful speculator, every petty employe, is ready to clamor, cringe, contrive, fight, fawn, or grovel to attain the grand object of this much-coveted distinction. The ridiculous official appellations, the preposterous pretensions, the contemptible hankering after merely honorary titles, makes a certain section of German society the scene of childish rivalries that are a fair butt for the criticism of outsiders.

The old nobility look upon these *neugebackene* (newly-baked) pretensions with scorn and disgust; the class below such aspirants treat the matter with biting satire; and to outsiders the *comble de folie* appears reached by the wives insisting on sharing the titles of their husbands; so that, if you would avoid offense, you must train your mind and torture your tongue to acquire the custom of saying, "Thank you, Mrs. Privy Counciloress;" "At you commands, Mrs. Over Police Directoress;" "After you, Mrs. Riding Forestress;" "No doubt, Mrs. Consulting Architectress;" "With pleasure, Mrs. Inspectoress of Sewers;" "As you say, Mrs. Veritable *(wirkliche)* Privy Counciloress," or Commercial Counciloress, or Doctoress, or Assessoress. I think, after such vagaries as these, it must be conceded even by Democrats that the titles of Prince, Count, or Baron bear about them an antique simplicity.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

RAILROADS IN INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, of May 22, says that it is a very safe venture to assert that there is more actual work in railroad building now in progress in Indiana with the sure promise of completion than in any other State. Most of the enterprises are of comparatively small magnitude, but there are a great many of them. They consist of short lines to develop local interests and links to fill up gaps in extended connections. Besides those projects which are begun with a fair prospect of early completion, many more are in contemplation. There has been no time, perhaps, when there were more railroad meetings of citizens held to discuss and plan how they may, by the use of means raised among themselves, build such roads as their particular localities require.

A HORSE TURNS A BACK SOMERSAULT.

A horse in Worcester, Mass., which evidently wished to obtain mention in the newspaper, cut up a singular caper exactly in front of the *Gazette* office on Tuesday morning. It is a handsome black horse belonging to Tom Sloane, and attached to a light tilbury, was trotting smartly along, at the time mentioned, when his hind feet slipped on the pavement, and he fell directly backward, turning a complete back somersault and falling flat upon his back, his legs sticking straight up in the air, and his head under the body of the vehicle. The whole was the work of an instant, and how it was all accomplished was a wonder, even to those who saw it done. The vehicle was not injured, and only two or three straps of the harness were broken.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It seems that California is not to have the monopoly of big trees. A fallen tree recently found in Victoria, Australia, measured 480 feet in length.

Prince Kita Shira Kawa, a Japanese Prince, and near relative to the Mikado, intends entering the Prussian Army to acquaint himself with its discipline.

The Prussian Government has in this year's budget, for the first time, allowed a sum of 60,000 thalers for the promotion and encouragement of agricultural stock breeding.

The statistics of emigration from the port of Liverpool show a departure during the first four months of the present year of 4,995 persons less than the corresponding months of 1874.

The railroads of Luxembourg, which, although belonging to Belgium, had down to this time been under a distinct administration, are now to be amalgamated with the State lines.

A new life-raft, called the Rescue, has been tested in England with good results. It is to undergo a thorough inspection with a view to being adopted, if found suitable, in the Royal Navy.

It is in contemplation to unite the basins of the Black and Caspian seas. The canal will have to be 250 leagues long. The idea has been taken up at St. Petersburg and Moscow with great enthusiasm among all classes of the population.

The *Imparcial* of Madrid says the Spanish Government has decided to take measures against foreign newspapers which adopt a hostile view in treating of Spanish affairs, and against Spanish journals speaking ill of Prince Bismarck.

With a view to an Arctic expedition next year, the Germans have sent several naval officers to England to carefully study the equipment and arrangements of the Alert and Discovery. The German expedition is intended to proceed by the east coast of Greenland.

It is announced that Austria will put in force to their full extent the prescriptions of statutes dealing with the settlement of foreigners in connection with the collossal immigration with which the country is threatened by the members of religious and monastic orders expelled from Prussia.

The inter-university bicycle race between Oxford and Cambridge, took place this year on the road from St. Albans to Oxford, a distance of fifty-two miles. It was won by Hon. Keith Falconer, of Cambridge, in four hours, nine minutes, and twenty-four seconds, with a fifty-inch-wheel machine.

The Moscow *Gazette* asserts that the Persian Government is much concerned with regard to Baron Reuter and Gen. Falkenhagen's railway concessions. The affair has assumed great importance for Persia from the fact that the Government of Teheran believes that England will support Baron Reuter, and that Russia will sustain Gen. Falkenhagen.

"The general revenues in France," says the *Débats,* "have produced during the month of April considerably more than had been calculated on, the excess being 1,700,000 francs on registration and stamps; 1,700,000 francs Customs; 7,500,000 francs indirect taxes; 300,000 francs on the post-office. This surplus, added to that of the first quarter, gives an increase of more than twenty-three millions.

Capt. Nares, the commander of the British Arctic Expedition, states that if they can reach the latitude attained by Hall, and as early as he did, there will be little difficulty in getting five hundred miles further. He has repeatedly stated his conviction that the safety of the expedition, as far as human power can do it, has been reduced to a certainty.

Among the passengers who have recently arrived in England from the West Coast of Africa is the son of Coffee Calcalli, the late King of Ashantee. The young Prince, whose name is Coffee Jutea, has been sent home for the purpose of being educated according to the terms of agreement made when the treaty of peace was made last year. He is said to be an intelligent-looking boy of about fourteen years of age.

The Bishop of Orleans has again come to the front on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church. This time he attacks Freemasonry which, in essence and action, he declares to be the enemy of Christianity. He says that Freemasons were largely concerned in the doings of the Commune, and that, taken generally, the craft is a most pestilential affair, the negation of religion, and the enemy of society. The Bishop is particularly severe upon the rites of the order, which he considers ridiculous and savage.

Vine culture in New South Wales is progressing very rapidly, the number of acres occupied for this purpose being 3,183 in 1873, against 2,568 acres in 1872, and the produce 575,985 gallons against 451,450 gallons. These figures relate only to the growth of grapes for wine-producing purposes, but a considerable area is devoted to the cultivation of the vine for other objects. In Western Australia also, where the soil and climate are eminently favorable to the growth of the grape, this pursuit is becoming general.

A German, writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt* a description of the wreck of the Schiller, tells us that the Scilly Islands are "a not very well-known group of islands in the South Sea, between Cook's Archipelago and the Society Islands, in 16° 28′ south latitude, and 150° 50′ west longitude." And as if to prove that this astounding blunder is not due to a slip of the pen, he goes on to speculate on the probability of assistance being afforded from "the neighboring Tahiti, where most European vessels call on the homeward voyage from America."

"Whither is the world going?" asks the Paris *Temps.* "Rats now refuse to allow themselves to be devoured by serpents. That ultra-revolutionary act has been observed, as it appears, in the Jardin des Plantes. A boa-constrictor to whom breakfast, in the form of a superb rat, had just been served, suddenly felt itself seized by the throat; and the little animal made such good use of its sharp-pointed teeth that the snake died before the astonished keepers could interpose in the combat. The establishment loses about 2,000 francs by this incident."

A skeleton, apparently that of a soldier, has been turned up in a bog near Drumquin. It had on a military cloak, and was tied to some boards, with two handspikes on each side. The hands rested on hooked sticks, and there was a waistband with knife, horse comb, common comb, and other articles. There were silver buckles on the shoes and gloves on the hands. The thighs were cased in knee-breeches, over which stockings, strapped and buckled, were lapped. A long cap was on the head, and the hair, which was in perfect preservation, reached to the shoulders.

The *Academy* says: "There have been several attempts made of late years to revive the almost lost art of mosaic. South Kensington has for some time employed its pupils in this mode of decoration, and a school of mosaic has recently been established at Sèvres; but we imagine that the process is too tedious to prove attractive to many workers in this impatient age. The wonderful preservation of the examples reproduced at South Kensington might well, however, tempt some of our artists to lay aside the "fleeting" art of painting, and work in mosaic "for eternity."

Among other attractive inducements to promote the foundation and extend the circulation of a journal, two novel projects to insure additional subscribers deserve noticing. Two small daily papers published in Geneva upon the model of a well-known Paris miniature print, and published at the same price, five centimes, are running a race for the public favor. One advertised a tombola or drawings, by its subscribers, for two first-class sewing-machines. The other paper, desirous of gratifying all, instead of two subscribers only, indulges its annual patrons with a steam-boat trip, gratis, round the lake.

A meeting of "women-righters" was recently convened in London at the house of a well-known adherent of the movement—a quaint residence in the neighborhood of Kensington. The rooms were crowded by members of the class aptly described by Sir Henry James as "social failures," and there was an unlimited quantity of strong tea, and even stronger speeches. Males were rigidly excluded—save the Honorary Secretary and a sympathetic clergyman. The proceedings (as the reporters say) were perfectly harmonious, and, strange to say, unanimous; one eloquent lady winding up her address with the following stirring words, accompanied by a toss of her head and a flourish of her umbrella: "And, ladies, in conclusion, I would only ask you this question—what *can* men know of the feelings of women?" A murmur of applause followed this burst of eloquence.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CREEDMOOR.

SECOND DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING—CONTEST FOR THE "LEECH" CUP—COL. BODINE THE SUCCESSFUL COMPETITOR—THE MATCHES TO-MORROW.

The second day of the Spring meeting of the National Rifle Association opened auspiciously yesterday morning. The air was clear, and the wind blew gently down the range from the firing point to the target. A large number of marksmen arrived at Creedmoor by the early train, and at 11 o'clock the Gatling gun was fired as a signal for the marksmen who were to compete for the Leech Cup to take their positions. The conditions provided for the use of any rifle, distances 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; any position, fifteen shots at each range. There were twenty-one entries, and at 11 o'clock the contest commenced at the 800 yards range. All of the members of the American team were present, with the exception of Mr. Ballard. Owing to this circumstance, the remaining competitors had slight hopes of winning the prize, but entered into the spirit of the match, mainly for practice. The prevailing impression was that Major Fulton would carry off the prize, and this was further strengthened by his score at 800 yards, which footed up the handsome total of 70 out of a possible 75. At the conclusion of the contest at 800 yards, a recess was taken for lunch, and shooting was resumed at 2 P. M. Major Fulton recorded a second score of 70 at the 900 yards range, but was closely followed by Col. Bodine, with a score of 69—only one point less. There was a general murmur of admiration at this announcement, and hopes were freely expressed that Col. Bodine would prove the successful competitor, and thus alter the monotony of awarding all the best prizes to one marksman. Major Fulton was unable to determine the proper elevation at 1,000 yards distance on his first shot, and missed the target. Col. Bodine commenced his score with two "bull's eyes," and closed with a similar number, forming a total of 71 out of a possible 75 at that range, and a total of 205 out of a possible 225 at all the ranges. Major Fulton and Col. Gildersleeve tied on a total of 198, but the score of the latter was more uniform, and was eight points ahead of that recorded by Major Fulton at the last range. Mr. E. H. Sanford retired after making his eighth shot at the last range, owing to his having injured his gun in such a manner as to prevent him from completing his score. Mr. L. L. Hepburn made his appearance on the range for the first time since the international match last year, in which he contested. He received an enthusiastic welcome and many regrets were expressed at his inability to accompany the American team to Ireland next Saturday. Following are the scores in detail, the highest attainable number being 225:

COL. JOHN BODINE.

800—5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 2........65
900—5 5 5 4 3 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5........69
1,000—5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5........71—205

COL. H. A. GILDERSLEEVE.

800—5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5........69
900—4 5 3 3 5 5 4 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5........63
1,000—5 3 5 5 3 5 4 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5........66—198

MAJOR HENRY FULTON.

800—4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5........70
900—4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 4........70
1,000—0 3 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 2 3 4 5........58—198

R. C. COLEMAN.

800—3 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 2 5 3 5 5........63
900—3 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 2 5 5 5 5 5 5........68
1,000—3 4 2 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5........64—195

L. L. HEPBURN.

800—2 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5........68
900—5 5 5 4 5 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 3 3........65
1,000—5 0 0 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5........58—191

A. V. CANFIELD.

800—2 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 3 5 5 0........62
900—4 5 3 0 3 3 3 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5........58
1,000—0 3 2 5 4 5 3 4 5 3 4 5 5 5 4........57—177

L. C. BRUCE.

800—3 3 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 0 3 5........60
900—0 3 5 4 4 5 3 4 5 3 4 4 4 5 3........56
1,000—4 5 4 4 3 3 4 4 5 5 0 5 5 5 5........60—176

H. S. JEWELL.

800—R 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 2........66
900—3 4 3 3 3 4 5 2 5 0 5 4 3 4 5........53
1,000—4 4 0 2 5 5 3 4 5 5 4 5 5 3 3........57—176

G. W. YALE.

800—0 5 5 2 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5........63
900—5 5 5 3 3 3 3 0 3 3 5 5 5 5 4........57
1,000—5 3 0 3 2 4 0 5 2 5 5 R 4 3 4........45—165

GEN. T. S. DAKIN.

800—2 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 3 3 4 5 5 3........61
900—3 4 R 3 0 5 2 5 5 3 3 5 4 4 5........51
1,000—3 3 0 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 5 3 3 4........48—160

GEORGE CROUCH.

800—3 3 3 4 5 3 5 5 3 5 5 4 5 3 5........61
900—5 2 3 5 3 2 5 0 4 3 3 0 5 5 3........48
1,000—0 0 5 3 3 2 2 3 0 4 5 5 5 3 5........45—154

A. ANDERSON.

800—0 4 3 3 5 5 0 5 5 3 5 5 5 3........54
900—3 4 4 0 3 2 5 5 5 4 5 5 3 0 0........53
1,000—3 5 4 0 3 2 4 3 4 2 5 0 4 0 5........44—151

COL. B. E. VALENTINE.

800—5 0 3 3 0 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 2 4 5........55
900—4 4 0 5 2 0 4 5 4 5 4 5 3 2 4 5........51
1,000—4 0 0 2 2 3 4 2 4 4 0 5 4 3 4........41—147

J. S. CONLIN.

800—3 3 5 4 3 2 3 4 4 5 5 5 4 3 4........57
900—3 0 3 3 R 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 3 5 3........50
1,000—0 0 5 3 4 3 2 0 0 4 5 3 4 3 2........38—145

GEN. J. V. MESEROLE.

800—2 5 5 3 5 3 0 0 5 4 0 0 4 4 4........44
900—5 4 5 4 3 3 5 3 5 5 3 4 4 2 5........60
1,000—4 0 0 0 0 4 0 5 4 0 5 3 4 3 4........36—140

W. B. FARWELL.

800—2 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 3 5 3 2 3 4 2........56
900—3 2 4 5 2 3 4 4 0 4 0 5 2 5 4........47
1,000—5 3 0 3 3 0 0 0 2 4 3 3 0 5 4........35—138

JOSEPH HOLLAND.

800—3 3 5 5 4 5 2 2 5 4 4 3 5 4 5........59
900—3 4 5 4 4 3 5 3 3 3 0 5 3 0 0........45
1,000—0 3 0 0 4 3 4 3 3 2 0 R 3 2 3........32—136

A. ALFORD.

800—3 0 0 4 4 3 5 0 2 5 0 4 3 5 5........43
900—5 4 4 3 5 3 3 3 4 0 2 3 0 4 2........45
1,000—2 4 2 3 0 0 4 0 5 2 0 0 0 3 2........27—115

A. S. FOWLE.

800—0 0 0 2 3 2 4 4 4 5 5 3 4 2........38
900—4 0 4 4 5 3 5 3 5 4 3 3 2 5 5........55
1,000—3 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 3 3 2 0 2 0........18—111

W. W. SKIDDY.

800—0 2 2 0 4 0 0 4 0 4 5 3 3 0 0........27
900—3 3 4 0 5 4 5 0 4 2 3 0 4 4 0........41
1,000—5 2 0 0 2 4 2 5 0 2 4 2 0 2 0........30— 98

E. H. SANFORD.

800—4 4 5 5 5 0 4 5 0 3 0 3 5 4 5........52
900—3 3 0 5 5 4 4 3 5 4 0 5 5 4 3........53
1,000—4 5 3 5 0 0—Retired.

To-morrow the matches will be open only to members of the National Rifle Association and members of the National Guard in uniform. The first contest will be at short range, and the second at 500 and 600 yards distance.

At a meeting of the American team yesterday it was resolved to extend invitations to the following gentlemen to accompany the party to Ireland: Major H. H. Parker, Lieut. Col. C. B. Mitchell, and Capt. Charles A. Post, of the First Division Staff; Major Joseph Holland, of Gen. Varian's Staff, and Mr. W. B. Coughtry, Secretary of the Amateur Rifle Club.

THE NEW SAMARITAN HOME OPENED.

The Samaritan Home for the Aged has been recently transferred from No. 409 West Fourteenth street to No. 414 West Twenty-second street. Yesterday the new home was opened, and the patrons of the institution and others interested were received by the lady managers. By an unfortunate mistake the location of the home was announced as No. 214 West Twenty-second street. This led to some confusion, and had the effect of materially lessening the attendance, while, on the other hand, the privacy of No. 214 was invaded in an alarming fashion. The new home is an improvement on its predecessor. It is spacious, well-ventilated, and is provided with every requirement necessary to the comfort of the inmates. The purpose of the institution is to make provision for aged men and women, and it is not confined either in its government or the objects of its care to persons of any one religious denomination. It appeals to no sectarian prejudices, and inscribes the comprehensive word "charity" as its motto. Notwithstanding the mistake which had been made in the announcement concerning the location of the building, there was a fair attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the opening. They were received by the President, Mrs. McVicar, and others of the lady managers, and were shown through the institution. There were no formalities connected with the opening beyond brief addresses commendatory of such institutions by Rev. Dr. Carter and Rev. Dr. McVicar.

RE-OPENING OF BRADBURY'S DRY GOODS STORE.

The extensive store of Bradbury Brothers, at Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, was re-opened yesterday, with the view of effecting an entire clearance of their large stock. The result was an immense retail sale of dry goods. It is well known that even under ordinary conditions the east side retail trade on Saturdays is particularly brisk. Here, however, was a case in which special inducements were offered to purchasers, and the consequence was that the spacious mart was crowded all day. As nothing approximating to a second-price arrangement was countenanced, sales went forward with great briskness. Minimum prices were set on all the goods, and from these there was no departure, so that visitors were relieved from any indecision as to how much they would give for the article which took their fancies. The estimated value of the stock is set down as $127,000. This covers all the departments. The departments in which reductions [illegible] laces, gloves, handkerchiefs, hosiery, under-wear, [illegible] suits, [illegible] sets, and those which include the multitudinous articles described as small wares. Concurrently with the clearance sale, a fresh assortment of housekeeping goods was set forth for the inspection of visitors. These were purchased under favorable circumstances, and the prices at which they were offered were such as come within the well understood description, popular. The plan of the Bradbury Brothers is that all the articles which they offer for sale shall carry the conviction of their own value, and they have also adopted other rules which should tend toward rapid sales, and at the same time acquire for the establishment wide popular recognition. A gentleman formerly connected with the retail store of A. T. Stewart & Co. will conduct the business henceforward.

SUSPICIOUS CRAPE IMPORTATIONS.

FIFTY-TWO CASES OF CRAPES, SILKS, &C., OF PHILIP SCHULOFF & CO. SEIZED BY THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AUTHORITIES—HOW RIVAL HOUSES WERE UNDERSOLD.

The fifty-two cases of crapes, ribbons, and silk goods belonging to Philip Schuloff & Co., which were seized by the Custom-house authorities some days since, were under examination yesterday at the bonded warehouses at Laight and Washington streets. Collector Arthur stated that in many cases these goods were entered months ago, and were for the most part then also liquidated. On Thursday last thirty, or forty "draws" were made and duty paid to the amount of $21,000, by Field, Morris & Fenner, auctioneers. This circumstance, he said, aroused their suspicion, and they stopped the delivery of the goods, and now hold them for examination. There were fifty cases now in the hands of Field, Morris & Fenner, which had also been held for examination. Mr. Arthur said that some four or five days ago information had reached them that some of these goods had been offered at suspiciously low prices, and the store of Schuloff was then placed under surveillance. Yesterday orders were given to take possession of all goods owned by him, under the provision of the thirteenth section of the act of June 22, 1874, which reads as follows: "That any merchandise entered by any person or persons violating any of the provisions of the preceding section, but not subject to forfeiture under the same section, may while owned by him or them, or while in his or their possession, to double the amount claimed be taken by the Collector and held as security for the payment of any fine or fines as aforesaid, or may be levied upon and sold on execution to satisfy any judgment recovered for such fine or fines. But nothing herein contained shall prevent any owner or claimant from obtaining a release of such merchandise on giving a bond with sureties satisfactory to the Collector, or in case of judicial proceedings satisfactory to the court or the Judge thereof for payment of any fine or fines so incurred, provided, however, that such merchandise shall in no case be released until all security of the duties thereon shall have been paid or secured." The Collector gave orders yesterday that the bonded warehouses in Laight and Washington streets, where the examination of the cases of plushes, silks, ribbons, and crapes is being conducted under Mr. John A. Bosh, be kept open on Monday for the purpose of closing the investigation of the case as soon as possible. Some three or four weeks ago a seizure was made upon three or four cases of plush, and a year ago there was a case of goods worth $300,000 or $400,000, pending against Schuloff, in which the witnesses disappeared. The Collector did not think that Kirk was in any way implicated with Lawrence, or that his retirement from the Custom-house had anything to do with the recent exposures.

Mr. Phelps stated that experts who had already examined the crapes imported by Schuloff had given it as their opinion that they had been undervalued from forty to fifty per cent. He had no doubt that, as soon as the investigation should be concluded, there would be sufficient evidence to prove that fraudulent estimate had been made for the purpose of defrauding the Government. Deputy Surveyor Nichols was placed in charge of Schuloff's store yesterday.

BUSINESS IN THE SHIP-YARDS.

MARKED INCREASE OF WORK SINCE MAY 1—ABOUT THE USUAL AMOUNT OF BUILDING.

Business at the dry docks and ship-yards during the Spring has been active in the main, although by no means as brisk as in the same period a few years ago. For this the backwardness of the Spring is partially responsible, and the general dearth in all departments of trade still more. At the East River ship-yards there is about the same amount of ship-building as is usual at this season, the vessels launched being mostly schooners and sloops for the coasting trade. Since the war the building of ships and larger vessels has become a thing of the past in New-York, a result which is partly traceable to the enormous increase of taxation, both State and Municipal. Even the work of repairing, calking, coppering, &c., which eight years ago employed thousands of skilled mechanics, has been largely shorn of its proportions. Since the first of the present month the increase in the amount of work done has been marked. A large number of sailing vessels have been on dock for repairs and examination, and several ocean steamers have been cleaned and painted. The price-list for marine stores, cordages, &c., has not changed materially from the quotations of last month, and are now at an extremely low figure. At the screw docks, Pier Nos. 39 and 40, East River, last week, the following vessels were up for repairs or examination: The barge Princess Beatrice, 206 tons, remetaled; pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell, repaired, painted, and remetaled; brig Morning Light, 271 tons, stripped, calked, and remetaled; schooner Eva May, 259 tons, painted; brig Leonara, 459 tons, Cardenas, painted; sloop Schemer, painted; schooner Katy D. Turner, 240 tons, painted; schooner George and Emily, painted; brig Lizzie H. Kimball, 290 tons, stripped, calked, and remetaled; schooner Earl H. Potter, 349 tons, painted; propeller F. M. Hamill, painted; brig Fairfield, 256 tons, painted; schooner Almeda Wiley, 429 tons, painted; pilot-boat Widgeon; brig Raven, remetaled and keelson fastened; propeller-yacht Lookout, (Jacob Lorillard,) painted; brig C. K. Burgess, 491 tons, London, calked and remetaled; pilot-boat Ariel, Patterson, painted. At the Sectional Docks, the bark Courser, the ship Prints Mauritz, 832 tons, London, the bark Hedwig, 300 tons, the steamer Cresent City, Havana, the propeller J. S. Green, the brig Emma, 431 tons, Dantzig, the ferry-boat Southampton, and steamer Ontario, 2,889 tons, were on dock for repairs and examination. At the Balance Dry Docks the sound steamer City of Boston was remetaled, the ship Hope repaired, and the steamer Universal cleaned and painted. C. & R. Poillon, shipwrights, of No. 224 South street, have stripped calked and coppered the ship Hope, 797 tons, Yokohama; coppered the steamer Flora, calked and painted the steamer Leo, 990 tons, Savannah trade; put new keelson on brig Raven, 375 tons; altered and put new spars into ship Elsinore, 688 tons; coppered the brig Morning Light, and repaired brig Princess Beatrice. Roosevelt & Griffiths, South street, have had the following vessels for miscellaneous repairs since the 14th inst: Schooner Mary E. Long, bark G. W. Roseveit, brig Anna R. Stover, brig Hattie Pettis, schooner Kate Wentworth, brig David Bugbee, ship Success, brig Robert Dillon, schooner Geo. Clark, bark Courser, brig L. Staples, schooner E. H. Rich, schooner A. H. Sweet, bark Lizzie H. Jackson, brig Rocky Glen, schooner Henry Lewis, brig Joseph Nickerson, ship Lathey Rich, bark R. W. Griffiths, bark American Eagle, and ship St. Charles.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND SOME family going out of town who would want their house cared by two most respectable middle-aged women; unexceptionable references as to honesty and capability. Address Mrs. J. W. Haidley, No. 439 West 22d st.

A QUIET AND RESPECTABLE FAMILY OF three adults (no children) wish the care of a house of a family going to Europe or the country; the best of references given. Address E. H., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG AND ACCOMPLISHED LADY desires a position as traveling companion to an invalid lady, or as governess to children over five years of age; best of reference. Address, for three days, Teacher, Box No. 254 Norwalk, Conn.

A WOMAN AND HER HUSBAND WOULD like the charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months or more, if required; best reference. Call at No. 136 West 19th st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD LIKE TO get a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer; good references. Address J. K., Box No. 320, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-MAID.—BY a handy young girl to be generally useful; can do house-work well, or care children, serving, waiting, &c.; country or City; wages not so much an object as a place: has good reference. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY her present employer for a good girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply between the hours of 10 and 4. at No. 31 East 30th st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT person as first-class chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands packing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 236 East 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress: best reference from her last place; willing to go in the country. Call at No. 333 East 59th st.

COMPANION, &c.—A POSITION AS COMPANION to a lady, and willing to make herself generally useful; willing to travel, or would teach young children. Address M. C. T., No. 57 East 128th st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; German girl, aged twenty-five; four years' City reference [illegible] Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH woman who is a good plain cook, and very good washer and ironer; or general house-work; is strong, willing, and reliable; has a useful son about fifteen; would take very low wages if together; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT, CAPABLE, RELIABLE, steady woman, for hotel or private family; or can cook, wash, and iron for a family; City or country; has several years' good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scoth Protestant woman, with first-class City reference; bakes bread, buns, makes desserts, ice-cream, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook, where a kitchen-maid is kept; is an excellent manager; understands marketing; can take entire charge. Call three days at No. 230 6th av., corner 15th st., grocery store.

COOK.—BY A VERY RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN, as cook in a boarding-house or hotel; in the country, (a permanent home;) is economical, and of obliging disposition; a good bread and pastry maker. Call at No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker, &c.; City or country. Apply at No. 144 East 15th st., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHWOMAN, IN City or country; is a superior family cook and excellent baker, &c.; will assist with the coarse washing. Apply at No. 144 East 15th st., second floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; would go out by the day or take home work; walking suits made at moderate prices; best City reference. Call at 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH DRESS-maker; will go out by the day or week; perfect fit; $2 per day. Call at No. 608 3d av., in cigar store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER WOULD like a position of trust with a family; City or seashore. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 425 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN of experience as housekeeper in a gentleman's family: will be found competent and trustworthy; highly recommended. Call or address No. 710 3d av., top floor, front room.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as housekeeper in a first-class tenement-house; can be highly recommended. Address M. C. E., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL; two years in America; speaks English; as plain cook and good laundress, or general work; City or country; understands milk. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH Protestant person as nurse to growing children; is very pleasant and agreeable with young Misses; also an excellent seamstress; best City reference. Address M. B., Box 286, two days, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT, WHO IS AN excellent laundress, and understands her work in every respect; flutes, polishes, &c.; willing to assist at other work, or live with Catholic help; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY present employer for a most reliable girl as laundress or chamber-maid. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock at No. 37 West 47th st.

MAID, &c.—(IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY)—BY A German maid; speaks French and English; understands hair-dressing, and dress-making; good City references. Address MAID, Box No. 259, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY PROTESTANT GIRL, lately arrived in this country; would do chamber-work; is a neat sewer; will be found willing; is of a good disposition, and fond of children; willing to go to the country with City family. Address for two days E. C., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; can't be beat with a bottle baby; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, Protestant, as nurse; would take charge of a baby from its birth, or would do light chamber-work and make herself generally useful; first-class reference from her last employer. Call at No. 26 East Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 136 West 30th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RE-spectable North of Ireland Protestant girl, lately landed, as baby's nurse and light chamber-work; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 636 3d av., third bell.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, STILL WITH present employer, as nurse for infant or growing children; is recommended by her lady to fill a responsible position; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A VERY GOOD NURSE; ONE OR two engagements from ladies; can be well recommended; terms moderate. Call or send to Mr. Hurley, No. 76 West 36th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, care of children, seamstress, &c.; City or country; has best of reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SERVANTS WELL RECOMMENDED,

AT REDUCED WAGES,

Now waiting employment in City or country, at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN EDUCATED, REFINED, Protestant person as seamstress and to wait on a lady; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on different machines; capable and willing to take charge and assist in household duties, or would take charge of one or two children; no objections to go in the country for the Summer; three years' City reference from former employer. Address Adelaide, Box 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as competent seamstress, wait on growing children, or a lady; assist in chamber-work; best reference. Apply at No. 60 West 24th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS first-class waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; is very tidy, quick with her work, and will take a steady place for moderate wages; three years' reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very respectable colored woman, with excellent City references, as waitress or chamber-maid; thoroughly capable; understands salads of all kinds; will go in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Call at No. 543 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FEMALE WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references; no objection to the country, or for the Summer season. Apply for N. N., No. 394 8th av.

WANTED—A POSITION OF TRUST, EITHER AS traveling companion or lady's maid; is a good dress-maker; country preferred; references exchanged. Address Advertiser, No. 229 West 11th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY wishes to take in a few gentlemen's washing at her own house; good reference. Call at No. 704 3d av., second floor.

MALES.

A BOY SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE wishes to learn a trade; painting or plumbing preferred. Call on or address P. Keegan, No. 703 3d av., in the store.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man as first-class coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has no objection to the country; has ten years' best City reference. Call at or address No. 644 6th av., in the harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has thirteen years' very best City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address P. S., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN and wife, in the same family; man has first-class City references as coachman, wife as seamstress or laundress. Call or address J. V., No. 201 East 34th st., over the bank.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; can milk; is willing and obliging; five years' good City and country reference. Address W. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN, without family, as coachman; in City or country; can furnish excellent references. Call or address Robert, No. 136 East 41st st., Grand Central Boarding Stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class reference. Address T. M., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class references. Call on or address F. R., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class reference. Call or address Stables, No. 162 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, an American, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Call on or address Dr. Shaw, No. 3 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHMAN, one who is able and willing to work; thoroughly understands his business; for references refers to present employer, Dr. T. M. Cheesman, 5 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; is competent in every way; two years' reference from last place; City or country. Address T. M., Box 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Address J., No. 41 East 62d st., between Madison and 4th avs., private stable.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; can milk; best of reference. Address M., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; has four years' first-class City reference from his last place. Call or address P. C., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—FOR AN EXCELLENT MAN WHO has been in my employ for the past six years. Apply to Theo. B. Baile, No. 130 Water st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] No. 241 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN—CAN MILK, drive, and take care of horses; is handy with carpenter's tools; good reference. Address F. T., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, CAPABLE in all the capacities; no objection to be obliging to necessity and propriety. Address A. F. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED male nurse, medical or surgical, the care of an invalid; best reference as to ability and character. Address J. M., St. Luke's Hospital, corner 54th st. and 5th av.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet—To an invalid gentleman; good recommendations from country and town doctors. Address, for one week. Corneille Indruk, Madison, N. J.

TRAVELING SERVANT TO A FAMILY OR gentleman, by a Swiss man, aged thirty-five; accustomed to traveling speaks several languages, and knows Europe well; best reference. Address U. A. H., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—AN AMERICAN, 30 YEARS OF age, skillful horseman and driver; good penman and accountant; willing to make himself useful; City or country; best reference, or security will be given if required. Call on or address Security, No. 527 West 44th st.

VALET OR NURSE, OR TO ATTEND TO an Invalid or Infirm Gentleman.—By an Englishman; willing to travel; first-class references. Address N. A., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A WAITER, FIRST OR SINGLE-hand; fully understands the business; has the best of references; no objection to any part of the United States; advertiser is a North of Ireland Protestant, strictly temperate and trustworthy. Address R. W., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER, OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young colored man as waiter in a private family, or as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; wages moderate; best references from last employer. Address T. Nelson, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND MAN, lately landed, with a liberal education and of refined sensibilities, to learn waiting in a hotel or private family. Call on or address Willing, 304 East 35th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COOK, to go to Jersey City; Protestant preferred; reference required. Inquire before 11 or after 5, Saturday and Monday, at No. 137 East 21st st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS AT NO. 36 West 29th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AT NO. 63 West 36th st. Call from 11 to 1 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

CHOICE REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON

Ocean Park-way and Coney Island av.,

to be sold on the ground, WITHOUT RESERVE, to the highest bidder, at public auction.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, AT 1 P. M.

By J. COLE, Auctioneer.

550

beautifully located residence lots in the Town of Flatbush, nearly adjoining Prospect Park, deriving the utmost advantages from city improvements of the highest class, while enjoying an exemption from the burden of city taxes.

The tract is ALREADY FINELY IMPROVED. The locality is thirty-five minutes by horse-car to Hamilton Ferry, three and a half miles from Brooklyn City Hall, and five miles from City Hall, New-York, equi-distant with Central Park.

The streets and avenues are now settled, having been established by the town survey and adopted as public streets and avenues, and were laid out with a liberal hand, which has given them good width, thus securing permanency as well as uniformity.

The Rapid-transit Steam Road,

now being laid on Gravesend av., which will be

IN OPERATION IN A FEW WEEKS,

to City Line and to Hamilton Ferry within a few months, will pass through a portion of this property, and make it as easy of access as any within two miles of New-York is now by horse car—or twenty minutes to Hamilton Ferry and half an hour to New-York.

The proprietors of the tract have built a handsome depot structure on the corner of Avenue C and Gravesend av., established as Turner's Station, on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway, for the accommodation of passengers and railroad business.

Maps are now ready at the office of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau st., New-York; T. J. NORTHALL, Esq., Attorney, No. 9 Willoughby st.; and at the office of J. COLE, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—Take cars at Hamilton, Fulton, or Catherine Ferry to the place of sale. Should the day be stormy, the sale will take place the next fair day.

FISHER'S ISLAND.

This magnificent property, comprising an area of over 3,000 acres, situated at the head of Long Island Sound, and opposite New-London and Stonington, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, June 15, 1875.

The improvements are many and first-class, over $200,000 having been spent thereon, good roads, fences, and gates having been built, and there are seven dwelling-houses, ten barns, steam grist-mill, store, warehouses, blacksmiths' shops, corn-cribs, ice-houses, stables, and out-buildings of every description. The soil is most fertile, and the supply of fresh water abundant and unfailing. As a place of Summer resort it could not fail to be a success, being of easy access from both New-York and Boston. There are ninety acres of water surface from which the best quality of ice can be cut in Winter. The supply, estimated at 50,000 tons, would be ample enough to warrant the establishing of the ice business, and the ice can be shipped directly from the island.

There is an inexhaustible supply of best brick clay now being successfully worked. Any product of this latitude can be grown in perfection. The climate is warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer than on the mainland by an average of 8°.

Good surf and still water bathing and excellent fishing and shooting. The property is peculiary adapted for the raising of cattle, horses or sheep, being covered with luxuriant grass, and abundantly watered by lakes, ponds, and springs of fresh water. This splendid estate, the property of the late Robert R. Fox, will be sold by order of the Surrogate of Suffolk County, New-York, on the above-mentioned date. It will be offered first as a whole, and if the up-set price be not bid, separate portions will then be put up. It has been divided into fifteen farms, varying in size from 912 acres to 60 acres.

The Executor reserves the privilege of withdrawing any portion in which the bids may not be satisfactory.

For further information, maps and description, and permission to visit the island, apply to the Executor of the estate of Robert R. Fox, Joseph S. Fay, Esq., No. 13 Exchange st., Boston; F. & W. Chappel, New-London, Conn., or to Henry H. Parker, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF 5TH AV. AND 109TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 4, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES H. FAY, ESQ., REFEREE:

FIFTH AVENUE.—The two very valuable lots situated south-east corner 5th av. and 109th st., being together 50.4x100 feet.

These lots are beautifully located, overlooking the upper end of the Park and lake.

LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer,
No. 79 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

GREAT SALE OF 100 LOTS,

Suitable for manufacturers, working men, and dealers in building materials, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1875, at 2 P. M. This property adjoins Newark avenue, the Broadway of Jersey City. Thirty lots terminate at the Pennsylvania elevated railroad track. They are the last of such lots left in the centre of the city. The other lots are good central building sites for the working man. The sale will take place rain or shine. For maps and terms, see the auctioneer or the Jersey City newspapers.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON WILL SELL ABSOLUTELY at the sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, on June 10, the very superior brownstone French flat house No. 125 East 85th st., between Lexington and Park avs.; house replete with patent indicators, elevator, speaking-tubes, &c., &c.; handsome Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, from top to bottom; gas chandeliers, &c.; three and four story brown-stone and brick dwellings in immediate vicinity. See maps.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 135 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

Two lots on south side of 80th st., between 5th and Madison avs., each 25 feet by half the block.

By E. A. LAWRENCE & CO., Auctioneers.

Under the direction of EDWARD D. GALE, Referee, on TUESDAY, June 1, 1875, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale positive. Sixty per cent. can remain for two years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—Executors' sale, June 3, of four lots, 100 feet 11 inches front by 100 feet deep, with all improvements thereon, being north-west corner of 122d st. and New or 5th av., fronting on centre of Mount Morris Park.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD-sized furnished house, on the North River, about one hour from New-York, for the Summer season. Must have the modern improvements, healthy, river view or front, vegetable garden made, and fruit and shade trees. Would prefer a place where horses, carriage, and cow would go with it for the keeping; rent not to exceed about $200 a month for four or five months. Address A. B. C., care of Mr. DOANE, No. 112 West 14th st.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR NEW-YORK, with medium-sized house, plenty of fruit, running water, and perfectly healthy location. Answers, to be noticed, must contain full description, location, and lowest cash price. Address COUNTRY HOME, Box No. 5,374 Post Office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, ABSENT CONSIDERABLY, [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—THE following new and elegant houses for sale:
Nos. 15, 17, and 19 East 48th st., built by Byrnes.
Nos. 19 and 21 East 57th st., built by Lesster.
Nos. 5 and 7 West 57th st., (the latter extra wide.) built by Duggin & Crossman.
No. 254 Madison av., built by O'Reilly.
Nos. 744 and 746 Fifth av.; one extra wide.
No. 238 Madison av., 33.9x70, lot 100, built by Rathbone.
For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO, No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO those wanting to buy a house, for sale at a ruinous sacrifice; over $15,000 less than could be replaced today: on 57th st., near 5th av.; 22½ feet wide, with dining-room extension, back stairs, &c.; one of the most superior, complete, and elaborately-finished houses ever built to sell. The location is considered the finest in the City. Surrounded by the new residences of Messrs. Stevens, Roosevelt and others, Dr. Hall's Church; also, the Park. Call for information, price, &c. Inspection desired before purchasing elsewhere. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A.—SPLENDID FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP well-built, admirably-planned corner and inside 20-foot brown-stone dwellings, only 420 feet from Fifth avenue entrance into Central Park, on 58th st.; $33,000 for corner house, and only $28,000 for house adjoining; bargains. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITHIN 200 FEET of Broadway, No. 25 East 21st st., five-story (70 feet deep on each story) brown-stone basement house in complete order, suitable for boarding or bachelor's apartments, being quite near the Union Club. Owner at No. 133 5th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE ELEGANTLY built, planned, finished, and located large high-stoop dwelling on Madison av., northeast corner of 54th st.; price or rent low. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE.—IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD, A nine-room cottage, with modern improvements, on easy terms; in first-class neighborhood. Inquire of J. S. PARSHALL, Morrisania.

THAT VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY, No. 84 Sullivan st., size about 22x40, lot 75, at an extreme bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Villa residence within one block of Atlantic avenue cars; the mansion, with green-house attached and eight lots of ground, No. 1,444 Pacific st., between Brooklyn and Kingston avs. The house has all the modern improvements, a finished open Mansard story and two-story extension; hot and cold water in six rooms; carriage-house and stable in rear; the grounds are planted with choice ornamental and fruit trees in full bearing; price moderate and terms easy. Principals apply on the premises to the owner.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LOTS unincumbered, or a small house—A superbly finished new brown-stone house on St. Mark's av., junction of 6th av. and Flatbush av.; house 20x45; all improvements; terms to suit. Address OWNER, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beatiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

AT FLUSHING.—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR one or more years, a new cottage of twelve rooms, fully furnished, with every improvement; gas, Oakland Lake water, bath, wash-trays, stationary wash-basins, &c.—in fact, everything to make it a complete place; located on a wide avenue, with first-class surroundings, making it exceedingly desirable. Also, an unfurnished cottage of eleven rooms, on Sandford avenue, with improvements, to let. Apply to J. L. STEELE, Main st., Flushing, Long Island.

FOR SALE OR TO LET — FURNISHED — Staten Island, on Grimes' Hill, adjoining Cunard property, twenty minutes from Vanderbilt landing, a furnished house, with nine acres of land, stable, &c., beautiful view and healthy location. Apply to B. RICHARDS, JR., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR the season—At Briarcliff, fifteen minutes' drive from Scarboro' Station and twenty minutes from Sing Sing, a large and fully-furnished house, with stable, &c., and ten acres of land, with abundance of fruit; house contains eleven bedrooms, elevator, parlors, kitchen, &c., and is in fine order. Apply to B. RICHARDS, JR., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house, No. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; in good order. Apply to B. RICHARDS, JR., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—AT ASTORIA, LONG Island, three minutes' walk from steam-boat landing, a large and fully-furnished house, with two acres of land, stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply to B. RICHARDS, JR., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, VERY LOW, AT Summit, N. J., one hour from New-York and five minutes from depot, a new modern house of sixteen rooms; two and a half acres of land, beautifully laid out and studded with trees and shrubbery; good garden, carriage-house, &c.; fine views, good neighborhood. Photo's at office. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD City property, one of the most perfectly elegant and delightfully situated gentlemen's country seats within fifty minutes of this City, situated in the town of Whitestone, Long Island; to be appreciated must be seen; owner going to Europe. W. N. GRISWOLD'S real estate office, No 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to purchase, at a nominal price, the superb country-seat of the artist, Jerome Thompson, situate in the Berkshire Hills, Mass.; six acres; fine mansion, 70 feet front; superior outbuildings, &c.; only $8,000.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at Clifton, N. J., Erie Railway, one hour from New-York, delightfully located on Passaic River, large house, with all improvements; ice-house, boat-house, abundance of fruit and shade; twenty-eight acres. BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON Hudson, a new three-story French-roof cottage, twelve rooms; range, hot and cold water, bath-room; acre of ground in lawn and forest trees; five minutes from depot, near the river; one hour from City Hall. Apply to J. B. LEFURGY, owner.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH THREE OR thirty acres of land, twenty miles from New-York on Pennsylvania Railroad; fine modern house, outbuildings, &c.; fine situation, five minutes from depot; one hour from City; for sale cheap. Address W. L. B., Box No. 3,788 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ELEGANT country seat and plots of ground at Newport, R. I. Country places wanted to supply a demand. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

A HOME AT HARD TIMES PRICES.—VERY easy terms; neat cottages; four, six, eight, or ten rooms; full lots; convenient to depot at Elizabethport, N. J. Call on E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, morning, or No. 147 2d st., Elizabethport, afternoons.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and thirty-six acres, near Brown's dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

RIVERSIDE ON THE SOUND.—SHORE FRONT residence, ten rooms; modern conveniences; fine neighborhood; one hour from City; $9,000.
J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

CATSKILL.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A farm between Canter's Kills and Haines' Falls; magnificent scenery and location for Summer hotel or residence. Inquire of Dr. HOFFMANN, No. 64 6th av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 300 acres near the York River; good house and out-buildings; price $6,000. H. B. DURAND, No. 573 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—BANKING-ROOM NO. 744 BROADWAY, corner Astor place, centre of the book publishing trade; two entrances, one on Broadway and one on Astor place; fitted up in the most elegant style with all things needed for immediate business.
W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—NO. 11 CLINTON PLACE, ONE OF THE finest parlor stores on Clinton place; plate-glass windows, &c.; for piano, book, or other business of like class. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

OFFICES AND DESK ROOM TO LET—IN the splendid building No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor place; terms very reasonable. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET.—CALL AND SEE THE STORE FLOOR, No. 7 Clinton place; also the basement, newly-fitted up. Book trade centre. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SMALL stores, with rooms over, in Fulton st., suitable for any light business. Rent to suit the times. Apply to SHERMAN, No. 320 Fulton st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT SALOON, WITH FLOOR, No. 13 Clinton place; in perfect order. Apply at W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar 54x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—PART OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A MATCHED TEAM OF CARRIAGE HORSES; perfectly sound; dark bays; full sixteen hands. Seen at WILLIAM DRENNAN'S stable, 7th av. and 37th st., or inquire at office of Marlborough House, 6th av. and 38th st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FAMILY COACH HORSES; black, sixteen hands; kind and gentle; also landau, built by Binder, of Paris; can be seen at Bradley's stables, No. 8 East 31st st., until 1 o'clock, every day for one week.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED gentleman's residence, size 48 feet by 60, contains every modern improvement, including billiard room, with extensive grounds comprising the entire block, fine lawn and garden, combining all the advantages of city and country, within twenty-five minutes of Wall street, to lease to a desirable tenant during the owner's absence. Apply to
A. G. LAWRENCE & CO.,
No. 128 Broadway, New-York, Basement,
Or to J. D. VAIL'S Drug Store,
Corner 5th av. and Carroll st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—ON HEIGHTS, NEAR HIGH BRIDGE overlooking Harlem River and Valley, within three minutes' drive of railroad depot and steam-boat landing, a gentleman's residence, perfectly healthy, brick house, twenty-rooms; gas and water throughout; handsomely and fully furnished, with billiard-table, china, glass, silver, and linen, if desired; nine acres of land; carriage-house, with six stalls; cow-house, and everything complete; will be rented for three or four months. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE, ORANGE, N. J., TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—A pleasant home in Orange; house with 15 rooms, gas, and all the modern improvements; laundry and summer kitchen detached; good stable and carriage house; plenty of shade and fruit trees; about two acres; 10 minutes' walk from two depots. Will be rented very low to a good tenant. Apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 2,427.

TO LET FOR THE YEAR OR SUMMER months, or to lease—A country place on Davenport Neck, Westchester County, containing seven acres of land, with fruit and shade trees; water frontage on Long Island Sound; partially furnished house; stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply to C. & N. D. LAWTON, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York City.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

THE ADVERTISER WILL RENT HIS country place for the season, furnished; situated on the Navesink River in full view of the ocean; still-water bathing, boats, horse and carriage, cow, chickens, &c., and man to take care of the vegetable garden; two and a half hours from New-York; accommodations for two horses and carriages if desired. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 2,074, New-York Post Office.

TO LET—NO. 312 BLOOMFIELD ST., HOBOKEN, a three-story and basement, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone trimmed house, in perfect order, with the modern improvements; suitable for a genteel family; nine rooms; rent $45 a month to the right family. Apply on premises.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—An elegant residence; high ground; all modern improvements. House large, fully furnished, convenient to depot. Vegetable garden made up. Will rent for season or year. Address Box No. 1,604 New-York Post-Office.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET FOR SEASON or year, fully furnished country residence, with about five acres of land; modern house; fifteen rooms, gas and water; large carriage-house; use of cow and poultry. Apply to owner, HENRY TAYLOR, 6 Pine st.

THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 54 Prospect place, between 42d and 43d sts., three blocks from Grand Central Depot; all modern improvements, in perfect order. Rent, $800. Apply to W. S. MELDRUM, No. 132 Church st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 133 8TH ST., OPPOSITE St. Clair Hotel; in perfect order; newly painted; twenty rooms; a rare chance to make money; W. N. GRISWOLD'S real estate office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

ENGLEWOOD.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, and situated in the most desirable part of Englewood, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; terms moderate. C. D. KELLOGG, No. 157 Broadway.

TO LET, AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Furnished and unfurnished houses; quick transit; 152d st. to Liberty st. forty-five minutes, railroads.
A. B. MILLS, 152d st. and 10th av.

TO LET—BASEMENT—NO. 63 EAST 9TH ST., near Broadway; also floors for house-keeping. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON.—A COTTAGE of nine rooms, furnished, with garden, fruit, in Rye Neck, Westchester County, near Mamaroneck. $250. WILLIAM C. HAIGHT, No. 212 Chrystie st.

TO LET—BASEMENT, PARLOR FLOOR, AND second floor, No. 25 Clinton place, separately or together, at low rates W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

COTTAGE TO LET AT OCEAN BEACH, Monmouth County, N. J.—Unfurnished, well finished, large and handsome. Apply at No. 150 West 34th st.

COTTAGES TO RENT OR FOR SALE—FURnished or unfurnished, at Long Branch, at reduced prices, by WM. LANE, Agent, Long Branch.

FINANCIAL.

A PALACE FOR THE PEOPLE.

HOME OF SCIENCE AND ART.
PERMANENT BAZAAR OF INDUSTRY.

The immense structure about to be erected by the Industrial Exhibition Company will claim the attention of every good citizen who has an interest in the educational welfare of the rising generation, or in the mechanical, literary, and artistic progress of the nation.

The Industrial Exhibition Company is chartered by the State of New-York, with ample privileges.

It has purchased a large tract of land in the heart of what will be the finest part of New-York City. On this it will now proceed to erect a magnificent

PALACE OF INDUSTRY,

which will be 3,800 feet long and 200 feet wide. This stupendous building will cover twenty-two acres of ground, with an inner court whose area will be eleven acres. It will be devoted to the permanent exhibition of manufactures and works of art. It will, in addition to this, be a bazaar for the exchange and sale of all that is beautiful and useful. This

PALACE OF INDUSTRY

will be an attractive resort for the citizens of New-York and the surroundings, as well as for the great hosts of strangers who constantly throng the City. As an exhibition it will present unparalleled attractions; as a means of practical education it will take precedence of anything in America. As a centre of all that is novel and useful in manufactures, as well as of all that is beautiful and valuable in art, it will surpass any of the world's great exhibitions. As a bazaar for the sale as well as the display of all that is exhibited in it it will be a busy mart of industry, where the inventor, the producer, and the consumer will constantly be brought together with the most liberal facilities for promoting their business interests.

The business which will cluster around such a rendezvous of art and industry as this will be vast beyond the power of figures to estimate. The receipts will be enormous.

The people of the United States are now offered an opportunity for participation in the interests and profits of this enterprise. The Twenty Dollar Premium Mortgage Bonds of the Industrial Exhibition are within the reach of persons of the most limited means. Being amply secured and carrying with them an interest in the allotment, which gives each bond an additional possible value of considerable magnitude, they are offered as the most reasonable investment of the day.

For full particulars, in pamphlet form, call at the office of the company or send by mail. Office of the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, No. 12 East 17th st., New-York City.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds

Bought and sold by the old-established house of

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—CHOICE 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY Municipal Bonds; also other A 1 investment securities, our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent: Interest promptly paid, and for sale below par.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED AND common stock in this company are hereby notified that such of the shares as shall not have paid the assessment of $1 per share and cost, on or before May 31, will be sold as per advertisement in the *Daily Alta Californian.*
MORRIS H. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECT-ORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DI-RECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

From Evening Mail.

$160,000

MADE IN TWO MONTHS.

A WALL STREET OPERATION.—THE BANKING-HOUSE OF ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., NO. 12 WALL ST., WHO DEAL IN STOCK PRIVILEGES, HAVE PAID THIS ENORMOUS SUM TO THEIR CUSTOMERS DURING THIS SHORT SPACE OF TIME, SOME PERSONS HAVE MADE AS HIGH AS $6,000 FROM ONLY $100 ORIGINALLY INVESTED, AND MANY HAVE MADE $1,000 AND OVER FROM ONLY $50. THEY PAID IN A SINGLE DAY OVER $40,000, FOR WHICH only $3,000 was received, or $37,000 net profit to various people. They employ continuously from twelve to fifteen competent bookkeepers and assistants. With this strong force they are often compelled to remain at their work until midnight. This energetic firm well deserves the credit of being the leading house in their branch of business, and it is most wonderful to acknowledge that they have established this business in the short space of five years.

They have customers who reside in nearly every State of the Union, the Dominion of Canada; from the Island of Cuba they receive orders from persons who are continually dealing in stocks. Their business has become so extensive that two experienced correspondents are employed to attend to their advertising accounts. Their cards may be read in every first-class newspaper published in the United States. To this they attribute a portion of their success. We advise those desiring to place their business with a firm possessing the very highest record for uprightness, and who conduct their business upon honest principles, to deal with this house.

They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall st., which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating.

Send for it.

New-York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The banking-house of Alexander Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall st., has in its employ twelve bookkeepers and assistants. There are other stock privilege firms who employ from three to six men. This firm have established their entire business during the last five years.

Boston *Daily News* says:

Messrs. Alexander Frothingham & Co. will furnish to those desiring to invest in Wall st., explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and quotations and many "points" of great value to the uninitiated. Their office is at No. 12 Wall st., New-York City.

New-York *Graphic* says:

This old established house offers facilities for speculating with an investment of money ranging from $10 to any amount, and gives small investors the same advantage as those who invest thousands of dollars. During the last month investments of $100 on many stocks have returned profits from $500 to $2,500. This seems marvelous to those unaccustomed to Wall st. operations, nevertheless it is true, as substantiated by the fluctuation of prices at the Stock Exchange.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Bondholders are required to deposit their bonds with the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, No. 50 Wall st., on or before June 8 prox., in order to participate in the reorganization on that day.
WILLIAM B. LEONARD, Chairman;
W. O. McDOWELL, Secretary;
Bondholders' Committee, No. 152 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1875.

OFFICE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, No. 12 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV., NEW-YORK CITY.

AT THE STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, held at No. 67 University place on May 19, 1875, it was voted to adjourn to MONDAY, June 21, 1875. Each stockholder is requested to be present at the adjourned meeting, which takes place at No. 12 East 17th st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M. Then will be submitted to the stockholders, at such meeting, plans of the building and specifications as to the mode of construction, and the materials to be used; also, terms on which manufacturers and others may lease spaces.
By order of stockholders.
E. B. POND, Secretary.

1876. CENTENNIAL. 1876.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

The owner wishes to sell one of the finest places of amusement in this country. It is a splendid and thoroughly appointed theatre, situated in one of the very best localities in Philadelphia, and will undoubtedly realize fifty per cent. of its purchase-money as profit within the first year. The property is steadily increasing in value. One-quarter of the purchase-money only required; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. interest. For particulars address
F. RULLMAN,
No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 47, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. Polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th inst. to June 7, inclusive.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt.
THEO. P. GREEN.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected; best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO.,
No. 117 Broadway.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and other Marine Insurance Scrip wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1875.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, er annum	2

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For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

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Two copies, one year	5
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It is quite evident, from statements now made public by Mr. HENRY E. BOWEN, that the "Beecher scandal" is not confined to a limited area. Mr. BOWEN, Jr., distinctly refers to something else in the background. Stories of this kind have long been privately circulated—now they are more than hinted at. Evidently if the Plymouth Church people try to crush Mr. BOWEN, Sr., the "worm will turn," and the Tilton story will not be the end of the surprises which have been prepared for the world over in Brooklyn.

There were 109 cases of small-pox reported in the City during the week ending yesterday at noon. About one half of these cases were found in that densely-populated section of the City bounded by Fifth street, Bowery, Division, and Grand streets. This territory comprises the Tenth and Thirteenth Wards, and portions of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, and contains about one hundred thousand people. The cases here are to be found by twos and threes in one house, and at No. 177 Clinton street no less than five cases are reported. It is obvious that a thorough visitation by the Health officers of this hot-bed of pestilence is urgently needed. No part of the City is safe while small-pox is suffered to spread unchecked among the East Side tenements. Already we find one case marked on East Thirty-third, and another on East Forty-eighth street, both near Fifth avenue. There is another on Forty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and two more on Lexington avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets. During the week there were forty-six deaths from diphtheria, showing an advance over the average of last month.

In another column will be found some details of the recent ravages of small-pox and diphtheria. While the reported cases of the former disease show a steady increase, the fact seems to be due to increased diligence in ferreting out the cases as well as to the actual spread of the disorder. The positive refusal of large numbers of our foreign population to submit to vaccination shows the urgent need of a compulsory law for the protection of the community against the fatal effects of such a prejudice. The Board of Health require additional funds to equip an effective corps of vaccinators, and it is to be hoped that the money will be promptly voted by the Board of Apportionment. It would be very perilous economy to cripple the preventive measures called for by the season, and by the present threatening character of this dreadful malady.

Two vessels of the British Navy—the *Alert* and the *Discovery*—left Portsmouth yesterday on a voyage of Arctic exploration, the chief end of which is the discovery of the North Pole. It may safely be asserted that no expedition has ever started on a similar cruise so perfectly equipped for the task before it. The officers and crew, numbering 112, who man the two vessels, have been carefully selected for their mental and physical fitness for the work. The ordinary seamen are all between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-one, and have been chosen out of several hundred candidates from all branches of the service. No one has been passed who exceeded the maximum height of five feet nine inches, or who was under the minimum of five feet six inches, whose character and intelligence were not above the average, or whose teeth were not sound enough to enable him to support life for a lengthened period on hard biscuit. This careful and minute attention to details has been carried into every department of the expedition. The special feature of the equipment is the unrivaled perfection to which the construction of the sledges and the general organization of that mode of travel have been carried. One ship will probably proceed as far north as 82° before wintering. From that point the journey to the Pole by sledges is calculated to be about 600 miles, and the most elaborate preparations have been made for enabling this part of the enterprise to command success. Commodore MARKHAM sails in the *Alert* as the chief of the expedition, with Capt. NARES as the navigator who is to guide the vessels through the Polar seas. On the whole, if the British expedition which has just sailed cannot solve the problem of the Pole, this generation will be apt to give it up as beyond the reach of human achievement.

The uncertainties of gambling on the turf may fairly be compared with the present uncertainties of gambling on Wall street. We have not yet reached the perfection of the English system, which opens the betting on next year's Derby as soon as the last one has been run. But in this City the betting on the leading events of the season begins months before they occur. As soon as the Spring meetings open, and the performances of the season's horses begin to tell, the quotations of the turf gamblers vary with a rapidity hardly matched on the Stock Exchange. For example, before winning the Preakness Stake, at Baltimore, on Friday, *Tom Ochiltree* was quoted among the outsiders in the Belmont Stake at 10 to 1. He is now the favorite in this race at 5 to 1. The kaleidoscopic changes in the betting-books, of which this is a sample, afford at least promising indications of exciting sport at Jerome Park during the forthcoming meeting.

THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The very clear and well-reasoned article on "Wise and Unwise Economy in Schools," contributed by President ELIOT of Harvard College to the June *Atlantic*, is one which ought to excite a good deal of attention. Mr. ELIOT views the school system mainly from its economical side, but he touches on its general features with an unsparing hand. He finds fault with the present system, while conceding its very high value, for the following reasons: The schools are too large and heterogeneous; the teachers are compelled to care for too many pupils; the teachers are drawn too largely from the female sex, and are, therefore, too liable to give up the profession, either for marriage or from exhaustion; the profession of teaching is not managed so as to make it attractive by means of the stability of its awards, the hope of promotion as a reward of merit, and the consideration attaching to it; and on these accounts it does not draw to it the class of minds from which it ought to be recruited.

Our common schools have been of incalculable service in the past, and still are so. Their strength lies largely in the facts that they have sprung from a universally-acknowledged need of the community; that they have already had time to graduate hundreds of thousands of pupils who today constitute a large and powerful portion of the community; and, although they have necessarily been costly, and have had expended on them many millions of money every year in the various States, the tax for their maintenance has not been a burden of which the tax-payers have been distinctly conscious. Part of the tax has been merged in the State taxes; part has been collected *en bloc* with other local taxes; and none has been collected by itself in separate payment. The schools, therefore, existing side by side with others for which parents have been obliged to pay heavily if they used them, have seemed to those who employed them to be really, as in name, *free* schools. It is difficult to overrate the strength of a system so widely spread as that of our common schools, satisfying a real and universal need, claiming the grateful support of a large body of beneficiaries, and sustained by a tax which is not actually burdensome and which appears less than it really is.

Yet it does not follow that the system is perfect. Mr. ELIOT's criticism of it shows that to a careful critic, who is entirely friendly to the system, and who has had ample experience in the business of education, the schools present a number of serious shortcomings. No one who has watched public sentiment upon the subject can deny that there has been growing steadily in the public mind for a number of years a spirit of dissatisfaction with some things connected with our schools. The principal source of this feeling has been in the higher schools—the higher grades of the grammar schools and the high schools. It is noticeable that when the Catholic clergy have sought a point on which they could hope to create a prejudice against the schools, they have hit upon this one. And the reason for this feeling, so far as it exists, is easily to be seen. The higher schools do not answer a need so universally felt as that which is satisfied by the lower grades; they are not attended by nearly so great a number of pupils; they do not, therefore, enlist the sympathy of nearly so many parents; and to whatever extent the support of the schools is felt to be a burden, it is attributed entirely to this part of the system. Yet, as a matter of fact, the higher instruction given by the schools is very valuable; it may well be argued that it has a higher value in advancing the general welfare than the lower grades. It conveys greater positive and immediate benefits by increasing the area of the pupil's usefulness; it strengthens and confirms to a greater extent the habit of mental activity, of thought, and study, which is one of the richest, and possibly the richest, of all the advantages derived from the school system; and finally, it gives the opportunity to form an intimate connection in the pupils' minds between the schools in which they are trained and the republican system of which the schools are the best product—a result quite impossible in the lower grades, enjoyed only by the youngest children.

How to preserve the part of the system which is thus important, and how to meet the growing objections made to it, are grave questions. President ELIOT thinks that this might be done by requiring those parents who take the advantages of the superior schools for their children to pay a portion of the expense of these schools, where they are able to do so, leaving them free to those who are not thus able. This has long seemed to us both just and feasible, and its justice and practicability have been strengthened by observation.

The only objection that has been made to it, of any force, is that it will result either in closing the higher schools to those who cannot afford to pay for their use, or oblige them to accept their advantages substantially as a matter of charity. But this does not follow. Admission to the higher schools free can and should be made the reward for extraordinary proficiency. This would make it immediately a matter of honor. Or, in the next place, the free use of the schools, even on this condition, could be placed under the control of a proper committee, whose action might be strictly private, so that none should know in the school which pupils were or were not free. But, finally, supposing that there should be publicity about it, there is nothing intrinsically degrading in accepting free education of a high order, and any objection which implies that there is, might properly be ignored.

Concerning the other objections called up by Mr. ELIOT, they are sufficiently important to require careful discussion among those interested in the schools. They are all, however, of a nature to be much more easily obviated if the obstacles in the way of keeping higher instruction popular can be removed.

NEW-GUINEA.

The Island of New-Guinea lies immediately under the equator, and approaches within about eighty miles of the northern shores of Australia. By the recent discoveries of Capt. MORESBY and others, a new route has been discovered, by which the importance of the island is increased, and through which the journey to China may be shortened for European vessels by at least 300 miles. Varying accounts have been presented of the physical condition of this island and of the character of its inhabitants. There seems little doubt, however, that the climate is mild and salubrious; that the island has natural productions of great variety and mineral treasures in rich abundance, and that, although at present the aboriginal population are savages, they are teachable, and may soon be brought under the power of civilization. A part of this island is in possession of the Dutch Government, by whom, however, little attention has been bestowed upon it, and the rest remains at present without an owner, except the ownership claimed by the natives themselves. The recent discoveries of Capt. MORESBY, it is asserted, give the British Government the right of interference and possession, and an effort is now being made to induce that Government to act upon its presumptive right, and, before any other nation steps in, to annex the island to the British Crown.

A deputation waited recently upon the Colonial Secretary to urge upon him the importance of extending without delay the authority of the Crown to that portion of the island lying east of 141 degrees of east longitude, up to which point the Dutch Government claimed possession. This deputation was composed of some of the leading public men of the nation. All agreed in representing the island as a desirable possession for the British Crown. It is so, in their judgment, partly because of its fertility and resources, but principally because of the facility it will furnish for the successful prosecution of the Colonial trade. In the hands of Great Britain, they represent, the island might soon be brought under remunerative cultivation; and there would be no danger of the collisions which must eventually arise if any foreign power be permitted to plant its authority there before the establishment of the British rule. The pith of much of what was said may be gathered from the remark of one of the deputation, Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, when he urged Lord CARNARVON and the Government not to omit, on any account, this opportunity of taking over an important colony, in view of the fact that Germany was determined to become a great naval power, and must look very much to colonization as a means to that end.

If New-Guinea be all that its friends represent it to be, it is a very desirable possession, and must become in the future valuable to Great Britain, and, indeed, to the whole of Europe, as commanding the great highway of commerce to and from China. On the other hand, the amount of information at present possessed on the subject is very scant and uncertain. Even Capt. MORESBY is not very positive about some matters. The brightest picture may have been painted of the natural beauties and of the supposed mineral treasures of the island, while as to the character and spirit of the natives accounts very much differ. If England possessed itself of this island, that would not prevent the vessels of another Government sailing through its waters; and there would not be an entire immunity from the danger of armed collision, which some members of the deputation seemed so much to dread. The reply of the Secretary was a model of courtesy and caution. He could not but admit the importance of the subject. At the same time he felt the importance of avoiding any promise which might compromise the Government. In his judgment the matter was hardly ripe for the action proposed. At any time it is a serious matter for the Government to assume possession of a colony; it becomes still more serious when the information respecting it is so limited and uncertain, and when no application has proceeded from the natives themselves. The proceeding was premature. It was desirable that further inquiry should be made. The Australian Government might and should take cognizance of the island; and the newly-appointed Governor of Fiji might have intrusted to him the powers of a Commissioner in Chief. However all this may be, the United States have at least a secondary interest in this matter. Our rapidly-growing trade in the South Pacific hardly permits us to be indifferent to the advance of the maritime powers of Europe in Oceanica. Apart from the question of acquiring rights there ourselves, it is obviously for our advantage to see the control of the great highways of commerce distributed among as many different powers as possible.

SIMPLICITY OF LIVING.

It would be a good thing if those of our City folks who are going into the country for the season would bring back some of the real country simplicity of life. We presume that such a thing is to be found in rural districts. We know very well the stupidities and nuisances of little communities who have all the airs and manners of a great city without its conveniences or luxuries. There is the village corrupted by fashionable Summer visitors, in which, for three months at least, "nobody that is anybody" is expected to exist without the traditional five courses and dessert at dinner and a change of clothes for nearly every hour in the day. Then, there is the detestable little hamlet where the tired citizen is laboriously amused with cheap imitations of metropolitan parties and festivities. But for all that, a good many of our sagacious people know very well where to find the simple living and unambitious ways which have survived the citified emigration spread over the country regularly every Summer. To some, who have all their lives dwelt in a city, it may seem impossible that there should be anywhere in this land a community in which "every family lives in humble but sufficient comfort, where it is a disgrace for a man not to own the house he lives in, where all the children attend the free school, where a simple and frugal life makes hospitality easy, and where an income of five hundred dollars a year is considered a satisfactory competence for a household." Yet this literal description of life on the coast of New-England is not only truthful, but the writer who has drawn it in one of the popular magazines has made a liberal allowance for the cost of maintaining a household. A traveler skirting one of the mountain ridges of New-Hampshire was shown by his native guide the home of a very rich man, "as rich as mud," the admiring rustic described him. He had "money out at interest," which is a highly favorable condition of life anywhere. When pressed to tell how much this rural Crœsus might have on interest, the guide solemnly said, "Nigh on to three hundred dollars!" It was a great deal of money. Many families live comfortably and respectably in New-England and Northern New-York on less than five hundred a year.

Of course, it would be absurd to expect that city people can regulate their manner of life on such a frugal scale. The inevitable and necessary cost of living in a city must prevent the adoption of country standards. But when we see substantial comfort and contentment secured at such small outlay, we cannot help thinking how many lives are made miserable by the failure to imitate something of the spirit with which humbler folks endure their simple existence. To be sure, in villages and quiet towns, there is not that baleful influence of example which makes city life a mere competitive race. The Arcadian simplicity to which we have just referred may have disappeared from many of the communities in which it was once the rule, but we are glad to know that there are many others where the people are content to dwell in quiet comfort.

The fact is, that a city is so full of temptations to spend money, people soon come to consider a numberless variety of luxuries as necessities. They are surprised, when they go into the country, with a determination "to rough it," to find how comfortably they get on without their accustomed so-called conveniences. Simple fare and things made for actual use very readily replace the costly and luxurious appointments which are thought indispensable at home. Some people even enjoy "camping out" in Summer, and we have seen some elaborate directions on that subject, prepared by persons who seem to fancy that a canvas tent on Salisbury beach must be a reduced copy of a brown-stone mansion. Perhaps the Summer camp is specially attractive because it is a novelty; but is it not likely that this rough life may show what a tremendous pruning one's city housekeeping may bear without causing discomfort? It will be taken for granted that very rich people do not need any suggestions of this sort. But there is a middle class whose lives are fretted with the cost of living, and who might profit by bringing home a little simplicity. Some of them entail a great deal of discomfort on themselves and their families by the incessant worry of keeping up with current expenses. It is amazing how many there are who "live from hand to mouth," when, by the exercise of a little economy, they might lead peaceful lives. The vulgar desire to emulate or surpass one's neighbors is at the bottom of much of this social distress. This we cannot hope to cure wholly as long as human nature is unchanged.

TEMPERANCE.

It is very much the custom among some people to attribute to habits of intemperance the greater portion of the crime that prevails around us. Upon the question thus suggested a great deal might be said. In one sense the statement is perhaps only partially true. It would be quite true if we were to limit the meaning of the word crime. But there are many crimes the commission of which is quite incompatible with habitual intemperance on the part of the perpetrators. As much ingenuity, skill, and talent, besides many other excellent qualities, are as necessary nowadays to the successful accomplishment of some criminal acts as the requirements of any honest calling demand. A professional burglar of the highest attainments can ill afford to be a drunkard. As soon as he becomes one he learns that his calling is far more hazardous than it once was, and if he be wise he descends into some lower walk of his peculiar art. So it is with several other branches of crime. But in pointing this out, in order that exaggeration may be avoided, we do not underrate the dangers of intemperance. That it is the primary cause of a multitude of evils, ranging from poverty through a long category of offenses against the laws, is a proposition which cannot be questioned nor too strongly insisted upon.

Society has long recognized this fact, but it is very much open to doubt whether the means hitherto taken to remedy it have had a proportionately beneficial effect. It has been proved very clearly that men are not to be made temperate, any more than they are to be made religious, by legislative enactment. Indeed, all the experience derived from every temperance movement goes to indicate that as a general rule efforts have been directed at the wrong place. To deprive a man of drink in one direction, and leave him free to procure it from another, may give him a little more trouble in getting it, but it does not help the cause. And even if it were possible, except in a prison or an asylum, to deprive him of it absolutely, still we should not with certainty make him temperate. Criminals who undergo long terms of imprisonment are not often turned into teetotalers. Without a moral sense of the value of temperance, and sufficient force of character to resist temptation, the man who is addicted to drink will be a very difficult subject to reform.

Instead of undertaking the practically impossible task of abolishing public houses and bar-rooms, it would be more wise to enter into competition with them. The best results have invariably been secured where something of this kind has been tried, and the wonder, therefore, is that it has not been more generally followed. It is the most reasonable, as it is also the most effectual, way of appealing to the good sense of the people who are to be reached. A scheme of this kind has lately been put into operation in some of the worst districts of London, with such good effect that it is well worthy of imitation in all our large cities. The "People's Café Company" was established a short time ago for the provision of cheap refreshments of a good quality, as well as comfortable accommodation, for the laboring population. The capital has been contributed almost entirely by working men and by the residents in the lower neighborhoods of the metropolis. The shares are one pound—say five dollars. And yet, in a very brief space of time, one café which cost two thousand pounds has been opened in Whitecross street, and another, which cost four thousand pounds, has been established in Whitechapel. The buildings are described as large, airy, and commodious. The provisions are good, cheap, and on strictly temperance principles. Reading, chess, draughts, and dominoes are supplied, and both places are crowded, especially in the evenings, by the class which they were intended to benefit. At the commencement the company stated their chief object to be to counteract the effects of—in fact, to compete with—the public houses. That they have done this successfully in more senses than one is shown by the fact that those houses which are in close proximity to the cafés are less frequented than they used to be, and their business has materially fallen off. Thus, very quietly and peaceably, without any restrictive legislation, sensational prayers, or violent attacks upon public houses, but in a perfectly legitimate, business-like manner, the working men of London, aided only by a few influential philanthropists, have gained an important, and in all certainty a durable, advance in the cause of temperance. And they have done it for themselves. Here, probably, more assistance would be necessary from those who have money and social position; and they should consider whether the plan is not one worthy of their adoption. Still, the principle of giving to the poorer members of the community a money interest in the success of a movement which is intended for their advantage is a sound one, and it is not difficult of application if proposed in the right spirit.

SOME USE IN "GOING WEST."

Our columns described recently one of those pathetic scenes of benevolence and charity which are, perhaps, peculiar to this Metropolis—the departure of a company of fifty or more little orphans, left as waifs on the currents of the City, now sent, under the charge of a benevolent association, the Children's Aid Society, to homes and kind families in the West. Our reporter described them as very young and attractive children, who hardly understood how great the change was which lay before them, but who would be welcome in many households. To a gentleman who beheld this company of childish outcasts, and objected that they should be kept longer in asylums, as they were too young for such a change of life, the reply was made: "Families were created before asylums."

Though New-York has been familiar with this ingenious method of cure for childish pauperism and vagrancy during some twenty years, London is just now waking up to the defects of the asylum and the advantages of the family system. Mrs. SENIOR's readable little book on *Pauper Children*, and the interesting correspondence it has called out in the English journals, have drawn public attention forcibly in England to the evils of the "congregated system" and asylum training for pauper children. Mrs. SENIOR, under a public commission, made careful investigation into the character and success in after-life of the girls who had been trained in alms-house or "district" schools. She found almost universally certain inherent defects and faults in them, which prevented many of them from doing well, and brought great numbers to ruin. The companionship of large numbers of other pauper children—some "casuals," who came in only for a short time to the alms-house, and filled with the vile lessons of the street—imbued the minds of the others with early suggestions of vice, which the formal and public teaching could not eradicate. Then their lack of healthy amusement, and the inevitable sanitary evils from an asylum life, lowered the tone of their physique, and thus unfitted them for work, and exposed them to the unhealthy stimulus of vice. Nearly all had been educated in places where everything was done for them by machinery, so that when they entered a cottager's home as servants they could do nothing. They had never lighted a fire, or lit a lamp, or drawn water, or learned to adapt themselves to new conditions. Many mistresses spoke of their singular want of facility with their muscles and fingers. The great proportion suffered from that curse of asylums and overcrowded dwellings—ophthalmia.

But worst of all was their disposition. They seemed not even to know how to play as other children do; they were singularly morose at times, and stupidly obstinate, not easily feeling any personal relation of affection or gratitude to any one. All the little lessons of experience which a home teaches every day they were deficient in. They could not understand the importance of taking care of their own clothing; they had no idea of the value of objects, or even of money, and were often cheated out of their best articles of dress or their little wages. They knew school lessons and the catechism, but the lessons of every-day life they were totally ignorant of. In short, Mrs. SENIOR found the alms-house children of London characteristic and extreme instances of what every asylum tends to make a child. It is possible, as her antagonists assert, that she has exaggerated the evil fortunes of these poor girls, and has returned more as "turning out badly" than there is just ground for. The definition of "success" or "failure" for a class like pauper children varies with each person, and certainly with each mistress who employs them. Many a lady here would call her servant a failure, though, after all, the girl in another place would be a very good sort of person. There is only one absolute test, and that is open criminal life or becoming chargeable on the public as criminal or pauper. On this test the London pauper children, though turning out poorly, may not prove so bad as Mrs. SENIOR would imply.

Placing deserted children early in well-selected homes, under responsible supervision, prevents all these asylum evils. The child is withdrawn from the companionship of other unfortunate children. She has all the individual influences of a home about her. Her affections are called out; she is trained in the discipline of home life; she learns to employ all faculties of body and mind—and grows up like any other child. The brand of pauperism is obliterated. The inherited tendencies are met by better personal influences, and the daughter of the pauper and the vagrant becomes active, industrious, and moral.

The cost to the community, too, of this method of cure must be considered. This little company of fifty waifs of which we have spoken would, in the Roman Catholic Protectory for instance, cost during one year at least $5,500, and would be no better fitted for practical life at the end. Now at an expense of $750 they are permanently provided for in the best of homes, and will grow up as all other children.

INCENDIARISM.

Nearly every State in the Union has suffered more or less from incendiarism during the present year. In Pennsylvania, a large amount of property has been destroyed because of the bitterness and hate engendered by the struggle between the miners and their employers. The first efforts at revenge resulted in serious damage to the shaft frame of the Mammoth Vein Coal and Iron Company. Then there was the fire at the East Norwegian shaft, which was nearly attended with a terrible loss of life. Portions of the powder and nitro-glycerine stored there for mining purposes were ignited while a number of workmen were down in the shaft. By the merest good luck, discovery so soon followed the act of the incendiary that there was time to get clear before the explosion occurred. The houses of persons not in the remotest way connected with the strike, in sheer wantonness, have been reduced to ashes.

In the farming districts of Long Island, some very worthy residents have been pursued for several years by incendiaries. Capt. HORACE HUDSON, of Mount Sinai, is one of the numerous victims. Last month his new barn and the agricultural implements and cattle which it contained were swept away. But for the aid of his neighbors the dwelling-house and all the buildings on his property would have been destroyed. Mr. CHARLES H. JONES, of Cold Spring, Oyster Bay, is another victim. Mr. JONES is an extensive farmer, and employs the most improved appliances in his operations. He was also visited last month, and lost a barn and its contents, the whole valued at about eight thousand dollars. In New-Jersey the destruction of property has likewise been very considerable. A box factory was fired at Newark, apparently with the purpose of making it supply flame enough to consume the large block of buildings of which it was part, and the plan would have succeeded had it not been for the services of a well-organized fire department. The Shaker village at Mount Lebanon lost some of its most valuable buildings and their no less valuable contents in March, through an incendiary's match.

Even Boston, with all its machinery for bringing the wicked to a knowledge of their transgressions, has been so worried by the incendiary's torch that it has been found necessary to appoint special detectives to watch persons whose movements have given occasion for suspicion. In South Carolina, the residence of a member of Congress was laid in ruins. Staten Island has long been a favorite resort for the incendiary. Recently the head of a family at Stapleton arose from bed to find that during the night the most inflammable portions of his house had been sprinkled with kerosene, and a fuse applied, which, fortunately for him, was so defective that it failed to do its work. At Greenville, Miss., during the prevalence of a high wind, a brand was thrown into a planing mill, the sparks from which set fire to and destroyed some of the finest buildings in the town. At Minneapolis, Minn., a few days ago, two large lumber-yards that, under favorable conditions, might have furnished enough sparks and flame to burn the entire city, were set fire to and completely destroyed. The very latest fire of incendiary origin occurred on the 26th inst. at Rutland, Vt. An open shed was made the means of reaching a barn in which was stored a large quantity of flour.

Occasionally we have instances of men in affluent circumstances becoming incendiaries from motives of spite. There was such a case some short time ago at New-Utrecht, Long Island. A failure to supply a political office for a person who considered his claim a strong one, caused the loss of much property to Supervisor GUBNER of that town. The burning of the Shaker buildings at Mount Lebanon was due to a cause of a kindred character.

Thus far the task of bringing incendiaries to justice has proved a very difficult one, for although suspicion may point directly to them, they contrive to cover up their tracks so well that it is not easy to find evidence that a jury will regard as sufficient. Although rewards have been offered in several States for information that will lead to convictions, the success in this direction has not been of an encouraging nature. The ten thousand dollars offered by the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad still remains unclaimed. The Trustees of Rutland, Vt., have now offered one thousand five hundred dollars. One of the most extraordinary circumstances connected with the fire at Minneapolis on Monday was that the incendiaries were seen by several persons, torch in hand, firing the lumber, and yet contrived to finish their work and escape.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

This new place of amusement was formally opened to the public last evening with a concert by Mr. Gilmore's band, now numbering 100 musicians. We cannot undertake to say how many spectators the house will contain, but while we are inclined to think that at least 5,000 persons were present, it was quite clear that it was crowded in every part. The work of transforming the unattractive Hippodrome into a lovely spot, where one can stand or sit amid green grass, fragrant shrubs, or thick foliage, has certainly been carried out with success. At one extremity of the building is a vast cavern, from the depths of which flows a cascade, sending its foaming waters to the promenaders' feet. Here and there are large fountains; broad graveled walks wind about beds of flowers; platforms graduated to three or four rows of *fauteuils* situated above surround the parterre, and a myriad many-colored lamps light up the scene. Mr. Marston's taste and Mr. Shook's liberality have, in brief, resulted in the creation of a resort of uncommon beauty. Yesterday the question as to the ventilation and acoustics of the establishment was solved. It will compare favorably with either Mabille or Cremorne Gardens in point of space and color, but while the atmosphere will always be pure and fresh, because of the numerous windows in the walls and roof, it can never vie in coolness with that of a garden proper. The acoustics of the place are excellent, and not a note is lost. Last night's proceedings do not require a lengthened notice. The throng, as we have implied, was great, appreciative of the music, and decidedly good-humored. Mr. Gilmore, who has the largest and best-trained brass band in the United States, interpreted, from a platform erected in the centre of the garden, a programme divided into three parts. To talk of the precise and vigorous playing of Mr. Gilmore's men in the same breath with the work of the chief organizations of Europe would be flattery, but the leader is amply entitled to the praise of having brought and kept together a powerful and well-disciplined force. Mr. Gilmore's men render Meyerbeer's gorgeous writings with particular *brio*, and a *potpourri* from that composer's operas showed, in an exceptionally strong light, the merit of several of the soloists, and the real proficiency of the whole corps. Later on a concert theme and variations by Rivière, offered renewed proof of the skill of the soloists, while the remaining pieces were listened to with genuine pleasure. There seems to be no doubt that the tranformed hippodrome will be much frequented. No pains have been spared, we should judge, to render it worthy of patronage. The restaurant is in charge of Messrs. Mitchell & Kinzler, of the Hotel Brunswick, so that this department could surely not fall in better hands; perfect order was preserved *malgré* the crush, last evening, and all the minor details appear to have been looked to with care. We have only then to add, that Mr. Gilmore's garden can be visited every night, and on Saturday afternoons, when regular concerts will occur.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

There is doubtless some novelty in the announcement that Harrigan and Hart will appear at Wallack's to-morrow evening. These gentlemen are very clever performers. They are essentially of the genus "specialty," and if there be any seeming violation of the traditions of Wallack's, it must be remembered that we are in Summer weather, and that theatres, like individuals, have their holidays. That Messrs. Harrigan and Hart will furnish an excellent entertainment seems pretty certain. They come with a new drama, entitled "The Donovans," written expressly for them, and it has the repute of deserving the description applied to it—"local, original, and sensational." Messrs. Morgan, Morris, and Clare are to supply new scenery, and the very best stage setting generally is promised. An incidental "olio entertainment" in which Messrs. Harrigan and Hart will introduce two of their most popular specialties, is to be part of the representation. Many scenes familiar to New-Yorkers will be exhibited in the new piece, and among them, "Bowling Green," a "Villa on the Hudson," a "Cherry street Tenement-house," the well-known landmark, "The Walton House," "The railroad tracks, bridge-crossings, and entrance to the tunnel at Eighty-second street and Fourth avenue," and the "Interior of a Variety Theatre." The startling incidents, we learn, are the abduction of a child, the burning of a tenement-house, and "a novel and thrilling railroad sensation." The fire and railroad scenes, it is stated, are to be the most realistic effects of the kind ever witnessed in the City. The dramatic company of Wallack's, this Summer includes, besides Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Messrs. J. W. Norton, J. W. Jennings, W. E. Sheridan, Welsh Edwards, E. M. Holland, Mme Ponisi, Miss Ada Monk, and Miss Alice Clayton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

To-morrow evening, Booth's enters upon the last week of the season, and Miss Clara Morris will be the chief personage in its valedictory performances. The occasion will be signalized by the revival of "Camille" with Miss Morris in the title rôle. Miss Morris' recent ambitious efforts have hardly divided criticism, the general verdict being that she has not so far secured fresh laurels in the higher walks of her art. Now, however, she comes down to a more secure level. If the dignity of tragedy and the culture which it demands are somewhat alien to her methods and inspirations, the emotional traits of the modern French drama are far more closely fitted to her. In the performance of most works of this order, such blemishes as exist are not so much those of the actress as of those of the special style of play of which she is the intepreter. She undertakes the task of representing the personages as they are, and she fulfills the task with considerable fidelity. If there are some bitter draughts to be swallowed, it must at least be admitted that they are skillfully disguised. Miss Morris' qualities, in fine, give a strange glamour to these rôles, and greatly enhance the value of that which, measured by a standard of intrinsic worth, would occupy a low plane. A special engagement has been effected with Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., who will act *Armand Duval*. Mr. Thorne is one of the most popular actors in the City, and many of his personations have excellences which amply justify his popularity. It may be mentioned, before closing this notice, that the amiable and experienced Treasurer of Booth's, Mr. Tillotson, takes his benefit on Thursday afternoon. An attractive programme has been arranged for the occasion, and among the artists who have offered their services are Miss Clara Morris, Miss Helen Tracy, Mr. George Rignold, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Frederick B. Warde, and Mr. Bishop.

MR. RIGNOLD'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

Charity is to be the motive of Mr. Rignold's farewell performances in America. If he were to play in "Macbeth," it might be said that "charity covereth a multitude of sins," but as he is to appear in a character in which he has gained much celebrity in his own country, the presumption is that this well-worn axiom would be inapplicable. In brief, he is to come forth as *Amos Clark* in the late Watts Phillips' play "The Bar Sinister." The London press has been very unanimous in its encomiums on Mr. Rignold's performance in this piece. His assumption of the chief character in "The Bar Sinister," here is set down for Thursday evening, June 11, at the Academy of Music, and he is to repeat the representation on the following Friday evening at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. Miss Marie Brabrook, from some of the principal London theatres, is then to make a first appearance in America as *Mildred Vaughn*, and Mr. Warde and other artists have tendered their services. The institution which these performances are intended to aid is the Central Dispensary.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The season at the Union Square Theatre closes on the evening of June 15, when "The Two Orphans" will have reached its 180th performance. Profuse floral decorations will mark the event, and it is intended that it shall live in the memories of the ladies present through the medium of an elegant souvenir. On the afternoon of next Tuesday Mr. McKee Rankin is to receive the compliments of his friends at a benefit performance. "The Little Treasure," the ball-room scene of "Camille," the fourth act of "The Marble Heart," and "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White" are to be the attractions of the day. In "The Marble Heart" Mr. Charles Vandenhoff will make his first appearance here in five years. Mr. Vandenhoff is a skilled actor, and merits a hearty welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Big Bonanza," having passed its centennial period, is still carried on the tide of success. Its brisk humor is as contagious as ever, and people who witness the play can laugh heartily without any admixture of sombre sensations. The 115th performance will have been reached by the end of the week. On July 12 this popular play will be performed at Chicago by a portion of the company, and it will be subsequently played in other parts of the States, while the full company will return to the Fifth Avenue Theatre by Sept. 6.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The season at the Lyceum Theatre will close with the present week. On and after to-morrow the house will be tenanted by Miss Emily Soldene and her company. A change of programme will be made every evening. To-morrow Miss Soldene and her troupe will appear in "Chilpéric;" Tuesday they may be heard in "Madame L'Archiduc;" Wednesday they are to interpret "Généviève," and Thursday they will give "Madame Angot." To the latter performance attention may be directed with special propriety, as its proceeds are for the benefit of Mr. Robert Finan, doorkeeper, Mr. Albert Kingsland, chief usher, and several attachés of what is technically called the "front of the house." The frequenters of the Lyceum Theatre, who can bear evidence to the urbanity of these gentlemen, will doubtless not forget their benefit night.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL.

Neil Bryant having reorganized the minstrel band lately led by his brother, last evening introduced his forces to a New-York audience. The Academy of Music was occupied by a very numerous assemblage, and the representation elicited so many decided tokens of approval that its attractiveness during the projected Summer tour appears certain. The company includes Messrs. Delehanty and Hengler, Walters and Morton, Mr. Dave Reed, an exceedingly amusing individual, Messrs. Barry, Hall, Brookway, and Templeton, and several performers of minor note. While it is not necessary to review yesterday's entertainment, which was divided, as usual, into two parts, the first being taken up by songs, and the second by "acts" and dances, an excellent idea of its merit can be formed by the record that every element of the programme had to be repeated again and again.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

At the Olympic two new "stars" are announced for the week. "Specialty" and variety are the regular order of things at this lively house. ....The Bowery has betaken itself to pantomime and gives it an Oriental complexion. "The Seven Dwarfs, or Harlequin and the World of Wonders" is the title of the new spectacle...."Giroflé-Girofla" continues to run at Robinson Hall....Miss Conway is henceforward manageress of the Brooklyn Theatre, and Mr. Edward Gray has been chosen as business manager....Mr. R. Dorsay Ogden, late of the Park Theatre, of this City, will open the Williamsburg Opera-house for a Summer season on June 5....The San Francisco Minstrels enter to-morrow evening on the last week of the season.

OBITUARY.

REV. GILBERT MORGAN, D. D.

Rev. Gilbert Morgan, D. D., a member of the Southern Presbyterian Church, died of pneumonia on Saturday morning, at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. E. Delafield Smith, after an illness of four days. The deceased was born in this State in 1791, and was educated at the Union University, Schenectady. He pursued his theological studies at Princeton, N. J., where he earned the friendship of Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander and his sons, and at an early age engaged in Central and Western New-York in the foundation of churches and institutions of learning, one of his co-laborers being Dr. Archibaus G. Smith. In 1836 Dr. Morgan became President of the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, and at the invitation of the Legislature drew up a report, which was afterward substantially introduced into the educational system of Pennsylvania. He afterward became connected with the Hampden Sidney College in Virginia, later removed to North Carolina, and finally made South Carolina his permanent home. In 1870 the University of New-York conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws and Divinity. His last public appearance was at the opening exercises of Dr. Hall's new church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, on which occasion he pronounced the benediction at the laying of the corner-stone of that edifice. The funeral will take place on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Hon. E. Delafield Smith, No. 14 East Fortieth street.

COL. JAMES M'COY.

Col. James McCoy, First Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery of the United States Army, and Colonel and Aid de Camp to the General in Chief, died yesterday morning at the St. James Hotel, in this City. For many years past he has been suffering from the effects of disease contracted during the rebellion, and latterly his health has rapidly declined. On Friday evening he arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel from Washington, accompanied by his wife and one of his sons. All hopes of his recovery had been given up by his friends, but no fears were entertained of his death before he reached his residence at Columbus, Ohio. Col. McCoy entered the Army as Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Infantry in July, 1856. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but received his appointment from Ohio. He was appointed First Lieutenant of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers October 21, 1861. On March 10, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in July following he was appointed Captain and Aid de Camp to Gen. Sherman. A few months later his gallant services were recognized by promoting him to the rank of Major and Aid de Camp on the general staff. In 1866 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Aid de Camp, and on March 8, 1869, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and Aid de Camp. Few officers in the army so preeminently distinguished themselves during the late rebellion as Col. McCoy. He participated in many of the most important battles during that eventful period, and in all the marches from the South-west to the sea. He was highly esteemed by his brother officers for his bravery as a soldier and his many social virtues. He was about forty-five years old at the time of his death. The remains were inclosed in a handsomely-mounted rosewood casket, and were conveyed yesterday evening to his home in Ohio.

JOHANN ADAM KLEIN, THE GERMAN PAINTER.

Johann Adam Klein, the eminent German painter, whose death is announced in a cable dispatch from Munich, was born in Nuremberg, Germany, on the 24th of November, 1792. He received lessons in drawing from Ambroise Gabler, and afterward studied at the Art Academy in Vienna. After visits to Hungary, and most of the picturesque old towns and villages on the border of the Danube, he returned in 1815 to Nuremberg, and produced a number of works, which attracted considerable attention. In 1819 he was enabled, by the liberality of Prince Louis of Bavaria, to visit Italy. He remained in that country for upward of two years, and upon returning again to his birth-place, painted a number of battle scenes, which made him celebrated throughout Germany. Klein excelled as a painter of horses. He also enjoyed a very high reputation as a portrait painter. Being an engraver of great ability, he reproduced many of his own works, and also the pictures of other celebrated artists.

FRANKLIN J. SANBORN.

Mr. Franklin J. Sanborn, one of the proprietors of the Union Square Hotel, died yesterday after a brief illness. Mr. Sanborn was a native of Vermont, and came to this City in 1864. He commenced as clerk in the old house, which position he occupied for three years. He was then admitted as junior partner of the firm, and during the last two years has been full partner in the establishment. He was highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends, and was deservedly popular as a genial, intelligent business man. At the time of his death he was thirty-six years of age. He leaves a wife and one child.

LORD AUGUSTUS HERVEY.

Lord Augustus Henry Charles Hervey, whose death is announced by cable, was the son of the Second Marquis of Bristol. He was born in 1837, and was member of Parliament from West Suffolk from 1864.

RACING AND ROWING.

THE PIMLICO RACES.

FOURTH AND LAST DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING—A FINE DAY AND SPIRITED CONTESTS—RISK, GALWAY, BOTANY BAY AND TROUBLE THE WINNERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 29.—This was the fourth and last day of the Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico, the attendance being equally as large as yesterday, and the track in excellent condition. It is said the present has been the most successful meeting the Club ever held at Pimlico. In the first race eight horses started, viz.: Scramble, Violet, Risk, Elmwood, Holbrook, Ore Knob, Jest, and Daisey Miller. Before the start Scramble was the favorite at large odds, but there were those who bought Elmwood, satisfied that he would, if honest, make a good run. For three-quarters of an hour the start was delayed by the jockey of Elmwood failing to get into position, but they finally all got off well together, with Scramble in the lead, Elmwood second, Risk third, Daisey Miller fourth, and Ore Knob, Jest, Holbrook, and Violet in the order named. On the lower turn Risk ran to the front, with Elmwood second, Violet third, and Scramble fourth. Risk held his position, and on the backstretch Ore Knob ran up second, Elmwood quitting the race. Scramble fell off to the fourth position, until coming into the homestretch, when she took the third place, and Daisey Miller followed, a good second to Risk, in which positions they came to the finish, Risk leading Daisey Miller two lengths, and the latter leading Scramble a half length. Time, 1:44¾.

For the second race Kadi, Galway, Letitia H., Brookland, The Hoaxer, and Dead Head started. Before the start Kadi was the favorite, though Galway had many backers, and when the horses were called the pools sold for Hitchcock's entry, Galway and Letitia H., $320; Kadi, $140; The Hoaxer, $75; Brookland, $47, and the field $60. The horses got off well together, Brookland in the lead, with Letitia H. second, The Hoaxer third, and Dead Head, Kadi, and Galway following, in the order named. At the stand Letitia H. had got to the front, with Brookland second, and The Hoaxer third. Down the lower turn The Hoaxer got the second place, and Kadi ran to the front, with Galway third. At the half-mile pole there was no change in the positions of the horses, but coming into the homestretch Galway made a brush, and came to the finish a half-length ahead of Kadi, who led The Hoaxer one length, and was followed by Dead Head, Brookland and Letitia H. Time, 2:41¾.

In the third race Piccolo, Stockwood, Fadladeen, Bessie Lee, and Botany Bay started. Before the start Bessie Lee was the favorite. Fadladeen had his friends and he sold very well in the pools. The start was a good one, Bessie Lee leading off, followed by Botany Bay, Piccolo, Stockwood, and Fadladeen, in the order named. The only change for the first mile was a change of places by Stockwood and Fadladeen, but on the backstretch of the second mile Botany Bay ran to the front and passed the half-mile pole a half length ahead of Bessie Lee and Fadladeen took the third place. On the upper turn Fadladeen ran to the front, with Botany Bay second, Stockwood third, and Bessie Lee fell off to the fourth place. Down the homestretch the contest was between Fadladeen and Botany Bay, and they finished, Fadladeen winning the last heat by a length and a half over Botany Bay, and Bessie Lee a good third. Time, 3:40. After the first heat Fadladeen went up rapidly, but those who knew the endurance of Botany Bay and Bessie Lee held on to their favorites, preferring the risk to hedging on any other of the horses.

For the second heat all the horses came to the score and got off well together, with Bessie Lee in the lead, Stockwood second, Piccolo third, and Botany Bay and Fadladeen following. They ran to the three-quarter pole without any change of position other than a change of Piccolo and Fadladeen. At the end of the first mile Botany Bay had taken the lead, with Stockwood second and Fadladeen third, but on the lower turn Fadladeen ran up second. For the backstretch the contest narrowed down to Botany Bay and Fadladeen, and it was evident that all the others would be shut out. Around the upper turn and down the homestretch Fadladeen labored hard, but Botany Bay came to the finish one length ahead, all the others distanced. Time, 3:37. The third heat was between Botany Bay and Fadladeen, and both had their friends, who adhered to them pertinaciously. Both showed mettle in the preceding heats, and those who had staked largely anxiously awaited the call to the contest. They started with Botany Bay in the lead, which he held for the whole distance, and on the second mile Fadladeen weakened in the upper turn and they came home, Botany Bay eight lengths ahead, winning the heat and race. Time, 3:44.

In the fourth and last race of the day, and of the season, which was a steeple-chase, Trouble, Coronet, Daylight, Linda, and Calvert started. Trouble was the favorite at large odds. The race was one of the finest ever witnessed on any track. At the first water-leap Linda bolted and left the race. Trouble held the lead until the last water-leap, when Coronet took the lead, with Daylight third and Calvert fourth. Coronet came into the track ahead, and to the hurdle at the head of the homestretch, when Trouble made a run and won the race by half a length. All the leaps were beautifully made, and not a horse fell or threw the jockey. Time—7:11.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE—One mile, for three-year-olds; purse, $350 for the first horse, $50 for the second; colts to carry 100 pounds; fillies and geldings allowed three pounds; winner of any stake this year seven pounds extra. Eight started.

P. Lorillard's b. c. Risk, by Revolver, dam Syren, by Oliver	1
D. J. Crouse's Daisy Miller, by Revolver, dam Skipper	2
Jno. F. Chamberlin's ch. f. Scrambler, by Star Davis, dam Skedaddle	3
Doswell's ch. f. Violet, by Vauxhall, dam Mary Watson	0
D. J. Bannatyne's b. c. Elmwood, by Baywood, dam Lark, by Lexington	0
Odin Bowie's br. c. Holbrook, by Baywood, dam Gonerill, by Revenue	0
Odin Bowie's ch. c. Ore Knob by Dickens, dam Slipper, by imp. Yorkshire	0
Davies' b. f. Jest, by Baywood, dam Lazy	0

Time—1:44¾.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap Purse; for all horses that have run during the meeting, $600, of which $100 to the second horse; one and a half miles; weights to be announced immediately after the last race on third day; acceptance to be made at that time through the entry box. Six horses started.

L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Galway, by Concord, dam Maudina	1
R. Cathcart, Jr.'s, b. g. Kadi, by Lexington, dam Katona	2
J. F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sydney	3
J. Donohoe's b. g. Dead Head, (formerly Gaffney,) by Julius, dam Leisure	4
A. D. Brown's b. g. Brookland, by Lexington, dam Cairngorm	5
L. A. Hitchcock's br. f. Letitia H., by Second Boone, dam Meanness	6

Time—2:41¾.

THIRD RACE.—Two-mile heats, for all ages; maidens allowed if 3 years old, 3 pounds; if 4 years, 7 pounds; if 5 years and upward, 12 pounds. Purse, $800 for first horse; $200 for the second. Five started:

J. Donohoe's ch. c. Botany Bay, by Australian, dam Bennett	2	1	1
Davie's ch. h. Fadladeen, by War Dance, dam Nora Creina	1	2	2
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. m. Bessie Lee, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister	3	dis.	
D. & J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Stockwood, by Asteroid, dam Alabama	dis.		
E. A. Clabaugh's b. h. Piccolo, by Concord, dam Maudina	dis.		

Time—3:40, 3:37, 3:44.

FOURTH RACE.—Grand Steeple-chase Post Stakes of $50; half forfeit; club to add $700 for first horse; $160 for second, and $75 for the third; five or more subscribers to fill; welter weights; about two and a half miles over the regular Steeple-course; to close April 15, and name at the post. Five started.

A. H. Torrance's ch. g. Trouble, by Ulverston, dam Kate McDonald	1
J. Brown's b. h. Coronet, by Jonesboro, dam Garland	0
A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, by Lightning, dam Laura Spillman	0
Oden Bowie's ch. g. Calvert, by Baltimore, dam Chickamauga	0

POINT BREEZE.

THE LAST DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING—TWO INTERESTING RACES—THE STARTERS AND WINNERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The Point Breeze Spring meeting concluded to-day, having been the most successful one ever known. The races passed off with only one mishap, the running away of Quinton's Lady Killdeer just previous to the starting of the fifth heat, throwing her driver out and bruising him, and breaking the sulky. The last heat of the first race was trotted in a heavy gale of wind, which accounts for the slow time made. The first contest, for 2:34 horses, was exciting, and until White Cloud settled to business the result was in doubt.

SUMMARY.

POINT BREEZE PARK, May 29.—Spring Meeting, fourth day.

FIRST RACE.—Trotting, best three in five, in harness, for horses of 2:34 class. Purse, $1,500; $900 to first, $450 to second, and $150 to third.

W. R. Hunt's w. g. White Cloud	6	4	2	1	1	1
D. S. Quinton's b. m. Lady Killdeer	2	3	1	3	3	2
A. Dehart's br. m. Hannah D.	1	2	4	3	5	3
John Trout's s. m. Lady Whitman	5	8	3	4	2	4
R. D. Cummings' blk. g. R. D.	8	6	7	6	4	5
G. W. Fitzwater's g. g. Filbert	9	5	5	5	dr.	
W. M. Hughes' s. m. Little Mary	4	7	6	dr.		
B. S. Wright's b.k. g. Ned Forrest	1	1	dis.			
T. R. Kline's s. g. Honest Mac	7	6	dis.			

Time—2:30, 2:28½, 2:30½, 2:31¾, 2:34¼, 2:36.

SECOND RACE.—The second race was for 2:29 horses, with a large list of entries, including Crawford's Annie Collins, Phillips' Ella Madden, Doble's Snow Ball, Turner's Slowgo, who was protested, and Batchelor's Frank J. The latter was not the favorite at the start, but won in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

Same place, same day—Second race, Spring meeting; trotting, for 2:29 horses; best three in five, in harness, purse, $1,500; $900 to first horse, $450 to second, $150 to third.

J. A. Batchelor's d. g. Frank J.	1	1	1
W. H. Doble's w. g. Snowball	2	3	6
W. H. Crawford's br. m. Annie Collins	4	2	5
J. H. Phillips' b. m. Ella Madden	5	6	2
E. C. White's g. g. Jack Draper	3	4	3
Burt Stetson's r. m. Dinah	7	5	5
J. E. Turner's r. g. Slowgo	6	8	8
H. B. Holton's b. s. Orange Blossom	8	7	7

Time—2:27, 2:27¼, 2:29.

It was learned to-day that the California horse St. James, which won two heats and lost the race for the 2:22 purse on Thursday, had cut his leg, which was the cause of his losing. He is badly hurt, and Budd Doble thinks he will not trot for some weeks yet.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

A match for $200 came off yesterday at Fleetwood Park. The contestants were Sorrel Jake and Even Kate—the former winning in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Saturday, May 29.—Match $200; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

John Murphy's s. g. Sorrel Jake	1	1	1
P. Manee's b. m. EvenKate	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	:39	1:18	2:42¾
Second heat	:39	1:18½	2:43
Third heat	:41	1:19½	2:43

TURF NOTES.

Mr. Sanford scratched Bay Final out of the Westchester Cup yesterday.

Tom Ochiltree has shown so much speed at Baltimore that there is a rush to get on him in the betting-books. A few days ago the book-makers were offering fifteen to one against him in the Belmont Stakes, but last night he was the favorite at six to one. If Tom Ochiltree should carry off this important event it will be a popular victory, as Mr. Chamberlin has many friends.

THE NASSAU REGATTA.

BRILLIANT CONTESTS AT HARLEM—THE RIVER ALIVE WITH SCULLERS AND CREWS—BEAUTIFUL SILVER GOBLETS PRESENTED TO THE WINNERS.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamer Seth Low called at the foot of Wall street for the merchant princes belonging to the Nassau Boat Club and their invited friends, and, augmenting the party at another landing until comfortably large, they steamed to the course on the Harlem River. The dozen or more boat-houses at the New Settlement had hung out their best bunting, and soon the river became alive with scullers and crews in their bright, trim racing costumes, happy to find an opportunity to show their skill at the oar before so large an assemblage of pretty ladies.

The preliminaries to the race were soon settled, Mr. L. L. Spring, of the Argonauta Rowing Association, accepting the post of referee, Mr. W. E. McCredy judge at the finish, Mr. F. J. Engelhardt time-keeper. The course for all the races was one mile straight away, from the powder schooner to Florence's dock, the first two races getting considerable help from a half flood tide, which was, however, nearly slack before the fours were started. It was intended to begin with a pair-oared race, but as the famous pair, Brown and Walker, had headed the list of entries, none others were plucky enough to risk defeat at the hands of such formidable opponents.

The first trial heat of the single sculls was called about 3 P. M., the competitors drawing in line as follows:

Edward W. Coles, New-York shore.
John A. Walker, centre.
James Wills, Westchester shore.

Wills and Walker got a quick grip of the water at the word "go," and sped away at a good pace, leaving Coles quickly astern. Wills obtained a slight lead in the commencement of the race, but ere the half mile was reached Walker crept up and passed him, crossing his bow a length clear, rowing to the end an easy winner in six minutes three seconds; Wills second by about three lengths, Coles a quarter mile astern.

The second trial heat of the singles brought out another field of three, starting in the following order:

William B. Kemp, New-York shore.
Joseph Muir, Jr., centre.
James D. Foot, Westchester shore.

Kemp and Muir got entangled after rowing a hundred yards, Foot rowing steadily in his own water well to the fore, where he remained to the end, winning his heat in 7:26¼. Kemp crossed Muir's bow at the end of the first quarter, and evidently stronger in the right hand, executed a segment of a circle, which landed him in the Westchester grass, where Muir went looking for him.

Next came the order for the four-oared shells to get ready, which brought out four splendid crews, whose subsequent work and appearance challenged the admiration of the casual observer as well as that of experienced rowers. It is extremely doubtful if any other club in this country could put four crews afloat who would make so interesting a race as this one proved to be. The crews and their positions at the start were as follows:

No. 1, New-York Shore.—William Robison, bow; W. A. Lenthilon, No. 2; C. W. Macy, No. 3; Christopher G. Gunther, stroke.

No. 2, from New-York Shore.—Frank G. Brown, bow; C. G. Petersen, No. 2; James B. Robert, No. 3; John A. Walker, stroke.

No. 3, Centre.—J. B. Reynolds, bow; Arthur B. Froil, No. 2; George C. Power, No. 3; G. S. Floyd Jones, stroke.

No. 4, Westchester.—Frank W. Bacon, bow; Lindsey Watson, No. 2; A. W. Montgomery, No. 3; John Gunsler, stroke.

When Mr. Spring rose in the bow of the steamer a breathless silence prevailed in anticipation of the interesting contest about to begin. At the word the spell was broken, and the crews moved off with an enthusiastic cheer from the steamer. The crew for which Mr. Jones pulled stroke got away with a slight lead, but Gunsler's crew hung as doggedly to their starboard quarter as the Walker crew did to their port side, the Gunther crew losing a length in the first 100 yards. The three leading crews made a brilliant struggle for supremacy; but at the bend of the river, half way, they met the young ebb, just beginning to set out, which, despite their best efforts, swept the Jones crew down on Walker's boat so that their oars interlapped, causing a momentary delay between those two boats, of which the Gunsler crew took the advantage, by going to the front with a steady but quicker stroke, a position which they maintained to the end. Walker's crew made a desperate effort to regain their lost space, but without avail; and the Jones crew also made a magnificent spurt with this intention, the Gunther crew lapping the latter. There was less than a length of clear water between the four boats within a hundred yards of the terminus, and when Gunsler's crew dashed across the line the winners, the other three boats were so close together that all were compelled to cease rowing, the impetus previously given to their crafts conveying them across the score, but in losing headway the rudders became useless, and, meeting counter-currents, the boats ran into each other, Walker's boat sinking on the line, with her starboard side ripped up, while the Jones crew just saved themselves from a cold bath by rowing to the float. The finish proved quite a disappointment to the ambitious gentlemen whose chances for second place were so materially interfered with, but no claims of foul were made, so the referee placed them in the order in which they finished. Gunsler's crew, 1; Walker's crew, 2; Jones' crew, 3; Guntner's crew, 4. Time—5:25.

The final heat of the singles ended the regatta. Walker, the winner of the first trial heat, who had rowed stroke in one of the fours in the interim, winning as he pleased in 6:28¾, defeating Foot by about three lengths.

Very beautiful silver goblets were presented to the winners of the several races, after which the party steamed homeward well pleased with their day's sport.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DAY OF THE SEASON—A BOAT-HOUSE TO BE BUILT BY SATURDAY—INTERESTING RACES.

Yesterday was by far the pleasantest and most successful day of the season at Prospect Park. There were more boats on the lake, a better breeze, and more interest manifested in the sport, and a few really fine contests were witnessed. The Park Commissioners seem at last to have concluded to do something for those who are interested in this sport, and Commissioner Stranahan, who was present at the lake yesterday, expressed himself very much pleased with what he saw, and said he was really interested in seeing it made pleasant and successful. The platform at Club Island has been repaired, the awning put up, and, what is much more satisfactory to the model yachtsmen, the old coal-house in rear of the engine-house has been demolished, and a boat-house is to be erected immediately, 60 feet long, 30 feet wide, and two stories high, which, it is thought, will afford ample accommodations for all the boats likely to be at the Park this Summer. This house will be completed by next Saturday, and the Prospect Park Club will have their opening regatta on that day, weather permitting. As many boats will be entered as can well be accommodated on the waters of the lake, and several prizes will be sailed for. A very interesting day's sport may safely be anticipated.

The following boats were on the lake yesterday: Mr. Peto's Mattie, 63 inches long, built by Mr. Fitch, and almost the exact image of Mr. Grant's Adirondack, of the same length, also built by Mr. Fitch, which boat also appeared in the list; Mr. Smith's Wonder, 56 inches long; Mr. Steuler's Gusta, (late Sappho,) 63 inches long; Mr. Conklin's Republic, 63 inches long, and Mr. F. Dayton's John Y. Culyer, 63 inches. The first race was between the Republic, Adirondack, and Mattie. The course was from the west shore to the dam, directly past Club Island, the wind being nearly due east. All three boats got off together on the starboard tack, and as the course was very nearly a clean stretch, made the trip with but two tacks, the Republic first, the Adirondack second, and the Mattie third. In the second race the Wonder was added to the starters, and a very pretty contest ensued, in which the Adirondack and the Mattie sailed neck and neck for several rods, until finally a flaw struck the Adirondack and she shot ahead, winning the race, the Mattie second, the Republic third, and the Wonder fourth. The third race was participated in by the same contestants, but did not end with the same results. The wind was not quite so steady as before, and every now and then would veer around and leave the sails shaking and the yachts at a standstill. The Wonder, on account of her length being seven inches less than that of her competitors, was allowed sufficient distance to make up the difference, and the boats started. The Wonder maintained her ground and passed one of her competitors handsomely on the home tack, coming in second, the Republic first, the Adirondack third, and the Mattie fourth. This closed the day's sport. To-morrow being a holiday, several of the yachtsmen proposed to visit the lake. The music-stand is situated a short distance from the lake, and there was music there yesterday for the first time this season.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

MATCH BETWEEN IRA PAINE AND CAPT. A. H. BOGARDUS—THE LATTER WINS BY A SCORE OF 84 TO 81.

The pigeon-shooting match between Ira Paine and Capt. A. H. Bogardus, for $1,000 a side, was contested yesterday afternoon at Prospect Fair Grounds, and was attended by a large assemblage of sporting men. The traps, five in number, were placed at a distance of twenty yards, the boundaries being eighty yards, each marksman having the benefit of two shots at a bird, in case the first charge did not bring it down, the terms being the best out of 100 pigeons each, single shot. The traps were all numbered, but, according to conditions, were sprung hap-hazard, neither competitor knowing beforehand from which one the bird was to be released. The weather was very favorable to the shooting, there being little or no wind stirring to interfere with the flight of the pigeons during the whole duration of the match, about three hours. One noticeable feature of the match was that the birds shot by Paine were generally "lazy," and lingered around the traps without rising until forced to do so by the shouts of the trap-setters. In contrast to this condition of affairs on Paine's part, all the birds, with a few exceptions, shot by Bogardus rose immediately on the wing as soon as released, in many instances flying directly toward the marksman, but these difficult shots were accomplished successfully in every single case. In some instances a pigeon would refuse to fly at all, and another bird had to be substituted; but these delays were very few. In the beginning of the match, and until the intermission at the fiftieth shot, Bogardus shot so carelessly that many of his friends and backers volunteered warm admonitions. Each marksman took his turn alternately, Bogardus springing the traps for Paine and Paine's second releasing the pigeons for Bogardus. At 2:10 P. M. Ira Paine, having won the toss, stepped to the line and brought down the first bird, Bogardus following with a like result. Paine then brought down his second, but Bogardus missed both his second and third shots. Paine shot nine birds in succession, but missed his tenth, while Bogardus, starting at his fourth, shot eleven and missed his fifteenth. Thus the shooting varied until the fiftieth shot, at which point Bogardus asked permission to clean his gun, which was granted by the Referee, and an intermission of ten minutes was taken. At the close of the fiftieth shot the score stood 39 to 36 in favor of Paine. When the match was again resumed it was evident that Bogardus had become more careful, and the unerring accuracy of his aim won frequent applause. During the last fifty shots he very rarely had to fire more than one shot to bring down his bird. Starting at his fifty-first shot, he brought down nineteen birds, missing his seventieth; meanwhile Paine, by missing his fifty-eighth and sixty-fifth shot, bringing down the odds to only one, and by missing his seventy-fifth put the score at a tie, soon after complaining that the trap-keepers had been changed, which proved to be true, and the substitution was rectified. Bogardus again starting with his seventy-first shot made eleven shots, when a dispute arising as to whether the eighty-second shot had been made or not, Bogardus demanded the reading of the rules. The Referee complied, and the point was decided as "no shot," Bogardus being allowed to fire again, which he did, bringing down the bird, and following without a miss until his one-hundredth shot, which, after a remarkable run of twenty-nine, he lost. Mr. Paine used a double-barreled shot-gun, while Bogardus shot with his breech-loader. Following is the complete score:

PAINE—1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1
1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1
1—81.
BOGARDUS—1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1
1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0
1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 0—84.

Ira Paine's average, 8 1-10; best run, 18.
A. H. Bogardus' average, 8 2-5; best run, 29.
Referees, Mr. Parks and Mr. Hamilton.

BASE-BALL.

THE PRINCETON AND YALE COLLEGE CLUBS—A CLOSE GAME AT NEW-HAVEN—PRINCETON THE WINNER.

A brilliant game of base-ball was played at Hamilton Park, New-Haven, yesterday afternoon, between the Princeton nine, which had just returned from Boston, and the Yale College nine. A large concourse of spectators had assembled to witness the sport, including many friends of both parties. Play was called at 2 P. M. Yale won the toss, and, as Mr. Rogers, of Staten Island, who had been chosen umpire, failed to appear, Mr. F. Dunning, of the Princeton Club, was selected. The first inning opened sharp, the Princetons scoring one run. Yale next came to the bat and succeeded in sending a man to the third base, which was the nearest approach to a run effected by them. Then followed six innings of excellent playing on both sides, no runs being scored by either. During the eighth inning, by a second-base hit, the Princetons managed to score two runs. Yale came to the bat, but failed to score, and the ninth inning was attended by similarly fatal results to both parties. This brought the game to a close, amid vociferous cheering. The special points of the game were two flying balls by Duffield, of the Princetons, in the fourth inning, and corresponding foul catches by Woods. The following is the score:

PRINCETON.	R.	P.	O.	YALE.	R.	P.	O.
Moffatt, 2d b.	0	1		Hotchkiss, c. f.	0	0	1
Laughlin, s. s.	1	2		Morgan, r. f.	0	0	0
Walker, c. f.	0	0		Knight, 2d b.	0	3	
Campbell, 1st b.	0	11		Avery, p.	0	0	
Woods, 3d b.	0	3		Bigelow 3d b.	0	1	
Kaige r. f.	0	0		Jones, 1st b.	0	11	
Mann, p.	1	1		Maxwell, c.	0	8	
Denny, c.	1	5		Smith, l. f.	0	2	
Duffield, l. f.	0	4		Wheaton, s. s.	0	1	
Total	3	27		Total	0	27	

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Princeton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Umpire—Mr. F. Dunning, of the Princeton Club.
Time of Game—1 hour and 40 minutes.
First base on errors—Yale, 2; Princeton, 2.

THE HARTFORDS DEFEAT THE ATLANTICS IN BROOKLYN.

A game of base-ball was played yesterday afternoon on the Union Grounds in Brooklyn, between the Hartfords, of Hartford, Conn., and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn. But few persons were on the ground to witness the play, which was called at 3:30, and ended in a victory for the Hartfords, with a score of 9 to 5. In the first inning Clinton pitched for the Atlantics, but the Hartfords making four first base hits, Cassidy was called in his place. The following is the score:

ATLANTICS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	HARTFORDS.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Kessler	1	1	3	Allison	2	0	6
Nichols	0	0	2	Burdock	2	1	3
Boyd	1	1	2	Carey	1	2	0
Pabor	1	2	3	Cummings	1	1	2
Cassidy	1	2	2	York	2	2	4
Clinton	0	0	3	Ferguson	0	0	1
Knowdell	1	0	1	Remsen	1	1	2
Crane	1	1	10	Mills	0	0	9
Clack	0	0	1	Bond	0	0	0
Total	5	7	27	Total	9	7	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Hartfords	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	—9
Atlantics	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Umpire—Mr. Blodgett, of the Arlington Club.
Earned runs—One each.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

On Monday the Hartfords and Mutuals will play on the Union Grounds at 3 P. M.

The Jasper Base-ball Club, of Manhattanville, and the Star Club, of Newark, played a game on the grounds of the former, in which the Stars were beaten by one run. Score, 4 to 5.

ART RECEPTION AT THE ARCADIAN CLUB.

The art reception at the Arcadian Club last evening proved an event of unusual interest and enjoyment to the large company of gentlemen who were present. The display of paintings in the parlors was quite large, and embraced several fine specimens of the latest work of resident artists. Among those that attracted most attention was "Temptation," by Marsten Ream; "A Good Place," by Edward Gay; "The Old Man," by Eastman Johnson; "View in New-York Harbor," by Edward Moran; a portrait of Judge C. P. Daly, by B. F. Reinhart; "Lullaby; or, Dream of the Good Fairy," by the same artist; "The Little Blonde," by Henry Peters Gray; "By Their Fruits ye shall Know Them," by Edward Gay; "Lake Scene—Adirondacks," by J. B. Bristol; "Coast Scene," by J. R. Brevoort; "Scene in Colorado, near Denver," by H. Fuechsel; "On the Mohawk River," by J. D. Barrow; "The Hunter," by Walter Blackman; "The Outpost," by Julian Scott; "Landscape," by A. Insley; "Landscape—Holland," by K Van Elten; "Marine," by F. A. Silva, and a "View on the Schroon River," by Mrs. Louise B. Culver.

FINANCES OF THE FIRE BOARD.

MR. KING DECLINES TO ACCEPT THE TREASURERSHIP VACATED BY MR. VAN COTT—REASONS FOR HIS ACTION.

It may not be generally known that since the expiration of the term of Hon. Cornelius Van Cott as Fire Commissioner, and the appointment of Mr. Vincent C. King as his successor, the Fire Department has been without a Treasurer, Commissioner King having positively declined to accept the office. The members of the board, probably anticipating an amicable settlement of the difficulty at an early date, have sedulously endeavored to withhold the fact, but, notwithstanding, it has finally leaked out and created no little surprise and speculation. The Treasurer of the board being also Treasurer of the Firemen's Relief Fund, the question has arisen as to who shall pay the pensions falling due on June 1. Mr. Van Cott, although remaining the custodian of the fund until such time as a Treasurer is elected, cannot make any payments or disbursements. Being very desirous of being relieved of the heavy responsibility which rests upon him as the Treasurer of the fund, which amounts to about $164,000, invested in City bonds, he has transmitted to the board, on May 22, the following communication:

MAY 22, 1875.

To the Board of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: Having been, while a member of your honorable board, its Treasurer, and desiring to be relieved as soon as possible of the responsibility appertaining to my late position, I beg to request that you will at once designate my successor, to the end that I may transfer to him the securities and money now in my hands belonging to the several trusts of the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CORNELIUS VAN COTT.

This communication was read at the regular meeting of the board occurring immediately after the date of its receipt, and laid over for future consideration, Commissioner King still persisting in declining the Treasurership. Last evening a TIMES reporter called on Mr. King to ascertain his motives for refusing to accept the office. The new Commissioner at first mistaking the exact purport of the question put to him, bluntly stated that he would not accept under any terms, but afterward qualified the assertion by adding, "unless circumstances compelled him to do so." His reason for declining, he said, was simply that he did not desire to have anything whatever to do with the financial affairs of the board. He did not believe that the vacancy would, in the least, affect the payment of pensions on the 1st of the month, from the fact that the full Board of Commissioners, as Trustees of the Relief Fund, can authorize all payments at any time.

THE END OF A CONSPIRACY.

The second trial of William Cunningham, of Newark, for soliciting Norwood Hatfield to murder his wife, was concluded yesterday in the Essex County Court of Quarter Sessions. Cunningham deliberately planned the murder of his wife, and employed Hatfield to do the deed. Hatfield pretended to consent in order to draw Cunningham out. The latter, after several interviews, fully developed his plans and desires for the murder, and agreed to pay $100 for the job. It was agreed that he should leave the house on the appointed morning, and allow the door to remain unfastened, so that Hatfield would have free access to the kitchen, where his wife would be engaged at her household duties. Hatfield was to approach her from behind, strike her on the head with a slung-shot, and, if that did not suffice, he was to finish her with a knife. The murderous plan in all its horrible details was concocted by Cunningham, and imparted to Hatfield with instructions as to how he was to proceed. Early in the proceedings Hatfield had informed the Police authorities of the proposition made to him, and it was by their advice that he had pretended to consent to it. When everything was ready Cunningham took the train for Bloomfield early in the morning, so as to be able to prove an alibi, and was arrested when he came back. The case was given to the jury at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 2 in the afternoon they returned a verdict of guilty.

PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF.

Probably no building in New-York, or it may be in the world, was ever constructed with greater regard to the safety and security of the inmates from fire than the great new Buckingham Hotel, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street. In this magnificent structure, the parts usually considered subject to danger from fire are well protected, securing the very lowest rates of insurance. The laundry and kitchen are protected by iron beams and brick arches, and the boilers are outside the building. Flues from the fire-places are all of Scotch pipe built into the walls, each flue separate and distinct throughout its entire length, and smoke-tight as well as fire-proof; besides this, all walls containing flues are covered on the inside facing with furring and lathing of iron, so that there are no timbers and no wood-work of any kind near any of the flues. Each story contains an ample supply of fire-pipe and hose within easy reach, in addition to the usual number of fire-extinguishers. There is also a watchman's detector in the building, arranged with clock-work and electricity, so that the watchman must visit every part of all the halls and unlocked places in the building every half hour, or the detector will reveal his remissness in duty. This protects against fire as well as other evils. There is a very ample fire-escape outside, on the rear of the house, easily accessible from every story; also inside an iron staircase easy of access, besides the two elevators and the grand staircase. The plumbing arrangements have been very carefully considered and thoroughly executed, and everything connected with them is of the most complete description. All waste-pipes are double-trapped so as to prevent the possibility of odors arising from the sewer. There are more bathing tubs in this house than in any other of the same size in the world, and every part has all the conveniences in modern plumbing that can possibly be devised in a hotel.

SEVEN MILLION.

The skin, with its millions of little pores, is no less in importance in the elimination of excretions than the kidneys, lungs, &c., and can only be kept in a healthy state by frequent bathing. The Russian Baths, No. 25 East Fourth street, remove all obstructions, and cause these little drains to operate freely in carrying off blood impurities.—*Commercial.*

THE WAY TO KEEP COOL.

The marble swimming baths and plunges of the Imperial Vapor Baths, No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth avenue, are thronged during this heated term. Their comfort and luxury are unequaled.—*Exchange.*

HARD UP—THE COPYISTS CAN'T HELP IT.—No sooner does Baldwin the Clothier originate something than the "small fry" do the best they can at imitating it. The counterfeiting business is flourishing.—*Exchange.*

The best collars ever made are the Warwick and Elmwood. Try them. Any furnishing store can supply them.—*Exchange.*

A SEWING MACHINE is an absolute necessity in every family. In making a selection do not fail to examine the Wilson Shuttle. This machine is meeting with unprecedented success, being sold at a less price than any other first-class machine, and at the same time combining to a greater degree all the essentials of a family machine. It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D.; No. 4 Newark avenue, Jersey City; No. 764 Eighth avenue, and at Macy's, New-York.

This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

CLARETS AND SAUTERNES.
From Barton and Guestier, Crure Fils, Lalande, Clavelle, and others, from $4 to $30 per case, including Chateau Wines, bottled at Chateaux, at $16 per case. H. B. KIRK & Co., No. 69 Fulton st.—*Advertisement.*

LORD'S Cleaning and Dyeing; elegant work at moderate prices. Send by express or otherwise, either office, No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street, or No. 630 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

DR. S. S. FITCH may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, on consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver, Bowel, Kidney, Skin Diseases, and Rheumatism. Consultation free March 17, 1875.—*Advertisement.*

Bunions, Enlarged Joints of the Hands or feet, corns, neuralgia, pains in the back or joints, sore throat—cure guaranteed GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA never fails.
Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

"Outfits for the Country."
Go to BROOKS, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50, children's shoes very cheap. Gents' pumps and low shoes a specialty. The largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City, at low prices. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Dying and Cleaning.—The Empire Dying and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

One Great Merit
Of that beautifier of the teeth, SOZODONT, is that its effect upon the mouth is refreshing, while as a means of cleansing the teeth and improving the breath it stands alone.

A touch of electricity at the hand of Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West 14th st., is more potent for health than magic springs and alien climes.

Strength, vigor, and new life are the certain effects of taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protoxide of iron.)

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Produce the most gratifying results.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

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Contracts made for cleaning hotels, ships, and private houses of bedbugs roaches, and all other insects.
Send for circulars and sample bottles at fifty cents apiece.
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For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, ask your druggist for Perry's MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads, or flesh-worms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

The Best "Elastic Truss," Warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

BIGGS—WOODHOUSE.—At Trinity Chapel, New-York, by Rev. Dr. Swope, Wednesday evening, May 26, 1875, ABBERDEEN C. BIGGS to SARAH E. WOODHOUSE, both of this City.

HALSEY—MILES.—On Wednesday, May 19, at St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., by Rev. William M. Montgomery, JOHN H. HALSEY to HATTIE, daughter of William H. Miles, Esq.

SELIGMAN—NEWWITTER.—On Thursday, May 27, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. Gottheil, of the Temple Emanuel, ADOLPH SELIGMAN to CELIA NEWWITTER, both of this City.

DIED.

GOOD.—On Friday morning, May 28, at 3 o'clock, WILLIAM GOOD, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of Mrs. R. A. Gregory, No. 411 West 22d st., on Sunday, May 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KENT.—At Philipsburg, N. J., 28th inst., WILLIAM ST. GEORGE KENT, in the 89th year of his age.

Funeral service at St. Luke's Church, Phillipsburg, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock.

LEGGAT.—On Wednesday, May 26, at Lake of the Woods, Hennepin County, Minn., JANE ANNA, widow of the late William Leggat, of this City, in the 70th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEWIS.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday, May 27, IDA LOUISA, youngest daughter of Starks W. and Matilda C. Lewis, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, Croton av., Sing Sing, on Monday 31st inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from 42d st. and return at 4:44.

MORGAN.—On Friday morning, May 28, 1875, of pneumonia, after an illness of four days, Rev. GILBERT MORGAN, D. D., of South Carolina, aged 84 years.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, No. 14 East 40th st., between Madison and 5th avs., New-York, Monday morning, May 31, at 10 o'clock.

ROGERS.—On Friday, May 28, MARY ANN ROGERS, aged 58, for many years a faithful attendant and friend in the family of Henry Van Wart.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., on Monday, May 31, at 11:30 o'clock.

SANBORN.—Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, of pneumonia, after a short illness, FRANKLIN J. SANBORN, one of the proprietors of the Union Square Hotel.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Union Square Hotel, corner 15th st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, June 1, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Thursday, May 27, SARAH ALLEN, widow of the late J. Hosford Smith.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Stamford, Conn., at 2 P. M., on Monday, May 31. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of 12 M. train from Grand Central Depot. Services will be held on arrival of 1 P. M. train from New-York. Interment will take place at New-Haven.

WELLS.—At Paterson, N. J., May 27, 1875, DARIUS WELLS, aged 75 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Communion, Carroll st., Paterson. Erie train leaves Chambers st. at 10 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MAKE THE GUMS HARD AND healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

BAD BREATH OFTEN PROCEEDS FROM worms which infest the human system. There is no need to send for the physician, or use orris root, or other pungent substances, but buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, eat them, drive out the wrigglers, and get back your sweet breath.

IS THERE NO CURE FOR NEURALGIA? Yes, a sure cure; it is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. Rheumatism is bad, toothache is worse, neuralgia worst. It is a superlative disease, but even it yields to this potent remedy. Its sale is ubiquitous. All druggists sell it.

CREEDMOOR.

Spring Meeting, 1875. May 28, 29, and 31.

Trains leave Hunter's Point at 9:30, 11 A. M., and 1, 2:30, and 4:30 P. M. May 28—Directors' Match, 3 P. M.; Short Range Match, 3:15 P. M. May 29—Long Range Match, conditions same as in the International Match, will be competed for by all the members of the American Team, and other distinguished riflemen, at 11 A. M. May 31—Ladies' day—Military Short and Long Range Matches at 11 A. M. Pool shooting each day. Post entries may be made on the Range.

J. GOGGIN WILL OFFER ON MONDAY next in great variety, his recent importations of French and English Jets and Tortoise-shell Jewelry, ladies' Shell Fans, Combs, Card Cases, Tablets, Portemonnaies, of superior styles and finish, at his Branch Store, No. 1,197 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., and at his principal store, No. 725 Broadway.

CHILIAN EXPOSITION.—A GENTLEMAN going would take articles with him and represent their owners or houses at a reasonable rate; unexceptionable references given. Address COMMERCIAL TRAVELER, Box No. 212 Times Office.

A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF DISEASE IS indigestion. It makes the blood thin, weakens the muscles, and even clouds the intellect. It may, however, be overcome with certainty and rapidity by MILK OF MAGNESIA. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 Nassau st.—Great sale of fine household furniture on MONDAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The best of living story-writers.—*New-York Independent.*

GEORGE MACDONALD'S

Forthcoming Serial Story,
ST. GEORGE AND ST. MICHAEL:
A Tale of
THE CIVIL WARS OF ENGLAND.

George MacDonald's new story—his latest and best—commenced in the *Christian Union*, in the issue of April 14. The publishers of the *Christian Union* feel that in securing for its readers the exclusive privilege of enjoying this freshest fruit of MacDonald's genius they are assured of one more claim for the paper upon the cordial welcome and hearty friendship of its subscribers. MacDonald is known as a writer of most fascinating and delightful style—original, strong, rich in humor, tender in feeling, a master of portrayal of the human heart, both in its earthly passions and its longings and aspirations for "the things of the Spirit."

Nearly all of his novels, as well as his poems, are Scotch in scene and characters; but in the coming story he takes up the English civil wars, and gives vivid pictures of the stirring and romantic scenes of that turbulent period. The opportunity is improved to the full by this ingenious and masterly novelist.

SOME CRITICAL OPINIONS.

The charms and value of Mr. MacDonald's work need not be sought. They present themselves unasked for in the tender beauty of his descriptions, whether of nature or of life and character, in his almost superhuman insight into the workings of the human heart, and in his unceasing fertility of thought and happy exactitude of illustration.—*Pall Mall Gazette, (London.)*

Emerson says that honest men make the earth wholesome. MacDonald does more; he makes the earth a bit heavenly.—*Edward Eggleston.*

There is a freshness and a beauty in his style which would make his writing delightful reading, even were his stories not so remarkable for compact construction and well-sustained interest.—*Inquirer, (Philadelphia.)*

He has the greatest delicacy of fancy with the greatest vigor of imagination. He is a dramatist, too, who can give the most vivid individuality to characters conceived with the rarest originality. But all his powers of mind and heart are consecrated to the service of humanity.—*Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.*

After all, the supreme interest of MacDonald's novels is found * * * in the personality of the writer revealed everywhere in lofty or subtle thought, in noble sentiment, and in lovely feeling.—*Daily Transcript, (Boston.)*

Mr. MacDonald's quality is genius, and genius sees what others think about. In his intuitions, in his deep religiousness, and more than all in his sublime moral sense, George MacDonald is nearer to being a prophet than any man of our time. * * * It is MacDonald's insight into the spiritual struggle of the human heart, it is his revelation of the hidden secrets of souls striving after God, that makes his stories so powerful for good.—*Independent, (New-York.)*

The Librarian of the New-York Mercantile Library reports a marked increase in the popularity of George MacDonald's stories. He is compelled constantly to replace worn-out volumes; and, notwithstanding fresh copies are constantly placed upon the shelves, it is impossible to supply the demand.—*Daily Union, (Brooklyn.)*

He looks at life wholly from within, and no writer ever saw the inner life with a clearer vision. He is the master of the school of seer. In this we must put him in a higher category than the school of Dickens, who see life only without. To Dickens the outer form of life is everything—he has no other symbols for psychological facts, when he perceives them at all, than their expression in manner and appearance. We must put Dickens first in his class, and MacDonald first in his class.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

THE NEW STORY

Will be issued exclusively in the *Christian Union*. It commences April 14—the Monthly Illustrated Number. Back numbers of this charming story will be sent to new subscribers for a short time only. Renewals and subscriptions should therefore be sent in promptly, that there may be no delay or dissatisfaction in receipt of papers after the story commences. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3. Twenty cents must also be included for United States legal postage. Remit in check, draft on New-York, or postal money order. Currency mailed is at the sender's risk!

J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
No. 27 Park place, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE AND RARE BOOKS.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms, and to be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, an extremely fine collection of
IMPORTED BOOKS,
Comprising
RARE, FINE, AND VALUABLE WORKS ON ART.
Galleries of Painting and Sculpture, Classical Antiquities, Scenery, Costumes, Collections of Engravings, &c., and an extensive collection of Books in elegant and costly bindings, suited for the library of a gentleman, including fine copies of Musée Royale et Français, Roberts' Egypt—the Abbotsford Waverley—Strange's Pictures. Also,
CHOICE BOOKS
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HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, POETRY AND THE DRAMA,
BELLES LETTRES, &c., &c.
Best editions in richest bindings, a fine series on Natural History, &c., &c.

The Auctioneers request attention to this, one of the finest collections of Books ever exposed for sale in this City. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

READY TO-DAY,

PAUL H. HAYNE'S NEW VOLUME,
THE MOUNTAIN OF THE LOVERS.
With poems of Nature and Tradition.
12mo, beautifully printed and elegantly bound, $1 50.
"His poems are pure as the scent of violets." "As a sonneteer, among the very first of living bards."

JUST PUBLISHED:
THE NOVEL OF THE YEAR,
THE ODD TRUMP.
326 pp., 8vo. Cloth $1 25. Paper, 75 cents.
"There has not been in any English novel since Scott more lively, characteristic, natural dialogue. * * * Better work of the kind can't be."
For sale by all booksellers or by
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Send $1 a year to
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CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"TWO ORPHANS" waltz, 75c.; "Red Cross" march, (Masonic,) 75c.; "Giroflé-Girofla," Wels, 75c.; waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Awfully Jolly," galop, Aronson, 40c.; "Letter in the Candle," 30c.; "Wait till the Moonlight falls," 30c.; "Palm Branches," 40c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS!

NOT FOR "CURIA ROMANA."
OSCAR HUGO
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
SUNDAY EVENING, May 30, 1875.
Secure admission tickets during Saturday at Institute office, or Sunday evening at the Hall, by giving voluntary offering for each ticket to pay expenses. No collection during the service.
PLACE NONE BUT AMERICANS ON GUARD!
OSCAR HUGO AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, May 30.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"THE FIRST GLASS"
will be the subject of an address by
REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH,
at De Garmo Hall,
corner 5th av. and 14th st.,
this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.
The public are invited.
J. B. GIBBS, President.
L. C. COLE, Secretary.

A SPIRITUAL TEST SEANCE WILL BE given by E. V. Wilson, the noted soul reader, and Mr. J. V. Mansfield, who gives the names and description of spirits, for the benefit of Society of Progressive Spiritualists, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, commencing at 7:15 P. M. Lecture in the morning, 10:30 o'clock. Children's lyceum, 2:30 P. M. Picnic at Christ's Park, East 133d st., June 9.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Last sermon in the course upon Science and Religion in the morning. Subject—"Are We to Worship the Unknown God?"

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Rev. H. W. Foote, of King's Chapel, Boston, will preach Sunday, May 30, at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. All seats free in the evening.

AT NO. 62 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, ROOM No. 4.—Granite monuments of any design cut from the best Quincy granite; cemetery lots inclosed with granite posts, chains, &c.; satisfaction guaranteed. Estimates and plans for the same furnished.
L. C. HILDRETH.

AN OVERFLOWING SCOURGE.—THE Prophet Snow, so called, will preach the pure Word of God on Sunday at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Seats free. Subject—"The Covenant with Death and Agreement with Hell Swept Away."

A. H. STRONG, D. D., PRESIDENT OF Rochester Theological Seminary, will preach Sunday evening, May 30, at 7:30 o'clock in Association Hall.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this evening at 7:45 o'clock. Rev. E. Hathaway, of Hightstown, N. J., will preach in the morning at 10:45. Strangers welcomed and promptly seated.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—MORNING prayer; Sermon—"The Basis of Christian Living." Evening, prayer; Sermon—"The Light and the Life." Dr. Thompson officiates.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.

57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING at 11.
EVENING at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR.

(Protestant Episcopal.)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:45 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st. Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth.—Morning—"Some Suggestions Concerning the Miracles;" Evening—A Bible reading on the word "Go." Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3:45. Prayer and promise meeting Friday evening.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. D. Howland, Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning sermon—"The Rich Man and Lazarus." Evening sermon—"Lasting on the Right Side."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway. Sundays, 7, 10, 10:45 (High Celebration) A. M. and 4 P. M. Vespers daily at 7 A. M.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"How Much Owest Thou? or, The Six Great Debts of Man."

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine Services—Morning at 10:30; afternoon at 4. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th av., corner 28th st.—Evening service at 7:30; sermon by Rev. Dr. Dix, before the Woman's Missionary Association of the parish.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

28th st., near Broadway.
Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK, the Pastor,
Will preach Sunday morning and evening.
You are cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach morning and evening.
Children's Church at 3:30 P. M.
All cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M., and Bible reading at 7:45 o'clock evening. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All invited.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH st.—Right Rev. Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, will preach in Grace Church, on Sunday, May 30, and following Sundays.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st., opposite Booth's Theatre, on Sunday morning, (30th,) at 10:30 o'clock. Subject; "The Duty of Strewing Flowers on Graves."

REV. MR. KRAUS PREACHES THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock in St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av. Other services at 7, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. For deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M. Seats free.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services—Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30; children's, 3 P. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 with sermon in the course on "The Worship of the Church in its Internal Structure and External Aspect." Strangers welcomed.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George P. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:45. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; children's singing-school at 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

STAR OF HOPE MISSION, NO. 185 SPRING st., near Thompson, will be dedicated on Sunday, May 30. Services at 10:30, 3, and 8 o'clock. Rev. J. J. White, of Brooklyn; S. M. Mawrey, of Baltimore, and T. J. Cox, of New-York, and others will officiate. A. E. Smith, Superintendent.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE

in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
Will preach at 7:45 P. M.
This will be the last evening service until the Fall.

ON ACCOUNT OF INJURY TO THE CHURCH of the Ascension by fire, on Saturday, May 29, there will be no service in the church Sunday, May 30.
JOHN COTTON SMITH, Rector.
STEWART BROWN, FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, } Wardens.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER A LARGE VARIETY OF

Novelties in

Five-Frame English Brussels,
AT $1 75 PER YARD.

English Tapestry Brussels,
BEST QUALITY, AT $1 10 PER YARD UP.

HANDSOME LINES OF
French Moquettes, Axminsters, Royal Wiltons, Crossley's Velvets, Brussels, and Tapestries,
IN THE LATEST DESIGNS AND CHOICEST STYLES.

Axminster, Aubusson, Indian, Persian, and Berlin
CARPETS
IN ONE PIECE, SUPERB COLORINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, TEN BALES
Smyrna Carpets and Rugs
IN BEAUTIFUL BRIGHT COLORINGS, NEW DESIGNS and EXTRA QUALITY. Purchased under most favorable circumstances. Prices VERY MUCH LOWER than those of previous seasons.

LARGE ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THEIR STOCK OF
House-keeping and Housefurnishing Goods
CONSISTING OF
Linens, Linen Sheetings, Bleached Damask and Napkins, Towelings, Flannels, Quilts, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Brown and Bleached Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings,
AT DECIDED REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

Their friends, customers, and residents of neighboring cities, are respectfully invited to pay them a visit.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand st.,
Corner Chrystie st.,

invite the attention of purchasers to their immense stock of

DRY GOODS,

in which can be found the newest styles and latest Novelties, all of which have been selected with the greatest care and with special reference to the season. Would ask particular attention to the department for Millinery, also to their stock of

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS,
FURNITURE, WINDOW CURTAINS, SHADES,
BEDDING, MIRRORS, UPHOLSTERY, &c., &c.,
in great variety,
all of which they are offering at unusually low prices.

Samples and goods sent free of expense to all parts of the United States.

LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S
267 & 269 Grand St.,
CORNER FORSYTH ST.,
Will offer on Monday next the following
ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS.

300 Pieces Silk and Wool Pongee Dress Goods at 50c., worth 75c.
400 Pieces Black, Plain and Striped Grenadines at 25c., worth 45c.
235 Pieces Black Silks at $1 per yard, worth $1 40.
240 Pieces Striped Silks, full boiled, at 75c., worth $1 1[illegible].
500 Pieces Black Alpacas at 25c., worth 40c.
Also, 120 cases of
Standard Prints
AT 6c. PER YARD.
WARRANTED FAST COLORS.

OUR NEW DEPARTMENTS,
viz., LACES, CORSETS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR of every description, KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, HAMBURG EDGINGS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., are filled with
FRESH AND CHOICE GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
FOUR HUNDRED PAIR REAL LACE CURTAINS, $12—WORTH $16. FIVE HUNDRED PIECES NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, FROM 20 CENTS PER YARD AND UPWARD.

Cornices, Curtain Holsters, &c., in Great Variety.

500 SUITS
OF THE LATEST STYLES NOW ON EXHIBITION.
GREAT DISPLAY
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CASHMERE JACKETS, LACE JACKETS, LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, SCARFS &c.
GRAND OPENING OF LINEN AND BATISTE SUITS
FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.

A call is respectfully solicited.
DOYLE & ADOLPHI,
NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.,
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MACY'S.

PARASOLS UNDERCLOTHING. UNDERCLOTHING.
PARASOLS We have now on sale as complete
PARASOLS a line of Ladies', Misses', Children's, and
PARASOLS Infants' UNDERCLOTHING and OUTFITS
PARASOLS as can be found in this City.
MILLINERY Our goods are better, and we guarantee
MILLINERY OUR PRICES LOWER,
MILLINERY than the same quality of work and material
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MILLINERY OUTFITS MADE TO ORDER.

CROCKERY STRAW GOODS. STRAW GOODS.
CROCKERY Marked down to half their cost.
MAJOLICA SPRAYS, WREATHS, FLOWERS, and
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SILVER GLOVE-FITTING, SEAMLESS SHOE, at $4 99.
SILVER TRAVELERS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT
GLASS R. H. MACY & CO.,
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WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 31, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION AND VARIETY OF PARIS AND LYONS NOVELTIES IN

Silks, Dress Goods, &c.

PLAIN AND PLAID BLACK AND COLORED GRENADINES, SOME VERY ELEGANT, at LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.

On the Broadway Section

They will offer A VERY LARGE INVOICE OF FANCY SILKS at 65c. and 75c. per yard upward,

And in the Rotunda

100 PIECES OF FANCY AND GRISAILLE STRIPED SILKS at $1 per yard, recently sold $1 50. The GREATEST BARGAINS in SILKS OFFERED THIS SEASON.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS at $1 per yard upward, FULLY THIRTY PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

THEY HAVE LARGELY REPLENISHED ALL THEIR
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WITH FRESH, NEW, and SEASONABLE GOODS, at EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

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They will exhibit an IMMENSE STOCK of LADIES' AND MISSES' READY-MADE DRESSES in SILK, POPLIN, CAMELS' HAIR, AND ORGANDIE, LAWN, AND LINEN SUITS, STYLISHLY MADE and HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Laces and Lace Goods

In EVERY VARIETY, INCLUDING
PLAIN AND BEADED YAK LACES,
ALL AT ABOUT ONE-HALF LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING.
FLANNEL SAILOR SUITS at $5 each up.
MANUFACTURED IN THEIR OWN ESTABLISHMENT EXPRESSLY for the RETAIL TRADE.

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LADIES' and MISSES' TRIMMED HATS at $3 each upward.
CHIP and PANAMA HATS, THE LATEST SHAPES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

FANS.

They are also offering an IMMENSE VARIETY OF FANS, comprising the CHOICEST and LATEST DESIGNS in SILK, SATIN and LACE, with plain and carved Ebony, Ivory, and Pearl sticks. A LARGE PROPORTION VERY BEAUTIFUL.

They will offer one of the MOST ATTRACTIVE LINES OF
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols
ever presented in this City, comprising ADVANCED STYLES of TRIMMING, NOVEL in DESIGN and ELEGANT FINISH, with BEAUTIFUL and DURABLE ATTACHMENTS, and HANDLES in Wood, Bone, Horn, Ivory, Pearl, Ebony, and Cornelian, at UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Alexandre's Kid Gloves
in all the DESIRABLE SHADES AND COLORS. PURCHASERS should avail themselves of PRESENT PRICES, and thereby ANTICIPATE AN ADVANCE.

Elegant Novelties in Men's Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Scarfs, Windsors, Cravats, Suspenders, Shirt Bosoms, Silk Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Robes de Chambre, Perfumery, Toilet Goods, &c.

DRESS SHIRTS, NEW STYLES, AND MADE ON THE PREMISES, at $1 50, $1 75, and $2 each; cheap at $2, $2 25, and $2 75.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS MADE TO MEASURE at SHORTEST NOTICE.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of SILK, MERINO, and GAUZE UNDER-WEAR in all qualities and sizes.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BARGAINS.

WILSON & GREIG
No. 771 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 9TH ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, MAY 31, great bargains in LADIES' WHITE LAWN AND ORGANDIE SUITS AND ROBES, suitable for the present season.
Also, a special purchase of
FRESH ECRU NETS FOR JACKETS AND COSTUMES.
Also, a splendid assortment of
EMBROIDERED LINEN NET AND BATISTE TABLIERS, and FULL COSTUMES, in boxes, not made up, which are much below the usual price.
AN EARLY CALL SOLICITED.
WILSON & GREIG

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

ALL NEW GOODS AND NEW DESIGNS, IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, SHADES, PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAINS, AND CORNICES.
BODY BRUSSELS from $1 50 per yard up.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS from $1 10 per yard up.
ENGLISH KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS from $1 per yard up.
EXTRA SUPER CARPETS from 75 cents per yard up
TWO-PLY ALL WOOL CARPETS from 60 cents per yard up.
INGRAIN CARPETS from 40 cents per yard up.
OIL-CLOTHS from 25 cents per yard up.
CHECK AND WHITE MATTINGS from 25 cents per yard up.
A large stock of PAPER-HANGINGS at Manufacturers' prices.

At the Popular Carpet Store,
NO. 293 8TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

OPENING SUMMER STYLES
AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.
GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES
Just imported. Patterns, with cloth models, now ready. "SEA SHORE," "BALTIC," "CROQUET," and "DON'T CARE" TOILETS, very desirable [illegible]

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STERN BROS
SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D ST.
THIS WEEK.
ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
in all departments throughout their establishment.
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN THEIR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS.

Immense assortment of
STRAW GOODS
at greatly reduced prices.
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CHIP HATS AND BONNETS
in all the most desirable colors and shapes.
FINE LEGHORN AND MILAN HATS AND BONNETS,
with an enormous stock of
AMERICAN STRAW HATS AND BONNETS
for
LADIES, MISSES, AND BOYS.
POSITIVELY CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.
IN
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS
we offer continually the latest and finest PARIS NOVELTIES IN SHORT AND LONG SPRAYS, and branch immediately any styles desired,
AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

THEIR
RIBBON DEPARTMENTS
are daily replenished and are without exception the most complete in the City.
Immense bargains in
Dammassee. Sash and Bonnet Ribbons.
ELEGANT DAMMASSEE SASH RIBBONS,
7 inches wide, finest quality, 75c. yard.
DAMMASSEE BONNET RIBBONS,
reduced from 62c. to 37c. yard.
FINEST FRENCH SERGE RIBBONS,
at enormously reduced prices.
All the scarcest shades of
GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS,
in all widths, at reduced prices.

SASH RIBBONS
GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS,
ROMAN SASH RIBBONS,
FINEST PLAID SASH RIBBONS,
TWILLED SILK SASH RIBBONS,
DAMMASSEE SASH RIBBONS,
in all widths and colors,
at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

AN INSPECTION OF OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS WILL AMPLY REPAY LADIES WHO DESIRE TO PURCHASE THE FINEST QUALITY MILLINERY GOODS AT PRICES FULLY 20 PER CENT. LOWER THAN OTHER HOUSES.

MONDAY MORNING,
entirely new and elegant lines of
SUMMER SUITS AND GARMENTS
at even lower prices than those of the past week.
LADIES' FINE LINEN SUITS,
SKIRT, OVERSKIRT, AND BASQUE,
splendidly made and trimmed, at $4 50.
LADIES' FINER LINEN SUITS,
in great variety of styles,
and superior finish and material,
at $5 70, $5 95, $6 50, $7 25, upward.
WHITE LAWN SUITS from $2 50 upward.
FINE IMPORTED BATISTE SUITS,
from $8 25 upward.
Desirable bargains in
EMBROIDERED LINEN SUITS.
With an exceedingly large selection of
LINEN, BATISTE AND LAWN
OVERSKIRTS AND JACKETS.
FINE LINEN OVER-SKIRTS AND JACKETS
from $3 50 upward.
EMBROIDERED LINEN OVERSKIRTS AND JACKETS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
LADIES' LINEN DUSTERS AND ULSTERS,
full size and best made, at $2 95.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE AND LINEN GARMENTS,
an enormous and elegant assortment, in all sizes, styles and designs.

Opening of novelties in
PARIS, VIENNA, AND JAPANESE FANS,
our own direct importation and designs.
An immense assortment of
SILK AND SATIN FANS
with
REAL SHELL, PEARL, IVORY, GILT, SILVER, POLISHED WOOD, EBONY, AND SMOKED PEARL STICKS,
in all qualities.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

STERN BROTHERS,
SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY
BY SHOPPING AT
BLOOM'S
POPULAR EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

SMALL EXPENSES, LONG EXPERIENCE, and MOST COMPETENT BUYERS enable us to sell goods LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

EXAMINE OUR LACE STOCK, and Made-up Lace Goods, Embroideries, Millinery, Dress Trimmings, Silks, Velvets, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Corsets, Ladies' Ready-made Undergarments, Children's Clothing, Infants' Outfits, &c.

PERFUMES, FANCY SOAPS, NOTIONS, &c.

Hundreds of styles of Lace Sacques, Sleeveless Jackets, and Tabliers, Cardinal Capes, Marie Antoinette Fichus, Barbes, Ties, Scarfs, and Veils, in endless variety.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS in Lace Shawls.

Just opened, five cases of Fans, comprising all novelties in FRENCH, VIENNA, and JAPANESE FANS.

Chatelaines, Skirt Elevators, Russia Leather Traveling Satchels, Pocket-books, Shawl Straps, &c.

COMPARE OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, and you will be more than convinced that FIRST-CLASS and RELIABLE GOODS can be BOUGHT at MOST MODERATE PRICES at

BLOOM'S,
NO. 338 BOWERY, NO. 340
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS., ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.
3D, 4TH, LEXINGTON, AND MADISON AV. CARS PASS THE DOOR.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
By Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
OFFICE NO. 43 PINE ST.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR SPECIAL SALES MADE ON ALL OTHER DAYS.
Our established custom twenty-three years.
Real Estate sold on any day desired.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—By virtue of an execution, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, June 2, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 13 Bowery, the entire balance of stock of a jobber, namely, of cases shirts, drawers, stockings, suspenders, cotton, woolens, laces, collars, and a large lot of other merchandise too numerous to mention. Sale positive; dealers invited.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.—Sale for account of whom it may concern, 50 shares of the Consolidated Fruit-Jar Company, par 100, hypothecated.
W. J. COLE, No. 586 6th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL OR general, who can furnish $200,000 to $300,000 on the 1st of October next, to join a gentleman in a highly respectable commercial business, where there are no book credits or bad stock carried over from one year to another, and the commissions earned should be a satisfactory return for capital invested. Communications addressed "DISRAELI," Box No. 118 *Times* Office, will be considered strictly confidential.

BUSINESS CHANCES.—FOR SALE, TO CLOSE partnership account, a thoroughly complete printing and publishing office, with large amount of good type, cuts, MSS., &c., with the large subscription list and liberal advertising patronage of a first-class long-established literary journal; full particulars furnished to those who mean business. Address, by letter only, with real name and residence, J. P. R., Post Office box No. 2,816, New-York.

TO DENTISTS—WANTED, A PARTNER OR AN assistant in a dental office long and well established; good moral character and references and a good operator indispensable. Address DENTIST, No. 1,238 Broadway.

$600 WILL PURCHASE A GOOD STAPLE manufacturing business; cash sales. Apply to HIRSH & CO., No. 283 Canal st., or on the premises, No. 171 Suffolk st., third floor.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BUSINESS OF VALUE; pleasant, safe, free from every risk, but requiring an honest man and a gentleman; he must have $5,000. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
STRIPED, CHECKED, AND CHINA SILKS, LOUISINES, and BLACK SILKS
of the LATEST STYLES and BEST MAKES.
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, Corner 19th st.

NOVELTIES
in Parasols,
SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS
AT LOW PRICES.
N. B.—LACE COVERS mounted in every style.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 19th st.

EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
Hosiery, Under-wear, Furnishing Goods, Neck-wear, Gloves, &c.,
FOR
Ladies, Gentlemen and Youths,
AT LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 19th st.

Fancy and Staple MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
IRON GRENADINES,
50 CENTS PER YARD AND UPWARD,
GREATLY BELOW USUAL PRICES.
Extra grades in PLAIN, BROCADE,
VELVET STRIPE AND BEADED SILK GRENADINES,
AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 19th st.

JUST RECEIVED.
MADRAS PLAIDS
AND
BATISTE DES INDES.
The latest PARIS NOVELTIES for Dresses.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 19th st.

RECHERCHE SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS,
The very LATEST PRODUCTIONS of the season, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 19th st.

All Styles of SUMMER SHAWLS,
FIFTY PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.

Reception, Carriage, and Promenade Suits and Costumes
OXFORD SUITS,
LACE COSTUMES,
LACE JACKETS,
THREAD LACE AND LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, CARRIAGE WRAPS, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
to close the season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 19th st.

OUTFITS
OF ALL STYLES FOR
LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN,
READY MADE AND TO ORDER.
FRENCH CORSETS.
FRENCH UNDER-WEAR,
PANIERS, &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 19th st.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.
ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,
$1,145,729.
OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, 10TH AV., 53D AND 54TH STS., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1875.
THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JUNE 1, 1875, of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, corner of William st. and Exchange place, New-York City.
L. T. GRIFFITHS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of June next to all Stockholders of record on that date. The transfer books will be closed from May 31 to June 10, both days inclusive.
WILLIAM H. WOOD, JR., Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1875.
THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.
THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer, Springfield, Illinois.

THE COUPONS DUE JUNE 1, 1875, OF THE Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.
ADAMS EARL, President.

CLOTHING.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, WEDDINGS, &c., for sale and hire; misfits from best City tailors at half real value. Men's and Boys' Clothing at greatly reduced prices. SHEA, the Clothier, No. 434 Broome st., between Crosby st. and Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH STS.,
100 pieces more of our $1 50, and $1 75 striped and checked
SUMMER SILKS
Will be marked down to the ruinous price of $1 per yard. Figured Foulards 50c.—reduced from $1 25.
REDUCTIONS, PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
25-inch, $2 50 and $3 grades reduced to $2, with a view of diminishing stock previous to extensions in the silk department during the Summer months. We will offer unparalleled bargains for the next thirty days.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
BLACK SILKS,
"STANDARD MAKES,"
WARRANTED TO WEAR.
Strangers visiting the City wishing a thoroughly reliable Silk, guaranteed to give satisfaction, will do well to see our.
CACHEMERE SUBLIME DE NOVI BLACK SILK.
Positively sole agents in the United States.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
GREAT POPULAR SALE OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS.
We are now offering an immense stock of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR, comprising a choice and elegant assortment of NIGHT-DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, CAMISOLES, CORSET COVERS, &c., &c., at prices much below the cost of manufacture; and, for the convenience of customers, have placed them on a separate counter on the Broadway and Eleventh Street Section, first floor.
New styles in Batiste, Grenadine, and Cashmere TABLIERS and JACKETS.
Also, a splendid variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's CLOAKS and JACKETS.
Pique, Victoria Lawn, Swiss, and Cambric SUITS, in new designs at attractive prices.
Orders for dressmaking executed in a prompt and superior manner at reasonable prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Will offer on Monday, May 31, a magnificent assortment of Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques at less than one half their value. Llama Lace Sacques from $5; Llama Lace Shawls from $3 50. Also a full line of Spring and Summer Shawls at very attractive prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
will offer on MONDAY, May 31, their entire stock of elegantly-embroidered unmade
POLONAISE, TABLIER, &C.,
in CASHMERE, DRAP D'ETE, GRENADINE, BATISTE, &C.,
at a reduction of SIXTY PER CENT.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN GRENADINES.
Just received a large invoice of
BLACK GRENADINES,
which will be offered at greatly reduced prices.
ALSO
a complete assortment of seasonable
MOURNING FABRICS
at much below usual prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
Immense Reduction in Prices,
(Commencing MONDAY, May 31,)
IN
DRESS GOODS, CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, ALGERIAN CLOTH, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, CAMBRICS, CALICOES, &c.

Richard Meares,
6th Avenue and 9th St.,

Begs to direct attention to his very large and attractive stock of
Ladies' Ready-Made Costumes
IN SILK, BLACK, COLORED AND STRIPED.

Camel's Hair and Debege Silk trimmed.
Lawn, Linen, Batiste and Lace Overskirts and Basques and Dresses.

Very Elaborate and Stylish Silk Costumes, of rich Lyons Black Silk, elaborately trimmed, $60, $65, $75, $80, $90, and $95.

Very stylish and elegant Silk Costumes of original designs, composed of two shades of rich Gros-Grain Silk, $62, $65, $69, $75, $85.

Handsome Striped Silk Costumes, in variety of styles or made to order, $45, $50, $55, $60.

Stylish Camel's Hair Debege and Serge Suits for traveling, street or house wear, of very stylish designs, elaborately trimmed with silk to match or contrast and well finished, at $28, $30, $33, $35, $38.
Any of the above styles made to order any color at same price.

Linen Suits, elaborately braided, $8, $9, $10, $12.
Plain Linen Suits, with plaited trimming, at $5, $6, $7 $8, $9, $10.
French Batiste Suits, plain and plaid, $18, $20.
Stylish embroidered Batiste Suits, $15, $18, $20.
Fine white Lawn Suits, trimmed with embroidery, at $10, $12, $14, $15.
White Lawn suits, plaited trimming, $4 50, $5, $6 50.
Calico Wrappers, Gabrielle style, $1 12, $1 50.
Fine French Cambric and Percale Wrappers, trimmed with fancy borders, $1 75, $2, $2 25.
French Cambric Suits, stylishly made, $4 50, $5 75.
Calico Suits, with 3 pieces, Skirt, Overskirt, and Basque, all neat patterns, $2 75.

We invite an examination of our large and attractive stock of Ready-made Costumes, confident that a personal inspection will convince all that our prices are beyond competition. Our Costumes are all manufactured and designed under the supervision of the most competent artists, and are got up with a view to attractiveness, durability, and moderation in price. Our assortment is large and varied, and we are constantly introducing new designs, and are prepared to execute the most elaborate orders at shortest notice and guarantee perfect satisfaction.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

We beg to invite an inspection of our large and magnificent stock of fine French Flowers, not equaled in extent or moderation of price by any house in this City.
Every variety of beautiful Wreaths, Vines and Sprays.
A new lot opening on Monday. All bargains.
Real French Chip Hats, in brown, drab, white and black, all shapes.
American Chip, Leghorn, Dunstable, and Milan Hats, in immense variety and lowest prices.
Our trimmed Round Hats and Bonnets, both imported and of our own manufacture, are the admiration of all, combining style and elegance with moderation in price.
Very stylish trimmed Hats, $8, $10, $12, $14, $15, $18.
Elegant imported Bonnets, $25, usual price, $40.

RICHARD MEARES,
Corner 6th Avenue and 19th St.

FURNITURE.

MODERN FURNITURE.
SYPHER & CO., NO. 593 BROADWAY,
And at Nos. 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway, between 44th and 45th sts.
A very large and elegant assortment of Parlor, Library, Bedroom, and Dining-room Suits, Cabinets, Etagères, Tables, Chairs, &c., of the finest workmanship and at very moderate prices. No. 593 Broadway, between Houston and Prince sts.
Branch at Nos. 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway, between 44th and 45th sts.

TEAKWOOD FURNITURE.
SYPHER & CO.,
No. 593 Broadway, and at Nos. 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway, between 44th and 45th sts.,
Have a very large and beautiful assortment of Chinese Teakwood Furniture in Cabinets, Etagères, Tables, Chairs, Stools, &c., on exhibition and for sale at our spacious warerooms, No. 593 BROADWAY.
Branch at Nos. 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, &C.
SYPHER & CO.,
No. 593 Broadway and Nos. 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway, between 44th and 45th sts., have just received large and valuable additions of Dutch, French, and English Furniture in inlaid, buhl, carved, marqueterie, &c., &c. Also, Bronzes and Chinaware, Dutch and French Clocks, Venetian Ware, &c., &c., Old sterling Silverware. Branch, Nos. 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, between Madison and 6th avs., in 29th st. Above reward will be paid by returning the same to No. 12 East 29th st.

FOUND.—IN ONE OF THE CARS OF THE ERIE Railway Company, a POCKET-BOOK containing a small sum of money. Call at No. 48 Vesey st.

BATHS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av.

DRY GOODS.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,
BROADWAY, 5TH AV., AND 22D ST.,
INVITE THE PUBLIC TO EXAMINE
their recent Cash Purchase
which is
THE WHOLE STOCK
OF
A DOWN-TOWN
BANKRUPT IMPORTING HOUSE,
consisting of
713 PIECES BLACK LYONS SILKS,
from $1 to $10 the yard.
2,000 PIECES COLORED SILKS,
ALL THE NEWEST SHADES,
from $1 to $4 50 per yard.
312 Pieces Checked and Striped Silks
at $1; price elsewhere, $1 50.
7,500 PIECES DRESS GOODS,
IN
PLAIN, MIXED, CHENE PLAIDS, AND STRIPES,
at remarkably low prices.
LADIES AND GENTS'
HOSIERY GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR
in great variety.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
SUN-UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
WHITE GOODS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
all new goods, at a visible reduction.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
in
LINENS, SHEETINGS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES, TAPESTRY COVERS, LINEN TABLE-COVERS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c. &c.
A COMPLETE STOCK
of
BLACK GOODS
in
BOMBAZINES, CASHMERES, MERINOS, DRAP D'ETE, MOUSELINES, HENRIETTAS, CRAPES, GAZES, GRENADINES, &c.
LACE GARMENTS
in
SACQUES, CAPES, AND SHAWLS.
A beautiful collection of
LLAMA, YAK, GUIPURE PLUSHES AND DAMMASSE LACES,
all strictly new designs.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.
Elegant Cuirasse and Tabliers in
CASHMERE, SUMMER CAMEL'S HAIR,
ECRU, AND HAMBURG LACES.
HANDSOME SUMMER SUITS
in
SERGES, LUSTRE DE PARIS, &c., &c.,
from $12 to $40.
LINEN AND BATISTE EMBROIDERED SUITS
from $5 to $25.
WHITE LAWN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS AND JACKETS, &c.
in large variety and the latest styles.
WHITE SWISS AND ORGANDIE SUITS
from $10 to $40.
A full line of LINEN DUSTERS,
together with
a complete assortment of
CASHMERE DOLMANS, SACQUES, CAPES, AND SLEEVELESS JACKETS,
a recent importation.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
has received large additions of
SATIN DAMASKS, COTALINES, SILK AND WOOL TERRIES, BROCATELLES, GIMPS, VESTIBULE LACES, AND LACE CURTAINS.

THE CARPET DEPARTMENT
has been recently replenished with an extensive collection of
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CARPETS, in the VERY LATEST PATTERNS. Also, TURKISH and PERSIAN CARPETS, RUGS, and MATS in great variety.
Samples sent gratuitously to all parts of the country on application, thus enabling out-of-town parties to shop as advantageously as residents of New-York City.
Goods forwarded by mail or express to every part of the country.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,
Broadway, 5th av. and 22d st.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.
THE MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT
OF BROOKLYN,
NOS. 289 AND 291 FULTON ST.,
NOS. 14 AND 16 TILLARY ST.,
NO. 264 WASHINGTON ST.

TRADE L MARK.

Beg leave to inform the ladies of New-York and suburbs that they offer special inducements to purchasers of first-class goods from their enormous and unsurpassed stocks of

Black Silks,
Grenadines, Hernanis,
Housekeeping Goods,
Millinery Goods,
Straw Goods,
Fine Gloves,
Ladies' Furnishing Goods,
Suits, Cloaks, Shawls, Corsets,
Dress Trimmings,
Fine Laces, and
Lace Goods,
Checked and Striped Silks,
Mourning Goods,
White Goods,
Fine Ribbons,
Trimmed Hats,
Hosiery and Underwear,
Babies' Outfittings,
Picture Frames,
Handkerchiefs,
Hamburg Edgings,
Children's Shoes.

PLEASE NOTICE.
It is no further from New-York to Brooklyn than from Brooklyn to New-York, and it will pay you to give us a call.
Ladies can always find scarce and desirable goods in our establishment.
We keep none but first-class goods, import direct, and are satisfied with a small advance on first cost.
We make out-of-town orders a specialty.
We send goods free of charge to any part of the United States, provided the order is accompanied by a draft on New-York or Brooklyn, or by a Post Office order, for the amount.
We pay no charges on parcels sent C. O. D.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN.

Our FASHION LIGHT, published monthly, will be mailed free to any address on application.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,
As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000	reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300	reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30	reams Check Folio.
30	reams Folio Post.
30	reams Demy.
150	reams Flat Cap.
100	reams Flat Letter.
25,000	sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000	sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100	reams Legal Cap.
50	reams Record Cap.
50	reams Congress Letter.
50	reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25	reams Packet Note.
50	reams Commercial Note.
100	reams Cover Paper.
25	reams Manilla Paper.
40	reams Envelope Paper.
1,000	sheets Blotting Pads.
10	dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2	dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2	dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6	dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20	dozen Ink stands.
10,000	Paper Fasteners.
2,000	Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5	dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12	dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅛ inch.
3	dozen Paper Weights.
50	pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2	dozen Letter Copying-books.
1	gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25	M Envelopes, nine inch.
25	M Envelopes, six inch.
25	gross Steel Pens.
8	gross Penholders.
25	dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
6	gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8	gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6	dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12	dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2	dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1	dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20	dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3	dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.
DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

DRY GOODS.

Great Sale of Dry Goods at Retail.

Re-opening and Re-organization.

BRADBURY BROS,
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,

Have re-opened their store, and, to insure an ENTIRE CLEARANCE, their present stock, representing in the aggregate

$127,000,

Has been MARKED DOWN and is offered for CASH, at

25c., 35c., and 50c. on the Dollar.

THEY ALSO EXHIBIT A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
Housekeeping Goods
AND
Spring Novelties.
PURCHASED UNDER MOST FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES, CERTAINLY AT
Lower Prices
Than at any period for twelve years. They abstain from making any detailed mention of prices, preferring that each article sold should CARRY ITS OWN CONVICTION OF VALUE.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
NO IMPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.
POSITIVELY BUT ONE PRICE.
CIVILITY EXTENDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER.
THE FOLLOWING ARE THE DEPARTMENTS IN WHICH REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE:
Silks, Dress Goods, Mourning, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Ribbons, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Made-up Suits, Sacques, Embroideries, Corsets, Gimps, Fringes, &c., Notions and Small Wares, Parasols, Neck-ties, &c.

BRADBURY BROS.
Have the pleasure to announce that their business hereafter will be conducted by Mr. S. H. HICKS, who for many years was prominently identified with the retail store of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. His large experience in this City, London, and Paris will, they trust, be of BENEFIT TO THEIR CUSTOMERS, his aim being to secure at all seasons the most modern productions in Dry Goods at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

AT KINZEY'S
BARGAINS IN
EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Bonnets, Round Hats.
Rustic and Country Hats.
Boys' and Misses' Hats.
French Chip Bonnets.
OUR FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS THIS WEEK HALF PRICE TO CLOSE.
French Flowers popular prices.
Millinery and Trimming.
Silks every color.
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GOOD LUCK.

REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF IT.

A SHOULDER OF MUTTON THAT MADE A MAN'S FORTUNE—THE REMARKABLE STORY OF BISHOP O'BEIRNE—WHAT CAME OF FIDDLING—THE FIRST-BORN ROTHSCHILD ON LUCK.

"Another maxim," says Sir Fowell Buxton in his sketch of the first Rothschild, "on which he seemed to place great reliance was never to have anything to do with an unlucky place or an unlucky man." "I have seen," said he, "many clever men, very clever men, who had not shoes to their feet. I never act with them; their advice sounds very well, but fate is against them; they cannot get on themselves, and if they cannot do good to themselves how can they do good to me?" Now, what is luck? Is there really such an ingredient in human affairs as a fortuitous concourse of happy accidents producing that to which we give the name of luck, and do some get it and some fail to get it? There are, we believe, those who assert that there is no such thing, but most are of the Baron's opinion.

Not long ago one of the best known and ablest merchants in New-York was engaging a Captain. Everything seemed satisfactory, and they were on the point of concluding terms when the Captain said, *par parenthèse*, "You know, Mr. P., I've been a very unlucky man." The other turned round sharply, "Unlucky! unlucky! then I'm afraid you won't do for me." The negotiation was broken off. We have never heard those who attempt to ignore luck explain away certain events which seem accountable by no other hypothesis than happy accident. Let us give a few cases in point:

INCIDENTS OF LUCK.

A Mr. Green Wilkinson, of London, let an old man into his pew, and that old man left him £7,000 a year for so doing. There is a gentleman, well known in New-York society to-day, who had an acquaintance, an Englishman many years his senior. This Englishman always showed a liking for him, and when the American went to London he paid him a visit. The Englishman said one day that he wished to make him a little present, and when he opened the check handed to him he found it was for quite a large sum. This made him think that possibly he might have a legacy of $5,000. But what happened a few years later? A solicitor in London apprised him that his client had left the American all his American securities, amounting in the aggregate to some $600,000.

And wasn't that pure, unadulterated luck which laid the foundations of the great English historic family of Russell. A storm compels a foreign Duke coming to see Henry VIII. to put into Weymouth. Sir Thomas Trenchard, the principal gentleman in the neighborhood, hastens to proffer hospitality. But there's no one to talk to His Highness in his own tongue. Happy thought! "My cousin Russell." Off goes a groom to Kingston Russell; they have their ancient patrimony still. "For Heaven's sake come over and help me with the Spanish Duke." Russell comes; fascinates his Highness; is carried to Court; fascinates Henry; gets such a share of monastic and other plunder as subject never got before, nor will again, and dies Earl of Bedford, K. G., &c.

Some years ago there appeared a review of a most interesting unpublished autobiography of a great lawyer, Pemberton-Leigh Lord Kingsdown, who was offered a peerage by four governments in succession, and held the Lord Chancellorship—reluctantly consenting, to take an honor which his brethren are so eager to grasp—under the late Lord Derby. It records a wondrous example, as Lord Kingsdown himself points out, of luck. Here are his own words: "In 1830 an event happened which has decided the course of my subsequent life. Sir Robert Leigh, who had amassed a very large property in addition to his patrimonial estate, though he had always been fond of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, [Pemberton's uncle and aunt,] had kept up no intercourse with the rest of the family, and, indeed, apparently had an aversion to them. The family estates had been settled by his father, in default of issue of his own body, on the issue of his brother, (my grand-father,) and would have been therefore divided (if the limitation had taken effect) among his five daughters, of whom my mother was the eldest. This settlement had greatly annoyed Sir Robert, and indisposed him toward those who had the chance of benefiting by it. In 1828 or 1829 he quarreled with the Rector of Wigan, who claimed tithes of the Hindley Hall estate, which Sir Robert insisted was covered by a farm modus. The Rector filed a bill in Chancery and set down his cause at the Rolls. Sir Robert endeavored to retain Bickersteth, (afterward Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls,) and was very angry when he found that he was retained on the other side. Still greater was Sir Robert's vexation when he was told that I was the next in business in the court, and that he must engage me. He submitted, however, though I believe with a very bad grace; said I was a mere boy, and, in short, considered his case as sacrificed. When his attorney, Mr. Gaskell, who was a perfect stranger to me, came to the consultation, I observed that I believed I had some interest, or might have some interest in the estate; when he informed me that the entail had been found faulty, and that Sir Robert had barred the remainder after the limitations to his own issue and his brother and their issue male. This did not much disturb me. On looking into the evidence I found that there was a fatal blot in our case. In order to maintain a farm modus it was necessary to state precisely what lands were covered by it, and if any were improperly included or improperly omitted, the modus was held to be ill-laid, and a decree went against the defendant. On looking at an old map of the estate I found that a small piece of land taken in from Pennington Green some fifty years before was included in our answer as part of the ancient farm; the only chance for us was that the blot might not be hit. We went into court on the memorable morning of the cause—memorable to me from its consequences—with not much confidence. Up to this time I had never seen Sir Robert in the course of the proceedings, although I learned afterward that he had attended the Rolls Court for several days before in order to judge how far he was likely to be ruined by the inability of his counsel. I fancy that he was a little reassured. In the course of the argument for the plaintiff poor Sutton Sharpe, who was with Bickersteth, made an attack on Sir Robert's grandfather, who had been a great attorney at Wigan, to whose artifices he attributed a part of the circumstances which appeared favorable to the defendant. I had, therefore, the double task of vindicating my ancestor and maintaining the modus, and succeeded so well that, after the case was over, judgment being reversed, Sir Robert came up, and loaded me with compliments the most extravagant and assur- said that I had vindicated the name of the family and done everything that could be done for the case, and now he did not care what was the result, he was perfectly satisfied. A few days later his joy was completed by a judgment being pronounced in his favor. Though the matter could not have been one of £50 in value, he was as deeply interested in it as if it had involved as many thousands. In the following year his brother Roger died, principally in consequence of the violent injuries which he had sustained at the Wigan election, (in the reform year, 1831.) In the Autumn of the year I paid Sir Robert a visit for a few days at Hindley, when he received me with the greatest affection, said I was welcome to the halls of my ancestors, and set me at the top of the table. Soon afterward he publicly announced me as his heir, and showed me his will. It has always seemed to me that my introduction to Sir R. Leigh is one of the most remarkable examples that I have ever seen of the important effects produced by circumstances apparently trivial, and which we are accustomed to call fortuitous. If the cause had come on for hearing some months earlier, or had been set down in another court, I should probably have had nothing to do with it. If Bickersteth had not been already retained for the plaintiff, no doubt I should have been his counsel, and should have been obliged, probably, to make the observations which gave so much offense to Sir Robert when made by Sharpe. At all events, I must have contended against his interest, and probably might have defeated him by observing the blot to which I have alluded, and which he would naturally have considered as a mere trick. In any event the chance is that I should have lost or have failed to gain some £12,000 or £14,000 a year.

AN IRISHMAN'S FORTUNE.

"Another Irishman," (says Dr. Croly, in his *Memoirs of George IV.*,) "introduced to the Prince at this period was a memorable instance of the power of fortune."

This was O'Beirne. He had been educated at St. Omer for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and on his way to Ireland happened to arrive one evening at a village inn in England so humble that its whole stock of provisions was but one shoulder of mutton. This he ordered for dinner. While it was preparing a carriage containing two gentlemen stopped to change horses. The roasting shoulder of mutton looked and smelled so good and had such a tantalizing effect on their appetites that they agreed the next half-hour could not be better spent than in dining. But they speedily learned that the only meat in the house belonged to "a young Irish gentleman up stairs." A consultation with the landlady resulted in an arrangement that the mutton should be theirs, but that the young gentleman should be invited to eat it with them. But when this solution of the difficulty was propounded to "the young Irish gentleman" he vowed that "no two travelers, nor any ten on earth, should deprive him of his dinner." But this menacing message was followed by the appearance of O'Beirne himself, good-humoredly saying that although he could not relinquish the shoulder of mutton to anybody, yet if they would partake of it with him, he would be happy to have their company at dinner. The proposal was pleasantly made, and pleasantly accepted. The party sat down; the bottle went round; none of the three were deficient in topics, and before the evening closed the travelers were so much struck with the appearance and manners of their entertainer—then a very handsome young man, and always a very quick, anecdotical, and intelligent one—that they asked him what he meant to do with himself in the world. He told his story. His destination for the Irish priesthood was immediately set down as altogether inferior to the prospects which might lie before his abilities in English life. On parting the travelers gave him their cards, and desired him to call on them on his arrival in London. We may judge of his surprise when he found that his guests were no other than Charles James Fox and the Prime Minister, the Duke of Portland. Such an invitation was not likely to be declined. His two distinguished friends kept their promise honorably, and in a short time O'Beirne enjoyed all the advantages of the first society of the empire. He was for a considerable time on a confidential footing in the Duke of Portland's family, and much employed in the party negotiations of the time. On the occasion of Howe's conciliatory mission to America, O'Beirne was sent with him as Chaplain, and in some measure as Secretary, and the Chaplain preached a famous sermon at New-York and brought home the only laurels of the Embassy. On Lord Fitzwilliam's appointment to Ireland, O'Beirne who, it will be observed, had accommodated his faith to his prospects, accompanied him as first Chaplain and Secretary, with the usual promise of the first mitre, and before many months were over, O'Beirne was Bishop of Meath, a dignity which gave its holder precedence over all other prelates, with a palace and $40,000 a year. And all this from a chance meeting in a country inn where there was only a single joint of meat!

A SOLDIER'S LUCK.

And to take one other example in the same reign. In August, 1846, was announced the death of Right Hon. Benjamin Bloomfield, Baron Bloomfield, of Redwood and Oakhampton, in the County of Tipperary, G. C. B. and G. C. H., a Privy Councilor, a Lieutenant General, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Horse Artillery, and Governor of Fort Charles, Jamaica. Yet, but for the merest piece of luck, this nobleman would probably at his death have borne no higher title than that of General. It was in the palmy days of the Pavilion—that palace of freak painted on Peggotty's work-box—that George the Magnificent was bitterly annoyed at the defection of an important member of his violin parties. What was to be done? If a substitute could not be found the quartet could not be performed. In the midst of this terrible "fix" the happy thought occurred to a courtier—who thereby was in blissful ignorance, perhaps, as effectually barring his advancement, as Her Grace of Marlborough, when she introduced her poor relation, the wily Abigail Hill into her royal mistress' service—that there was a young officer then in barracks at Brighton of the name of Bloomfield who was reported to play very well. A gentleman was instantly dispatched to command Capt. Bloomfield's attendance. He came, played, and conquered. From that hour the young Tipperary artilleryman was a tame cat in the Prince's household. Presently the gazette announced his promotion to be Major by brevet. Then he was appointed Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal; a few years later he was knighted, and became in rapid succession Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall, Keeper of the Privy Purse, and Private Secretary to the Prince. For years he continued the most influential person about the court and the dispenser of immense patronage. In 1822 he went as Minister to Sweden. In 1825 he was raised to the peerage, and meanwhile his military promotion proceeded without interruption. His son, the present peer, has held the highest posts in the diplomatic service.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE EXAMPLE.

And, finally, we will cap the climax by the most remarkable example of all, as to how property, now in the possession of the Earl of Elgin, came to that nobleman. Years ago two ladies of high position were joint tenants of an opera-box in London. The occupant of the box opposite was an elderly gentleman, who used to bore them exceedingly by staring at them through his glass, until at length his attentions became a joke between them. Time rolled on, and they had long since forgotten all about their old admirer, when one day a gentleman called at Lord A.'s house in London and asked to see his sister. When she entered the room he said, am I addressing Lady —— Bruce. She said that he was. Then I have a very agreeable and, I imagine, unexpected piece of intelligence to communicate. Under the will of Mr. Wilson, a former client of ours, you are entitled to a fine estate of several thousands a year. The lady said it must be a mistake. She knew no one of the name. But, said the solicitor, no identification could be clearer. Then a thought struck him. Mr. Wilson, he said, lies near by, in his coffin at Mr. Benting's, the great undertaker, in St. James' street. Perhaps you would not mind going with me and looking at his face. She went. There was her old enemy with the lorgnette. Not the least remarkable part of the story was that he had intended to leave the fortune to the other lady, who was the special object of his admiration, and who he had been told was Lady —— Bruce.

After these instances it is hard to believe that there is no such thing as luck.

JEFF. DAVIS ONCE MORE.

The Shreveport (La.) *Times* gives a synopsis of Jefferson Davis' remarks at Marshall, Texas, and says that his words were in the interest of peace, brave and manly, and honorable to him, honorable to his people, and should command the respect of men in every section of the Union. He advised the Southern people to labor for the honor and glory of the American Government; it is their government; they and their ancestors fought for it, and did as much as any other section to make it a great government. He spoke of the welcome the people had given him, broken, as he was, in fortune and health, and with no power to serve them, and no patronage to bestow. Other peoples he said, had abandoned their leaders in adversity and heaped contumely on them in failure, but he had met with different treatment from the people of the South; they had never turned their backs upon him, but had stood by him steadfastly in success and in adversity. Several times, the *Times* says, the pathos of the illustrious speaker moved many to tears of deep emotion.

The same account contains the following "charming incident," as it is called: "On the return trip there were two beautiful young ladies on the train, who, when they were introduced to the Confederate chief, kissed his hand; and the grand old man, with princely courtesy, bowed low, and with lips which had spoken words of stern command amid the fire of battle, which had thrilled and swayed senates, dictated the policies of States, and marshaled the hosts of the Confederacy to a conflict which startled and astonished the world, touched the soft white hands that lay like snow-drops in his own, while to the fair ones' cheeks, the blush roses stole and mingled with the lilies there. The struggle of life is fierce, and to those who are leaders of States and kingdoms, too often bitter; yet when woman bestows the kiss of gratitude and reverence upon the hero's hand, scarred though he be by war, broken by cares of State, and increasing years, calumniated by malice and cowardice, in that hallowed moment he feels the strife, the labor, the sacrifice, was not without a sweet and holy recompense."

A FIGHT IN A CHURCH.

A colored church in New-Orleans was the scene of an unusual and disgraceful occurrence on Sunday afternoon last. The former preacher of the church, whose name was Moody, appears to have tendered his resignation, and the council elected one Bowie as his successor. From some cause Moody relented his act in resigning, and languished once more for the care of the flock. Bowie, however, was installed, and the majority of the congregation determined to maintain him. Sunday, as Bowie was in the act of preaching, a number of Moody's supporters entered the church, and going up to the pulpit, threw him down the steps. The utmost excitement ensued, and each male person present went down into his pocket for a white-handled razor. Several of the skirmishers were knocked on the head with clubs, but as the negro cranium is proof against ordinary blunt weapons, the effect was not serious. The Police came in and arrested the ringleaders, and their names show that the women were not backward in the fight.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES, PARADES, AND REVIEWS.

Col. Carroll and Major Arthur, of the Second Division Staff, will accompany the American team to Ireland.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, will parade to-day to attend the funeral of its late commander, Lieut. Col. Adam Schoepper.

At an election in the Twenty-third Regiment last Monday evening, Capt. Charles E. Truslow, of Company B, was elected Major, vice Partridge, resigned.

The Twentieth Battalion, Kingston, Lieut. Col. Coddington commanding, will parade for inspection, muster, and review, in that village to-morrow.

Battery B, Brooklyn, Major John Timmes, commanding, will practice at the target with howitzers, at Cozzens' farm, East New-York, on Thursday, June 24.

At a meeting of Battery K, Capt. John N. Heubner commanding, last Wednesday evening, Arthur M. Thoms was elected Second Lieutenant, vice Hamann, resigned.

Thomas Van Loan has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, and George H. Moller, Jr., has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company A, in the same regiment.

Grand Marshal Hopper has invited the general, field and staff officers of the National Guard to participate in the parade, mounted, to-morrow. Those desiring to accept this invitation have been requested to report at the "Cottage," in Union square, to-morrow at 9 A. M.

The Third Regiment Cavalry has been paying close attention to aiming and sighting drill during the past few weeks, two companies being instructed each evening by Col. Budke and Lieut. Col. Beyer, on alternate evenings. Adj. Bickel and Lieut. Losserve, of this command, have resigned.

A battery of artillery has been organized in the City of Elmira, N. Y., to be attached to the Twentieth Brigade. Following are its officers: Captain, E. T. Walker; First Lieutenant, Chauncey M. Beadle; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Blampied; Second Lieutenant, James A. Fisher.

Col. Charles S. Spencer, commanding the Fifth Regiment, will extend a reception to Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar and staff at his residence, No. 446 West Twenty-third street, on Thursday, June 3, at 8 P. M. The field officers of the several regiments of the Second Brigade will be present.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has made the following appointments on his staff: Engineer, Major Eugene M. Earle; Judge Advocate, Major Julius J. Lyons; Quartermaster, Capt. Charles E. Orvis; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Joseph Koch; Aid de Camp, Capt. Henry Wimmel.

The Sixteenth Battalion Infantry, Sing Sing, Lieut. Col. Cooley commanding, will parade at Tarrytown for review and battalion drill to-morrow at 12:30 P. M. A new company, designated "E," has been attached to this command. The officers are Capt. Isaac Scott, First Lieut. Sherburne C. Van Tassel, Second Lieut. John H. Newman, Jr.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, held a preparatory drill for inspection and review at its armory last Thursday evening, parading eight companies of twelve files front. The various ceremonies of inspection, review, and dress parade were performed. Charles E. Shade, Commissary of Subsistence in this command, has resigned.

The drill of the Eleventh Regiment, which was to have taken place in Tompkins square last Thursday, has been indefinitely postponed owing to the close proximity of its Spring inspection, which has been ordered to take place on Thursday, June 30. Second Lieut. John Quenzer, of Company G, has resigned. The commission of Major Albert P. Stewart has been received.

The Twenty-eighth Battalion, Brooklyn, will parade in full uniform to-morrow, as escort to Posts Metternich and Mansfield, Grand Army of the Republic. Sergt. George Beyer, of Company G, has been honorably discharged by reason of the expiration of his term of service. Lieut. Anthony Hesse, of Company B, has been authorized to recruit a new company for this command.

The following officers have successfully passed the Division Examining Board: Sergts. W. H. Harrison and Alonzo T. Decker, elected respectively First and Second Lieutenants, Washington Grey Troop Cavalry, and Lieut. Col. Jacob Beyer, Third Regiment Cavalry. Quartermaster David G. Youenzland was unexpectedly called out of town, and his examination was postponed.

The Sixth Regiment, Lieut. Col. W. E. Van Wyck commanding, will parade for preparatory inspection at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Thursday, June 30. Assembly in full uniform at 8 P. M. The inspection of this command has been postponed from Wednesday, June 2, to Friday, June 11, at Tompkins square. The monthly meeting of the Board of Officers of this command will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Thursday, June 8, at 8 P. M.

The Division, Brigade, and Regimental Inspectors of rifle practice in the First and Second Divisions have been directed by Col. George W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, to report at Creedmoor next Friday at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of competing for the "Marksman's Badge." The regulation military rifle and ammunition only will be allowed in the contest. In case the weather should be unfavorable, the order will apply to the following Monday.

Pursuant to orders from Brigade Headquarters, the Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, will parade for inspection, muster, and review, at Tompkins square on Friday, June 11. Assembly at the armory in chasseur uniform at 1 P. M. A regimental court-martial for the trial of delinquencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of this command will convene at the regimental armory on Tuesday, June 15, at 8 P. M. Detail for the court, Capt. J. T. Van Rensselaer.

The several organizations of the Ninth Brigade, Albany, will parade, for the purpose of going through the farce of indoor inspection, as follows: The Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. F. Andes commanding, on the evening of Monday, June 21; Tenth Regiment, Col. R. S. Oliver commanding, on the evening of Tuesday, June 22; battery of Ninth Brigade, Capt. John Pochin commanding, and the cavalry of Ninth Brigade, Brevet Major George Schwarzman commanding, on the evening of Wednesday, June 23.

It has been decided not to order a parade of the Second Division for review by the Commander in Chief this Spring, but it is probable that the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades will parade separately during next month for review by Adjt. Gen. Franklin Townsend. Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. David commanding, held an exhibition drill at the armory last Thursday evening. At its conclusion the party repaired to the residence of the Captain, where a collation had been prepared.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Col. Joseph Laing commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform at Tompkins square on Monday, June 7, at 3 P. M. Assembly at the Armory at 1 P. M. Capt. W. C. Clark, of Company E, has been appointed officer of the day, and Lieut. Henry Hutchinson, of Company B, officer of the guard. A regimental court-martial for the trial of delinquencies in this command will be convened at the armory, No. 139 West Twenty-third street, on Wednesday, June 10, at 8 P. M. Detail for the court, Col. Joseph Laing.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanaugh commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform, with white cross-belts, for muster inspection and review, at Tompkins square on Friday, June 4. Assembly at the regimental armory at 1 P. M. The following officers have been commissioned: James Plunket, Captain of Company D, vice Leddy, resigned; S. P. Ryan, Second Lieutenant, vice Allen, promoted. Charles E. Nelson has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Mulvihill, reduced to the ranks. Capt. Joseph Collins, of Company C, has tendered his resignation.

Company A, First Battalion, Lieut. W. Marshall commanding, will parade to-morrow in full uniform, with white gloves, as escort to Post Mansfield, G. A. R. Members of other companies in this command have been invited to participate on this occasion. Roll-call at the armory at 7:30 A. M. Richard L. Norris has been appointed Quartermaster of this command. The following elections have recently occurred: John Guilfoyle, First Lieutenant, Company D; Patrick Gavin, First Lieutenant, and John T. Lynch, Second Lieutenant, Company F.

Brig. Gen. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, has reorganized his staff. The following officers now constitute his staff, as completed: Lieut. Col. John T. Denny, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Robert Lenox Belknap, Inspector; Major Henry Fulton, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Major Charles Watrous, Engineer; Major Robert W. DeForest, Judge Advocate; Major L. DeForest Woodruff, Hospital Surgeon; Capt. William W. Mali, Ordnance Officer; Capt. Richard Butler, Quartermaster; Capt. George H. B. Hill, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. William W. Astor, Aid de Camp; First Lieut. William E. Iselin, Aid de Camp.

The National Guard in the rural districts is seriously disturbed by the passage of the amendment to the code abolishing the exemption clause, as may be seen by the following extract from the Albany *Times*: "The squadron of cavalry and three companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment refuse to perform military duty in consequence of the passage by the Legislature of the bill abolishing the section of the law which provides that members of the National Guard shall be exempt from taxation on $1,000 worth of property. This action was taken at meetings of the companies last evening, notwithstanding the remonstrance of their officers. It is expected that other companies of the National Guard will take similar action."

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Edward Gilon commanding, will parade in full uniform, in Tompkins Square, next Friday for inspection by Inspector Gen. John B. Woodward. Assembly at the armory at 3:30 P. M. The commissioned officers of this command have been directed to assemble in fatigue uniform at the armory for instruction on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. Col. Gilon announces in orders that Captains of companies E, F, G, H, and I have failed to write up their company books, and directs them to do so at once under penalty of being placed under arrest.

A number of Gen. Thomas S. Dakin's military friends are preparing to give that gentleman an ovation on the occasion of his departure for Europe with the American "team." A steam-boat has been chartered to convey a select party of his personal friends and prominent citizens of Brooklyn down the bay, accompanying the steamer as far as Sandy Hook, where the customary "leave-taking" will occur. Gen. Dakin has applied for leave of absence to accompany the team to Ireland. During his absence Gen. Meserole will command the Second Division, and Col. Austen, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, being senior commander, will assume command of the Eleventh Brigade.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, will parade in full uniform, mounted, with carbines, next Thursday at 7 A. M., for the purpose of accepting an invitation from Major Herman Schalk, President of the Newark Schuetzen Corps, to visit the grounds of that society. The distance to the Park is about thirteen miles. On its way the troop will be regaled at Schalk's brewery, in Newark. Upon their arrival at the park the members of the troop will have an opportunity to test their skill at short range. A grand concert will be given in their honor in the afternoon, which will be followed by a banquet, at which it is expected many prominent citizens of Newark will participate, after which the troop will return to the City. Permission has been granted the troop to leave the State for the occasion. Capt. Klein has received an invitation from the head-quarters of the Grand Army of the Republic to parade with his troop to-morrow, but having previously accepted an invitation to parade on Thursday, he thinks it would not be advisable to hold two parades in a single week. Lieut. Caspar Baaden, of this command, is seriously ill, and has been temporarily relieved from duty.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, held a battalion drill in Tompkins square last Thursday afternoon, parading ten companies of twenty files front. The drill commenced with a march in column of fours for a given distance, and subsequently wheeling into line. The movement was performed in handsome style. So well had the distances been preserved that not a single gap occurred in the line after wheeling. Double column of fours was next formed and deployed to the front. This was succeeded by another march in column of fours; double column, fours left and right; and after deploying to the front the command "right of companies rear into column" was well executed. A march in column of companies was next performed. The alignments were well preserved, the distances correctly kept, and the step was regular. After a repetition of the several movements the command was dismissed. The veterans of this regiment held a meeting at the Harvard Rooms last Thursday evening, when the proposed excursion to Boston was discussed, and the route adopted was announced. This association will parade in citizens' dress, for drill, at the State Arsenal on Thursday, June 10. Commandants of companies have been directed in orders to report, on that occasion, the number of men they expect to parade.

Col. George W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of this State, has issued an order promulgating the directions to inspectors of rifle practice in the National Guard, State of New-York. The order provides that division and brigade inspectors shall have supervision of all rifle practice in their respective commands, including frequent inspection of the ranges in fields and armories, and shall attend all competitions where prizes are offered by the State to their respective commands. To each regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice will be assigned the personal instruction of all officers, and theoretical instruction of the rank and file of his command. Upon these officers will devolve the duty of removing any members of their commands who may through carelessness or intoxication endanger the lives of others, and they will also be required to prefer charges against such members, for the action of regimental courts-martial. All Inspectors of Rifle Practice will be required to qualify, as marksmen, as soon as possible. The latter officers have been appointed for the convenience of commanding officers, but the latter alone will be held responsible for the proper training of their men. The First and Second Divisions of the National Guard will hereafter be required to perform annually the full course of instruction embodied in Wingate's Manual of Rifle Practice. The rules governing rifle practice are as follows:

Target practice at ranges will be divided into three periods. All officers and men who have not been through the prescribed course will be placed in the third class of rifle practice, as if recruits. This class will fire five shots standing at a third-class target, (Creedmoor new rules,) without sighting shots, at 100 and 150 yards, and all making 25 points or over will be promoted into the second class. In the second period the third class will practice as before. The second class will practice kneeling at a second-class target, (new Creedmoor rules,) without sighting shots, at 300, and lying at 400 yards, five shots at each distance, when all making 25 points or over will be promoted into the first class, those in the third class who have qualified being promoted into the first class. In the third period the second and third classes will practice as before. The first class will fire at 200 yards standing and 500 yards lying, five shots (with two sighting-shots) being fired at each distance. The final classification will be made in each class. Those who have made twenty-five points or over, in the first class, will be designated "marksmen." Those who have made twenty-five points in the second and third classes will be promoted as before. Cavalry will practice in the third class, as prescribed for infantry. In the second class they will practice at a second-class target, kneeling at 250 and 300 yards. For the marksmen's badge they will fire at 200 yards standing, and 300 kneeling, those making a score of twenty-five becoming marksmen. All officers or members of the National Guard qualifying as marksmen will be authorized to wear a badge of crossed rifles, surmounted by the word "Marksman," worked in gold, on the left forearm, above the cuff; but they can only retain this badge by maintaining their efficiency at each annual course. The names of all marksmen, with those of the second class, will be announced in regimental orders, and a roll of each company, divided into classes, hung up in its armory. Regimental Inspectors of Rifle Practice are authorized to permit such members of their command as have, in their opinion, acquired the necessary skill by private practice or otherwise, to compete for the marksman's badge without firing in the second or third classes, and all winners of such badge shall be exempt from practicing in such classes. Applications to compete for the marksman's badge by those who have not passed through the second and third classes, must be in writing, stating the grounds upon which the application is based, and must be forwarded to the regimental inspector through the company commander, who shall indorse his opinion thereon. No such application shall be approved by such company commander, or granted, if there is doubt as to the skill of the applicant. If, after having fired one or more rounds at a distance, a man becomes unable to complete the practice on account of illness, he is considered as not having fired at that distance unless the points obtained pass him into a higher class. In case of the weather preventing a squad or company from finishing a practice, it is to be completed at a subsequent occasion. On December 1 of each year the practice of each regiment shall be tabulated by the regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, and its figure of merit reported. Such figure of merit shall be obtained as follows: Average points obtained by those shooting in the first period, (those qualifying as marksmen in the first instance being put down as averaging 25 points.) Percentage of marksmen. Percentage of first-class shots, less the per centage of third-class shots. Such per centages being calculated by dividing the number of officers and men (excluding musicians) present at the last regimental inspection, and carrying out the result to two places in decimals. The figure of merit of all regiments will be annually published by General Head-quarters, and shall constitute the measure of efficiency by all organizations in rifle practice. The names of all marksmen, with their scores, will be published at the same time. The range at Creedmoor will be opened to the National Guard, when in uniform, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays in each week, without charge. For the purpose of encouraging individual practice, tickets to Creedmoor and return will be sold at the Arsenal and office of the National Rifle Association, at forty cents the round trip. These will be sold in packages of five, and will only be good when used by a member of the National Guard in uniform or wearing the member's badge of the National Rifle Association. Tickets for regiments ordered to Creedmoor for practice will be issued to each command, through the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, and will be accounted for to him. They cannot be used for members visiting the range for individual practice. Shells and special primers for candle practice will be issued in the same manner, together with the ammunition required for practice on the range. All shells must be carefully preserved, and an allowance of one cartridge for every three shells returned will be made to each organization. In practice with the State Remington, having the sights first issued, a slightly increased elevation will be required over the scale, as follows, viz: 200 yards, about 25 to 40 yards; 400 yards, about 40 to 50 yards; 500 yards, about 60 to 75 yards; 600 yards, about 70 to 85 yards. This is calculated for a half sight, and upon a still day. It will be diminished or increased as a full or fine sight is used. The sights made on the new pattern are made 100 yards lower than the old, while the V is less deep. Consequently, at 200 yards a full sight at the 100 yards elevation is recommended. At 500 yards an elevation of 450 yards with them is generally correct, corresponding to 575 on the old pattern. All guns differ more or less, and men differ in aiming the same gun. In armory practice at 40 yards a fine sight must be drawn at least four inches below the mark. For the cavalry carbines at 100 yards draw a fine sight, at 150 show one-third, at 200 yards three-fourths of the foresight without elevating the rear sight. At 250 and 300 yards aim through the opening in the rear sight. Application in behalf of any rifle association, formed in any of the districts of the National Guard, which shall desire to obtain any targets or other assistance from the State for the use of the National Guard practicing upon their range, must be made through the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and must be approved by him and by the Brigade and Division Inspectors of Rifle Practice of such districts respectively. Before any targets or appurtenances are furnished by the State, a certified copy of the by-laws and other regulations of the associations to which they may be issued is required by law to be filed with the Adjutant General, and approved by him, and bonds, in such sum as shall be required by the Commissary General of Ordnance, shall be given to him to secure the care and custody of such property."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union... 73¾	100 Erie Railway..... 17
1000 do....... 73⅝	1500 do........c. 17
1000 do.....s3. 73½	1600 do....... 17⅛
300 do....... 73⅝	2900 do....... 17¼
200 do.....s3. 73½	100 do....... 17⅜
1500 do.....s3. 73⅝	200 do....... 17½
50 do....... 74	500 do.....s3. 17½
1200 do....... 73¾	1700 do....... 17⅜
1000 do....... 73⅝	100 do.....c. 17¾
900 do....... 73¾	700 do....... 17⅝
3500 do....... 73⅞	700 do....... 17½
500 do....... 73¾	700 do....... 17⅝
400 do....... 73⅞	200 do.....s3. 17½
300 do....... 74	100 Lake Shore........ 60⅝
100 do....... 74⅛	500 do....... 60½
1500 do....... 74	500 do....... 60⅝
500 N. Y. C. & Hud...101¾	400 do....... 60¼
60 do....... 101⅝	2200 do.....s3. 60⅝
300 do....... 101⅝	1500 do....... 60⅜
300 do....... 101¼	1500 do....... 60⅜
100 do....... 101⅜	50 do....... 60⅜
100 do.....s3. 101½	100 do....... 60⅜
100 do.....s5. 101½	1000 do.....b3. 60½
22 do....... 101¾	200 do.....c. 60⅜
400 Pacific Mail..... 34½	400 do....... 60¼
1000 do....... 34⅜	800 do....... 60⅛
400 do....... 34⅜	1500 do.....s3. 60
2600 do....... 34⅜	2000 do....... 60⅛
500 do....... 34½	100 do....... 60⅛
1600 do....... 34⅝	600 do....... 60⅛
1600 do....... 34⅝	300 do.....c. 60¼
900 do....... 34⅜	700 do....... 60⅜
2000 do....... 34¼	700 do....... 60⅜
400 do....... 34⅛	1900 do....... 60⅜
600 do....... 34¼	500 do....... 60½
500 do.....c. 34⅜	600 do....... 60⅜
300 do....... 34⅜	700 do....... 60⅜
1100 do....... 34¼	100 do....... 60⅛
800 do....... 34⅜	300 Union Pacific..c. 74¼
100 Panama........ 130	700 do....... 74½
300 North-western.... 38¾	200 Rock Island.......101⅞
800 do....... 38⅝	100 do....... 102
200 do.....s3. 38¾	500 do....... 102⅛
600 St. Paul........ 32¾	100 Toledo & Wab.... 8¾
500 do.....b3. 32¾	100 Ohio & Miss..... 22¼
100 do....... 32⅝	200 do....... 22⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......12.118⅛	$7,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68....b. c. s3.123¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...s3.122⅞	23,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.117

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs..102½	40 N.Y.C.& Hud.b. c.101¾
3,000 N. Y. State, 7s, Bounty, R.......108½	100 do....... 101½
15,000 Tenn. 6s, Old. 51	50 do....... 101
15,000 do....... 51¼	300 do.....s3. 100½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, New. 51	300 do....... 100½
3,000 D. of Col. 3-65s. 74⅛	300 do....... 100⅝
2,000 do....... 74⅛	500 do....... 100¾
11,000 do....... 74¼	100 do....... 101⅛
22,000 do.....b. c. 74¼	200 do....... 101¼
12,000 C.& Alton 1st.113	100 Pacific R......b. c. 73¾
3,000 N. J. C. Conv.108½	500 do....... 73⅞
2,000 Am. D.I.C.7s.100	100 do....... 74
2,000 do....... 100¼	500 do....... 73⅞
3,000 M.&S.P.1st.co. 75	100 do....... 73¾
6,000 Chic. & N. W. con. C. G. bds. 86	1000 L. S. & M.So.b. c. 60⅛
	2000 do.....s3. 60
4,000 do....... 86¼	2100 do.....s3. 59⅞
7,000 Ohio & N. W. con......b. c. 94	4300 do....... 59¾
	1000 do....... 59⅝
6,000 Erie R. 1st.....100	1500 do....... 59⅝
2,000 Erie R. 3d...... 92	1000 do.....s3. 59½
2,000 do....... 91	100 do....... 59⅝
3,000 do....... 90¼	1000 do....... 59⅜
6,000 do....... 90⅜	500 do....... 59¼
1,000 Erie R. 4th..... 88	600 do....... 59⅛
2,000 Long Dock bs. 99	2000 do....... 59
9,000 Han. & St. Jo, 8s, conv...... 83	2100 do....... 58⅞
	5000 do....... 59
1,000 Cedar Falls & Minnes. 1st..... 85	1900 do....... 59⅛
	100 do....... 59¼
4,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103½	2000 do....... 59⅛
4,000 do....... 103¾	2000 do....... 59
10,000 Harl. 1st, 7s, C.110	1500 do....... 58⅞
1,000 N.Missouri 1st. 90¼	600 do....... 58¾
1,000 Ohio & Miss. consol. S. F..... 96	1000 do....... 58⅞
	600 do....... 59
1,000 O.& Miss.cons. 96	1200 do....... 59⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 91	800 do....... 59¼
1,000 Alt. & T.H.1st.105	100 do....... 59⅛
3,000 Toledo,P.& W. 1st.West. Div. 55	100 do....... 59
	3400 do....... 59⅛
2,000 Tol.& Wab.1st. 80½	700 do....... 59⅜
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.......b. c. 48¾	600 do....... 59⅜
	400 do.....s3. 59¼
1,000 Cl.& Pitts.4th.101	700 do....... 59½
50 Bk.of Commerce.124	800 do....... 59⅜
100 Spring M.Coal.b.c. 70	1100 do....... 59¼
100 Atl.& Pac.Tel.b.c. 23	200 do....... 59¼
200 do....... 23¼	5 do....... 59¾
800 West. Un.Tel.b.c. 74	1300 do....... 59¼
2500 do....... 74	500 Erie R......b. c. 17⅜
2100 do....... 73⅞	900 do....... 17¾
1400 do....... 73¾	1900 do....... 17⅞
400 do.....s3. 73⅝	700 do....... 17¾
800 do....... 73¾	100 do.....s3. 17⅝
30 do....... 74	400 do.....c. 17⅞
900 do....... 73¾	300 do....... 18
2400 do.....s3. 73⅝	600 do....... 17⅞
1100 do....... 73½	1100 do....... 18
1200 do....... 73⅜	100 do.....c. 18⅛
300 do.....s3. 73½	200 do.....c. 18
700 do.....c. 73⅜	1300 do....... 17⅞
400 do....... 73⅝	200 do....... 18
400 do....... 73¾	30 Illinois Cent...s3.101½
20 do....... 73⅞	200 Cl.& Pitts. G. b. c. 88⅜
1600 do....... 73½	50 do....... 88½
200 do....... 73¾	600 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 38¾
1600 do....... 73½	100 do....... 38⅞
500 do.....s3. 73½	35 do....... 39⅛
2600 do....... 73⅞	200 do.....b10. 39
1800 do....... 74	500 do.....b3. 39
1300 do....... 73⅞	300 do....... 39⅛
200 do....... 73¾	300 do....... 39⅜
100 do....... 74	700 do....... 39¼
100 Quicksilv. Pf. b. c. 21¾	480 New-Jersey Cen..110¾
10 Wells-Fargo Ex... 87	100 do.....b. c.110½
10 Mich. Central..... 64	400 do....... 110¾
100 Panama.....b. c.130	26 do....... 110¼
300 Pacific Mail..b. c. 34⅜	100 do....... 110
1100 do....... 34¼	100 do....... 109¾
600 do....... 34⅛	22 do....... 109½
1600 do.....s3. 34	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.102⅛
200 do....... 33⅞	600 do....... 102
1800 do....... 33¾	20 do....... 102⅛
2800 do....... 33⅝	300 do....... 101⅞
100 do....... 33¾	600 do.....s3.102
700 do....... 33⅞	100 Chi. & Alton..b.c.103¼
25 do....... 34¼	400 Del., L. & W. b. c.117
500 do....... 33⅞	100 Morris & Es..b. c.102
6200 do....... 34	86 P., Ft. W. & C., G.. 97¼
900 do....... 34⅛	100 Pacific of Mo.b. c. 50½
1000 do....... 34¼	200 Atl. & Pac.Pf. b. c. 15
400 do....... 34⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo. b.s. 21½
200 do....... 34¼	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 22⅛
500 do....... 34⅛	300 do.....s3. 22
100 do....... 34	100 do....... 22⅛
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 54	100 do....... 22⅜
300 C.,M.& S.P.b.c.s3. 32⅝	300 do....... 22½
100 do....... 32¾	100 do....... 22⅝
30 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 9¼	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1300 Western Union.. 73¾	1500 North-western.. 39
700 do.....s3. 73⅝	100 Lake Shore....... 59¼
500 do....... 73⅝	300 do.....b3. 59⅜
1000 do.....s3. 73½	900 do....... 59¼
400 do.....b3. 73½	800 do.....s3. 59¼
200 do.....s3. 73⅜	100 do....... 59⅛
1500 do....... 73⅜	2100 do.....s3. 59
500 do....... 73¼	400 do....... 59
400 Pacific Mail..... 34⅛	1300 do....... 58⅞
1800 do....... 34	200 do.....s10. 58¾
500 do....... 33⅞	2400 do....... 58¾
100 do.....b3. 33¾	100 do.....s3. 58⅝
1800 do....... 33⅝	1500 do....... 58¾
13 N. Y. C. & Hud..c. 101¼	1300 do....... 58⅞
100 do....... 101½	100 do....... 59
100 do....... 101⅜	400 Union Pacific..... 74
200 do....... 101	200 do....... 73⅞
100 do....... 100¾	25 do....... 73⅝
50 C., C., C. & Ind.... 50	200 St. Paul.....s3. 32½
100 Erie Railway..... 17¾	100 St. Paul Pref.... 55¾
100 do.....c. 17⅝	100 Tol. & Wabash... 8⅝
700 do....... 17⅝	100 Ohio & Miss..... 22½
1900 do....... 17½	100 do....... 22¼
400 do....... 17⅝	600 do....... 22⅛
200 Rock Island..... 102	300 do.....s3. 22
100 do.....s3.102	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$7,000 M. & St. P. 1st Con.......b. c. 75	500 N. Y. C. & H. R.R. b.c.....s60.100
5 D. & H. C. Co.b.c.119	500 do....... 101
25 Adams Ex....opg.101	500 do.....b3.101
25 do.....b.c.101¼	100 do....... 101⅜
100 American Ex....... 64	200 do.....s3.101
50 U. S. Express...... 51	100 do....... 101⅛
700 W. U. Tel......b.c. 73¼	1100 do....... 101¼
1900 do....... 73⅛	100 do.....s60. 99
1100 do....... 73¼	400 do....... 101
100 do....... 73⅜	100 Erie......b.c. 17⅝
500 do....... 73¼	100 do....... 17¾
200 do.....c. 73¼	100 do....... 17⅞
900 do....... 73¼	900 do....... 17¾
100 do.....s5. 73	300 do....... 17¾
200 do....... 73⅛	200 Union Pac....b.c. 73¾
1000 do.....s3. 73	200 do....... 73⅝
1000 do....... 73	15 New-Jersey...b.c.130
1200 do....... 73	100 L.S.& M. So.b.c.c. 59
1700 do....... 72⅞	200 do....... 59
500 do.....s3. 72¾	2400 do....... 58⅞
1200 do....... 72¾	1500 do....... 58¾
1500 do....... 72⅝	2000 do....... 58⅝
600 do.....s3. 72½	100 do.....s3. 58⅜
400 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 33¾	1600 do....... 58⅜
1000 do....... 33⅝	2300 do....... 58¼
2600 do....... 33½	800 Chic. & R. I..b.c.101⅞
1400 do....... 33⅜	100 T., W. & W...b.c. 8¾
900 do.....s3. 33⅜	100 do....... 8⅝
800 do....... 33½	40 P., Ft. W. & C. Guar......b.c. 97⅞
100 Chic. & N. W..b.c. 38¾	
100 N. J. Cen.....b.c.109¾	100 D., L. & W....b.c.116¾
11 do.....b.c.109¾	100 Chic. & Alt....b.c.103
300 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 22⅛	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

2300 Western Union.. 72⅝	50 C., C., C. & I..... 51
1900 do....... 72⅞	1300 Lake Shore....... 58⅛
700 do....... 72⅞	3500 do....... 58¼
200 do.....n. r. c. 72¾	1000 do....... 58⅜
600 do.....b3. 72¾	1000 do.....s5. 58¼
1100 do....... 72¾	700 do....... 58¼
1000 do....... 72⅝	300 do.....s3. 58⅛
1500 do.....s3. 72½	3500 do....... 58
1300 do....... 72½	1400 do.....s3. 57⅞
700 do....... 72⅜	1000 do....... 57¾
400 do.....s3. 72¼	200 do.....s3. 57⅝
1500 do....... 72¼	2200 do.....s3. 57½
1000 do.....s3. 72¼	600 do....... 57⅝
1000 do....... 72⅛	1500 do....... 57⅝
3000 do.....s3. 72	1800 do.....s3. 57⅜
400 do....... 72	700 do.....b10. 57½
600 do....... 71⅞	500 do....... 57½
200 Del. & Hudson....119	600 do.....s30. 57⅜
20 do....... 119⅜	200 do.....s3. 57¼
400 Erie Railway..... 17⅞	500 do....... 57⅜
300 do....... 17⅝	100 Union Pacific..... 73¾
1200 do....... 17⅝	500 do....... 74
100 do.....s5. 17⅝	100 do....... 74
1400 do....... 17⅝	100 do....... 74
200 Atl. & Pac. Tel.... 23	200 do....... 74⅛
500 Pacific Mail...s3. 33⅜	100 do....... 74¼
100 do.....b3. 33⅝	300 North-west'n..b3. 38¾
400 do....... 33⅝	300 do....... 38⅝
400 do....... 33⅝	100 do....... 38⅝
1100 do....... 33⅜	200 do.....b30. 38¾
500 do....... 33½	100 New-Jersey Cen..109¼
2300 do....... 33½	200 do....... 108¾
500 do....... 33⅝	100 do....... 108½
100 Michigan Central. 63	500 Toledo & Wabash. 8⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.101½	100 Ohio & Miss..... 22
500 do....... 101⅝	100 do....... 22⅛
500 do....... 101½	500 Rock Island......101¾
100 do....... 101⅝	200 do....... 101⅜
600 do....... 101½	400 do....... 101⅜
300 do....... 101⅜	500 do....... 101⅜
200 do....... 101¼	100 do.....s3.101¼
200 do....... 101	100 St. Paul....... 32⅝
200 do....... 100⅞	400 Han. & St. Jo.... 21
30 do....... 101⅛	400 St. L. & Kan. C.... 7

SATURDAY, May 29—P. M.

The Bank Statement shows a large gain in the reserve of the banks, and is a very satisfactory exhibit. The changes below represent the continued receipt of money at this point and the difficulty of the banks in placing at interest their idle surplus. There is a gain in the reserve of $3,007,600, which increases the excess of reserve above the 25 ℘ cent. required by law to $16,631,750.

The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week, as compared with the last:

	May 22.	May 29.	Differences.
Loans	$283,600,800	$281,396,500	Dec. $2,204,300
Specie	10,634,600	11,482,600	Inc. 848,000
Legal tenders	61,022,000	63,371,900	Inc. 2,349,900
Deposits	232,129,700	232,890,900	Inc. 761,200
Circulation	20,163,100	19,921,100	Dec. 242,000

The stock market was again heavy and depressed, with a marked decline in some of the leading speculative and investment shares. The weakness was most conspicuous in Western Union, Lake Shore, and New-Jersey Central. The transactions were unusually large for Saturday, and in the case of Lake Shore aggregated 111,000 shares out of a total of 300,000. There was a sharp pressure to sell at the final close, when the lowest prices of the day and week were made in some shares. Lake Shore touched 57¼, against 60⅝ at the opening, and Western Union 71⅞, against 74½ at the First Board, a decline of 3⅜ and 2⅝ ℘ cent. respectively. Pacific Mail was steady at the opening at 34⅜@34⅝, but in the afternoon touched 33⅜, and closed at 33½. New-York Central declined from 101¾ to 100½, advanced to 101¾, and closed at 100⅞. New-Jersey Central fell off from 110¾ to 108½, closing at the latter price. Erie opened at 17 and advanced to 18⅛, with last sales at 17⅝, against 17¾ at the close yesterday. Union Pacific declined from 74½ to 73⅜, subsequently recovering to 74¼. North-western Common rose from 38⅝ to 39⅜, with a later reaction to the lowest figure. Panama sold at 130, an advance 1½ ℘ cent. over the closing quotation of yesterday. The remainder of the list was quiet and ⅛ to ½ ℘ cent. lower.

The money market was easy throughout the day at 2@3 ℘ cent. for call loans, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. Discounts were unchanged.

The foreign advices reported a decline of ⅛ to ½ ℘ cent. in Consols, which closed at 93¾@93⅞, both for money and the account. United States bonds were steady and closed as follows: 1865s, old, 106¼@106½; 1867s, 109¼@109½; 10-40s, 103¾@104, and New 5s, 102¼@102½. The fluctuations in Erie were unusually slight, the price ranging at 15¼@15½. Monday is fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange. The sterling exchange market was firm, on a small business. The actual selling rates were $4 86¼@$4 87 for prime bankers' long, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for demand bills. Gold declined from 116¼ to 116⅛, the opening and closing quotations respectively. The market was extremely dull throughout the day. At the opening, 1-32 per diem was paid for the use of cash gold, probably for effect, as the supply became ample shortly afterward at 3 ℘ cent. to flat. The specie shipments to-day amounted to $950,000 gold coin and $220,000 silver coin.

Government bonds were quiet and firm, but prices showed very little change. There was unusual weakness in the leading railroad mortgages, the downward movement in Erie making further progress. Erie firsts sold at 100; third at 90¼; fourth at 88; and Long Dock bonds at 99, the lowest prices for a long time past. Union Pacific sinking funds were 1 ℘ cent. lower, selling at 91, and Toledo and Wabash and C., C. and I. C. first ½@¾ ℘ cent. lower. In State bonds, Tennessees advanced to 51@51¼. District of Columbia 3-65s sold at 74@74¼, with larger transactions.

Monday being Decoration Day, and a legal holiday in this State, the various exchanges will be closed and financial business entirely suspended.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

Gold receipts	$319,061 00
Gold payments	184,585 88
Gold balance	53,086,967 12
Currency receipts	1,198,692 54
Currency payments	1,024,671 99
Currency balance	47,453,602 20
Customs	319,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 29.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	115¾	117
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	117⅛	117⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	124⅛	124
American Gold	116⅛	116⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½	$4 86½
New-York Central	101¾	100⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	102¼	101⅜
Pacific Mail	34½	33½
St. Paul Common	32¾	32¼
St. Paul Preferred	55¾	55½
Western Union	73⅝	71⅞
Union Pacific	74⅝	74¼
Lake Shore	61	57⅜
Wabash and Toledo	8⅝	8⅝
North-western Common	38⅞	38¾
North-western Preferred	54	53½
Delaware and Lackawanna	116½	116¾
New-Jersey Central	110⅝	108½
Panama	128½	130
Erie	17¾	17⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	22½	22⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅜	5
Harlem	134	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold were as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101¾	100½	9,472
Erie	18⅛	17	26,000
Lake Shore	60⅝	57¼	111,600
Wabash	8¾	8⅝	830
North-western	39⅜	38⅝	7,200
North-western, Preferred	54	54	100
Rock Island	102⅛	101⅜	5,420
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32¾	32¼	1,900
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	55¾	55½	300
Pittsburg	88¾	88¼	250
Del., Lack. and Western	117	116¾	400
New-Jersey Central	110¾	108½	1,356
Michigan Central	63	63	100
Del. and Hudson Canal	119	119	200
Union Pacific	74½	73⅜	5,600
Chicago and Alton	103	103	100
Morris and Essex	102	102	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21½	21	600
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	15	15	200
Ohio and Mississippi	22½	22	2,800
Missouri Pacific	50½	50½	100
Panama	130	130	200
Western Union	74⅛	71⅞	75,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	23¼	23	500
Pacific Mail	34⅝	33⅜	50,000
Quicksilver Preferred	21¾	21¾	100
St. L., K. C. and N.	7	7	400
American Mer. Union Ex.	64	64	100
Total sales			300,928

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	124⅞	125	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	122⅞	123⅛
6s, 1881, r.	123	123¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	123⅜	123⅝
6s, 1881, c.	124½	124¾	5-20s, 1867, c.	124¼	124½
5-20s, 1862, r.	117	117¼	5-20s, 1868, r.	123⅛	123½
5-20s, 1862, c.	117	117¼	5-20s, 1868, c.	123⅞	124
5-20s, 1864, r.	117⅞	118⅛	10-40s, r.	117	117⅛
5-20s, 1864, c.	118⅛	118¼	10-40s, c.	118	118⅛
5-20s, 1865, r.	119¾	120	5s, 1881, r.	116⅞	117
5-20s, 1865, c.	120⅞	121	5s, 1881, c.	117	117⅛
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	122⅞	123⅛			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $35,000 for interest, and $73,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$42,451,000
Gold balances	1,989,084
Currency balances	2,315,513

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$93,681,290
Currency balances	4,015,166
Gold exchanges	3,973,621
Gold balances	469,836

Weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$480,141,559
Currency balances	24,725,015
Gold exchanges	35,375,726
Gold balances	5,311,721

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s...... 30	N. Y. 6s, G'd C., '87.120
Arkansas 6s, Funded. 28	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '91.121⅛
Ark. 7s, L.R.& Ft.S.is. 11	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '75.115
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 11	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 20
Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O. 11	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 20
A. 7s, Miss.O.&R.Riv. 11	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.J&J. 51
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen R. 11	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.A.&O 51
Connecticut 6s......107	N.C.N.C.R,c.off,J&J 37
Georgia 6s........ 87	N.C.N.C.R,c.off,A&O 37
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 97	N. C. Fund. act, '66. 12¾
Ga. 7s, indorsed..... 93	N. C. Fund. act, '68.. 12½
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds.. 91½	N. C. N. bds., J. & J. 11½
Indiana 5s.......101	N. C. N. bds., A.&O. 11
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.101	N. C. Sp. Tax cl. 1.. 4½
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.102	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 2.. 4
Ill 6s, War Loan....102½	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 3.. 4
Kentucky 6s........102½	Ohio 6s, 1875......102
Louisiana 6s...... 37	Ohio 6s, 1881......105
La. 6s, new bonds.... 36	Ohio 6s, 1886......107
La. 6s, N. Fl'g Debt. 36	Rhode Island 6s....107
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36	South Carolina 6s.... 33
La. 6s, Levee Bonds. 37	S. C. 6s, J. & July.... 33
La. 8s, Levee Bonds. 25	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 32½
La. 8s. L. Bds. of '75. 37	S. C. 6s, Fund. act, '66 32½
Michigan 6s, '78-79..105	S. C. 6s, L.C., '89, J.&J 32
Michigan 6s, '83......106	S.C. 6s, L.C., '89, A.&O 32
Michigan 7s, '90......109	S. C. 7s, of 1888..... 33
Mo. 6s, due in '75....102⅜	S. C. Non-Fund. bds 6
Mo. 6s, due in '76....102⅜	Tenn. 6s, old...... 51
L.B., due '81 to '91 inc.102¼	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 51
Asy. or Univ'y due '92.102	Tenn. 6s, new series 50½
Han.&St.Jo., due '75.102⅜	Texas 10s, 1876..... 98
Han.&St.Jo., due '76.102⅜	Virginia 6s, old..... 34
Han.&St.Jo., due '86.101⅝	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 34½
Han.&St.Jo., due '87.101⅝	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 35
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..108½	Va. 6s. consol bds.... 62
N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n.108½	Va. 6s, ex mat'd C... 56
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n '75..111	Va. 6s, consol., 2d se 44
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n '77..111	Va. 6s, Def. bds..... 8¾
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n '78..112	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924 74¼
N. Y. 6s, G'd R., '87.120	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st......110½	Det., Mon. & T. Bds.102
Alb. & Susq. 2d.......103⅞	Buff. & Erie N. Bds.102
Boston, H.& Erie 1st. 24¾	Buff. & State Line 7s.102
B., C.R. & M. 1st 7s, G. 30½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.102¾
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st... 40	Mar. & Cin. 1st......106½
Ches.& O. 6s, ex-coup. 31	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902...103½
Chicago & Alton 1st.112⅞	N. J. South. 1st 7s... 28
Chic. & Alt. Income.102	New-York & N.H. 6s.101½
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 90	N. Y. Central 6s, '83.101
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st.116	N. Y. Central 6s, '87.101
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s.106½	N.Y. Central 6s, Sub. 97
Chic., R. I. & Pac.....110	N.Y. Central 6s, R.E. 97
C. R. of N.J. 1st. n...111½	N.Y. Central 7s, '76..103½
C. R. of N. J. C. C...108	N.Y.C.&H. 1st Coup.115
Am. Dock & Imp. bds.100¼	Harlem 1st 7s Coup.109½
M.& St.P. 1st 8s, P.D.110	Harlem 1st 7s Reg...109½
M.& St.P. 1st, LaC.D. 87	North Mo. 1st....... 90⅜
M. & St.P. 1st, H.&D. 70	O. & M. Con. S. F... 96
M. & St.P. 1st, C.&M. 83	O. & M. Consol...... 94
M. & St. P. 1st, C... 75	O. & M. 2d Consol... 74
C. & N. W. S. F......104	O. & M. 1st, S. Div.. 80
C. & N. W. Con. bds. 93⅝	Cen. Pac. G. Bds....103¼
C. & N. W. 1st....... 99	C. P., Cal. & Ore. 1st. 93
C. & N.W. Coup. G.B. 86	Union Pacific 1st....101¾
Gal. & Chic. Ex.......106	Union Pacific S. F... 91
Peninsula 1st, Conv. 96	A. & Pac. L. G. M... 44
Chic. & Mil. 1st....... 98	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 94¾
Win. & St. Peters 1st. 80	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 80
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.120⅛	Pacific 7s, g'd by Mo.102½
Mor. & Es. 1st.......110	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 1st.112
Mor. & Es. 2d.......107	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 3d.100
Mor. & Es. Constr'n.100	Clev. & P. Con. S. F..104
Erie 1st, Extended..100⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th....100
Erie 2d, 7s, '79...... 96	C. C. & I. 1st....... 48
Erie 3d, 7s, '83...... 90½	C. C. & I. 2d........ 15
Erie 4th, 7s, '80...... 87½	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.. 72
Erie 5th, 7s, '88...... 85	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 60
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. 82	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D. 54
D. & S. City 1st......101	Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex.. 80½
D. & S. C'ty, 2d Div.101	T.& W. 1st St. L. Div. 55
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 84½	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 54
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st. 30	Han. & Naples 1st... 40
Mich. So. 7 ℘ ct., 2d.100½	Gt. Western 1st '88.. 77½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....106⅝	Gt. Western 2d '93.. 55½
Clev. & Tol. New B.103½	Laf., Bloom. & M. 1st. 60
Clev., P. & A. O. B..104½	Han. & Cent. Mo. 1st. 60
Clev., P. & A. N. B..103	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America......158	Manhattan......151
American Exchange.117	Mechanics'......146
Central National.... 99	Mercantile......108
Chemical........1600	Merchants'......126
City...........300	Merchants' Exch...103½
Commerce.......124	Nassau.........104½
Continental.....131	New-York.......134
Corn Exchange.....136	North America....100
First National.....200	Park...........150
Fourth National....100½	People's.......140
Fulton.........156	Phenix.........100
German-American.. 95	State of New-York..112
Import. & Traders'.200¾	Tradesmen's.....146
Irving.........130	Union..........136

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

May 26—Steamer Russia, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	$78,586 86
Gold bars	50,000 00
American gold coin	28,000 00
Mexican silver	12,000 00
May 27—Steamer Crescent City, Havana—Spanish gold	174,680 00
May 27—Steamer Frisia, Hamburg—Silver bars	19,747 92
May 27—Steamer Frisia, Paris—Silver bars	64,900 00
May 27—Steamer Frisia, London—Mexican silver	15,000 00
May 29—Steamer Ville de Paris, Paris—American gold coin	50,000 00
May 29—Steamer Britannic, Liverpool—	
American gold coin	300,000 00
Silver bars	141,904 51
May 29—Steamer City of Brussels, Liverpool—Silver bars	16,940 00
Gold bars	2,560 00
American gold coin	300,000 00
May 29—Steamer Neckar, London—Silver bars	26,793 43
May 29—Steamer Neckar, Southampton—	
Mexican silver	14,000 00
American gold coin	300,000 00
Total	$1,598,112 72

The Nassau Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn and New-York, has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ℘ cent.*, payable May 31.

The following is the statement of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENS.

April 30, 1875, by balance		$105,783,727 55
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$7,655,617 23	
Gold notes	3,099,800 00	
Internal revenue	180,877 75	
Certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872	7,725,000 00	
Post Office Department	937,927 03	
Transfers	5,783,942 83	
Patent fees	846 20	
Miscellaneous	6,979,272 65	
Disbursing accounts	27,041,289 72	
Assay Office	15,642 84	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	6,383,504 82	
In currency	3,066 00	65,796,787 07
Total		$171,580,514 63
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$36,477,762 21	
Post Office drafts	976,793 11	
Disbursing accounts	27,751,263 79	
Assay Office	261,042 84	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	4,195,666 96	
In currency	1,784 85	69,664,313 76
Balance		$101,916,200 87
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$86,647,820 89	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	13,830,787 17	
Balance to credit Assay Office	1,409,134 53	
Balance to credit interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	28,458 28	
Total		$101,916,200 87
Receipts for Customs in the month of May, 1874		$8,679,313 44
Receipts for Customs in the month of May, 1875		7,655,617 23
Decrease 1875		$1,023,696 21

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending May 29, 1875:

Deposits of gold:		
Foreign coin	$70,000 00	
Foreign bullion	25,000 00	
United States bullion	300,000 00	
Re-deposits	87,000 00	
Jeweler's bars	20,000 00	$502,000 00
Deposits of silver:		
Jeweler's bars	10,000 00	
Foreign coin	15,000 00	
Foreign bullion	7,000 00	
United States bullion, (contained in gold)	5,000 00	
Re-deposits	10,000 00	
California	35,000 00	
Colorado	125,000 00	
Lake Superior	3,000 00	
Montana	25,000 00	
Nevada	25,000 00	
New-Mexico	[illegible]	
Utah	12,000 00	298,000 00
Total deposits		$800,000 00
Gold bars stamped	[illegible]	
Silver bars stamped	363,644 00	748,944 00
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage:		
Gold	$722,153 95	
Silver	104,148 88	826,302 83

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 29—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 109¼; New Fives, 102¼. Erie Railway Shares, 15½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 15¼@15½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 50c.

4:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, May 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 7 1-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 2,400 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 63s. 3d.@63s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Bacon, 51s. 3d. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

4:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9¾d.@10¼d. ℘ gallon.

LONDON, May 29—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Spirits Turpentine, 23s. ℘ cwt.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Pa.) *Miners' Journal*, of Friday, May 28, says: "The quantity of coal sent from this region last week was 24,746 tons by rail; by canal, 2,085 tons; for the week, 26,831 tons, against 117,448 for the corresponding week last year. The quantity of anthracite sent for the week from all the regions, so far as we received reports for the last week, was 286,435 tons, and 9,525 bituminous; for the week, 295,960 tons, against 425,335 tons for the corresponding week last year. Decrease, 129,375 tons. The supply sent from all the region so far this year foots up 4,416,416 tons, against 7,496,093 tons to same period last year. Decrease, 2,085,677 tons. The decrease in anthracite is 2,034,140 tons, and there is also some decrease in bituminous coal compared with last year."

JEROME PARK FESTIVITIES.

OPENING OF THE SPRING MEETING.

THE GATES TO BE THROWN OPEN NEXT SATURDAY—SEVEN DAYS' RACING IN TWO WEEKS—AN EXCELLENT PROGRAMME PROMISED—A REVIEW OF THE EVENTS OF THE SPRING MEETING—THE AMERICAN DERBY DAY—GOSSIP ABOUT THE RACES.

On Saturday next, June 5, the American Jockey Club will open the gates of Jerome Park to the public, and thus begin what promises to be the most brilliant and successful meeting ever held in this country. Everything points in the direction of a grand carnival, for the unmistakable evidence of the turf's prosperity in the West makes it clear that the congregation of thoroughbreds at our favorite racing resort this Spring will eclipse all former periods in numerical strength and high breeding. The giant strides made by the turf in general popularity has induced many new men to take a pecuniary interest in it, by becoming the proprietors of racing establishments, and thus "the sport of kings," planted on the comparatively new soil of America, has taken deep root, and has become one of the greatest institutions of the land. The formation of the American Jockey Club was undoubtedly the stepping-stone to the proper elevation of the sport in the minds of the people. The high social position of its members gave racing tone and character, and the general result has been most gratifying to the true sportsman. On race days at Jerome Park the beauty and fashion of the Metropolis fill the grand stands and club-house, and from them fashion issues her edicts to her worshipers. Jerome Park has indeed become one of the necessities of the City, and the gentleman after whom it is named conferred a greater boon to society than he imagined when he conceived the idea of giving to New-York one of the most elegant racing parks in the world. It is a monument to his liberality and sound judgment that will endure while the turf remains the leading sport of the Anglo-Saxon race. As before remarked, the Spring meeting will begin on Saturday next and there will be a programme of unusual excellence. Instead of dragging six days' races through a period of three weeks as in former years, the stewards of the club have learned wisdom from experience, and this year seven days' racing will be compressed within the space of two weeks, taking in three Saturdays. The wisdom of this change will be apparent in keeping up the interest from the beginning to the end of the meeting, and not satiating the public and wasting time. Another improvement is manifested in the arrangement of the fixed events on the programme, which will inure to the pecuniary advantage of the club. Heretofore all the closed events were compressed within the first three days of the meetings, and the remaining days were filled up with purses and free handicaps. Now there will be a stake race on every day, except the last, which arrangement in itself is an assurance of success.

THE OPENING EVENT.

The initial event of the meeting will be a short spin of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, which will serve as an introduction to the succeeding event, the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes of one mile and a quarter. This handicap closed on March 1, with fifty-three nominations, a great excess over previous years. The weights were published on May 1, and the declarations were made by May 20. The handicapper seemed to be successful in satisfying the majority of the owners in imposing the weights, for only nineteen declared out, thus leaving thirty-four horses from which to select a field. In making up the handicaps a great deal of experience is necessary, and a capacity to properly appreciate the differences between the respective horses is a qualification absolutely required in a man who undertakes to perform the functions of a handicapper. In imposing weights our handicappers in most cases take speed into consideration only. Conformation they seem to ignore in general, and often we find a long-backed and leggy animal giving weight to a compact and strongly-built horse, simply because the former had run a fast mile during his career. Mr. Sanford has been remarkably successful in carrying off the Jerome Park Handicaps, but it may be questioned whether they may be considered handicaps at all, for Preakness and Mate have started the favorites over the entire field, and indeed the races in question were conceded to be at the mercy of the Sanford stable as soon as the weights were announced. It is not in taking off weight from the weedy horses that makes proper handicaps. You may put a feather on the back of the poor animal, and he would stand no chance with a superior competitor who carried his proper weight for age. It is not only taking off weight that is necessary to accomplish the desired results of handicapping, (which are to make the horses equal,) but it is also putting it on. But our handicappers appear to be afraid of imposing proportionate weights, and, therefore, we witness the farce of a horse the favorite at about two to one over a dozen competitors. And this is called a handicap! The highest weight imposed in the Fordham Handicap is 126 pounds, carried by Preakness, but, having won the Baltimore Cup, worth about $1,600, he will carry five pounds additional, or 131 pounds. Mate, his stable companion, carries 124 pounds. Spindrift is third, with 118 pounds. Survivor fourth, with 117 pounds. Kadi, Galway, and Edwin Adams carry 114 pounds each. It is expected that at least fifteen horses will start for this race.

The great event of the day, however, will be the Withers Stake for three-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. There are fifty-eight nominations, two of which are void by the death of the subscriber. If fifteen colts come to the post, and there will probably be more than that number, the stake will be worth about $4,500 to the winner. This is a large amount, and the contest will doubtless attract a vast deal of interest. Aristides, the splendid son of Leamington and Sarong, has been the prime favorite in the betting books, and his performances in the West certainly justify the confidence placed in his powers. However, he will carry twenty pounds more weight than he did in his Western engagements, and this makes a great difference. The other prominent colts engaged in the stake are Chesapeake, Volcano, Tom Ochiltree, Rhadamanthus, King Bolt, Meco, and Bob Woolley. There are several very highly bred and fast colts forming the dark division, and it may be on the card for an outsider to clip the field, for the race is but a mile, and once in a tangle the best of the lot may be unable to get near the front. Last year Dublin won the stake, from an excellent field, and the book-makers did well, for the colt was backed but little. A much greater surprise may be in store for the knowing ones, for with Orphan Boy, D'Artagnan, Gyro, and other fine colts in the dark the race may be considered very uncertain, notwithstanding the public form of Aristides. The fourth race of the day is a purse of $600 for all ages, maidens allowed, if three years old, three pounds; if four years and upward, five pounds. The distance of the race is a mile and three-quarters. The fifth and concluding race of the day is a purse of $500; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; if entered to be sold for $1,000 allowed five pounds; if for $750, seven pounds; if for $500, ten pounds. The ground to be covered is a mile and a half.

THE WESTCHESTER CUP.

The second day is set down for Tuesday, June 8, and as on the first day there will be five races. The opening event will be a purse of $500, for all ages, dash of one mile. Maidens are allowed three pounds if three years old, seven pounds if four years old, and twelve pounds if five years or upward. This will be followed by the grand contest of the day, the Westchester Cup, which is not a cup, however, but a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,500 added, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; two miles and a quarter. The winner of any single race amounting to $2,000 to carry three pounds, of $3,000 seven pounds, and of $4,000 ten pounds extra. There are twenty-one nominations in the cup, but the penalties, which, we think, are very unwisely imposed, have barred out the great winners of the past two years. Still, the speed developed by Ballankeel in his Western races, he having captured the Nashville and Louisville cups has caused an intense interest in his first appearance at Jerome Park in competition with Reform, Shylock, Madge, and Grinstead. Ballankeel, as a three-year old, was known to possess a wonderful turn of speed, and he was the favorite for the Dixie Stake, but his owner was fearful lest the speculators should find out his worth and locked him up in the stable instead of giving the colt the necessary work. The consequence of this course was that the colt did not gain a place in the stake, and his foolish action only defeated that which he sought to attain. His performances this Spring startled those who had backed the other horses in the cup, and there was a grand rush to get on him in the betting books, which immediately forced the odds down to the short price of two to one, for the book-makers were overwhelmed with orders. If he beats Reform, who is at three to one, it will be in the fastest time ever made in the cup. The race certainly claims a vast deal of attention, and it will draw an immense crowd of spectators to witness it. No sooner will the excitement consequent upon the cup race have died away than the Maryland Stakes for fillies three years old will claim attention. The conditions are $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $750, the second filly to receive $200 out of the stakes. This stake is preliminary to the Ladies' Stake as the Withers is to the Belmont. There are twenty-five fillies engaged of the highest breeding, and many of them have appeared before the public as winners. There is Mr. Belmont's great filly Olitipa, who is considered the empress of the fillies; but she will be forced to do very hard work to maintain her position, for Mr. Sanford has Finework, who has already the Chesapeake Stake to her credit. Then there is Vinaigrette and Ascension, winners of stakes in the West and South; and besides these there are Springlet, Lizzie R., and Aniella, all possessed of great speed. These fillies coming in contact will make a tearing race. The fourth race of the day will be a dash of a mile and a half for all ages for a purse of $500, to carry 100 pounds, mares and geldings allowed three pounds, and then the sport of the day will close with the Grand National Handicap Steeple Chase, always popular with ladies. There were sixteen nominations in the chase, but five of them declared out, and those remaining in are Butler, 165 pounds; Resolute, 150 pounds; Austrine, 145 pounds; Diavolo, 146 pounds; Daylight, 143 pounds; Trouble, 165 pounds; Moonstone, 156 pounds; Busy Bee, 135 pounds; Huntress, 140 pounds; and Bibakiba, 140 pounds. With this splendid field the chase should be a close one.

The third day's sport, Thursday, June 10, will be interesting. There will be four races, and the initial event will be the juvenile stakes for two-year-olds, of $100 each up, with $500 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stake. Half a mile. This is the first of the two-year-old races, and of course nothing is known of the colts and fillies. Of the thirty-one nominations, eight or ten have been backed in the books, the most favored ones being Mr. Sanford's, b. f. Boniform, by Australian, out of Bonita; Mr. Lorillard's blk. f. Faithless, by Leamington, out of Felicity; Mr. Cameron's imp. b. f. Fauerdale, by The Palmer, out of Georgiana, by Touchstone; Mr. McGrath's Dailgasian, &c. There will be a large field of starters, and the scramble will not be devoid of interest. The babies having been disposed of, we shall be regaled with a mile heat contest for a purse of $700, a style of race very popular with American turfmen. This will be followed by a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, with allowances for maidens, and the sport is to conclude with a purse of $500 for three-year olds; fillies to carry 105 pounds; maidens allowed 3 pounds; one mile and an eighth.

THE AMERICAN DERBY DAY.

The fourth day of the meeting, Saturday, June 12, will be our Derby Day, to which the public in general and turf men in particular, are looking forward with peculiar interest. The day will begin with a dash of a mile and one-eighth for all ages, and then the great event of the Spring and early Summer will be decided. The English people have witnessed their Derby, the winner has been declared, and the excitement has subsided. Our great race is yet in the immediate future, and the public on the tip-toe of expectation. There has never been so much interest manifested in the race for the Belmont stakes as is the case this year. The betting books were sought after as soon as they were opened in the beginning of the year, and the book-makers soon felt the pressure and made it apparent in shortening the prices on many of the entries. The breeding of thoroughbreds is carried on so extensively at the present time, and competition so great that "sure things" are of the past. There are so many excellent colts in the country that they crop out at every meeting, and there can scarcely be a Bassett, Joe Daniels, or Tom Bowling now to make a clean sweep of the three-year-old events. Thus, the Belmont stakes this year which has fifty-three nominations, has been a leading topic for several weeks. Hyder Ali was quoted at the shortest price, not that he had shown any superiority over the others, but that his owners thought they had the best of the lot. He has, however, gone amiss, and there is no probability of his starting. Chesapeake, Willie Burke, Calvin, and Joe Cerns are now at the shortest price, each of these four having but four to one laid against him. All of them are public performers. The next division, with the odds of seven to one against them, comprises Lelaps, Bayminster, Aristides, Milner, Tom Ochiltree, and Orphan Boy. Of Aristides it is needless to speak, his recent performances speak for themselves. Tom Ochiltree has won two races at Baltimore, and has shown himself a speedy and reliable colt. The others have not yet appeared in public, but that they are highly thought of by their owners may be gleaned by the short prices at which they are quoted. The next division in favor is St. Martin, Ozark, Warwick and Steinbok, and against them eight to one is now laid. The latter is the only winner of the lot, the others being dark ones. At ten to one is Big Sandy, Consignee, Rhadamanthus, and Meco, and all but Consignee are public performers and winners. Australind, Lord Cline, and Alton are now quoted at fifteen to one. These are the twenty-one colts that are expected to start, and there is no question of the race being far superior to any previous effort for our "Blue Ribbon" event. Of course everybody has an ear for "points" from the stable, and at this time they are industriously sought after. On Friday night, when the starters are posted in the pool-rooms, the anxiety will be partly appeased, and the excitement will exhaust itself in the cheers and huzzas that will greet the winner as he reaches the winning post.

The third race of the day will be the Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and $20 if declared, two miles. There were twenty-six nominations, and six of them declared out. The highest weight is carried by Preakness, viz., 125 pounds, but he must take up a five pound penalty for winning the Baltimore cup; Mate has 121 pounds; Tubman, 115 pounds; Galway, 113 pounds; Kadi, 112 pounds, and Limestone, 111 pounds. These are the top weights, and the lowest weight is 95 pounds, which is carried by The Hoaxer. The fourth race is the Members' Cup, one mile and an eighth; value $400, added to handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay. Members of the club are to ride, and the lowest weight is to be 140 pounds. It is to name and close on Thursday, June 10, and the weights to appear the next day. Three are to start, or no race. This grand day's sport will terminate with a purse of $600, for all ages, the winner to be sold at auction for $2,500, with the usual allowances. The distance to be covered is one mile and three-quarters, and the high selling price will doubtless bring out a field of good horses.

THE CLOSING EVENTS.

The fifth day of the meeting is Tuesday, June 15. The first race will be a spin of half a mile for two-year olds for a purse of $500. Those by untried horses or out of untried mares allowed three pounds; if both untried allowed five pounds. Entries are to be made June 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. Following this is the Ladies' stake for three-year old fillies, one mile and a half, $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. There are thirty nine high-class fillies engaged, the principal ones being Olitipa, the Australian-Mazurka filly, Lizzie R., Australinad, Invoice, Helen Ward, and Reply. The race should prove a good one where there are entries of such excellence. The third race will be interesting from its novelty. It is a purse of $700, heats of a mile and an eighth, and the winner of the mile heats of the third day is to carry five pounds penalty. This day being dedicated to the ladies, a handicap steeple-chase is on the card, as they take so much interest in these events. The distance is about two and a quarter miles, starting at the point where the three-quarter dashes are begun, and running south. This will conclude the day's sport. The sixth day will come on Thursday, June 17, which will be inaugurated with a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each if not declared out, and $500 added; one mile and a quarter; entries to be made at the course by 7 P. M. June 15, and declarations to be made the following day. The second race is a purse of $600, for all ages; mares allowed five pounds; one mile and three-quarters. The third race is the Woodburn Stake, for four-year olds, the last closed event for the meeting. The entrance is $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; two miles and a half. There are fourteen nominations, and several of them have broken down, notably Attila, Saxon, and Steel Eyes. Those that are likely to start are Vandalite, Planter, Aaron Pennington, and Reform, and there is a bet pending between the owners of the two last named colts of $250 aside. The fourth race is a dash of a mile and a half, for all ages, with allowances for beaten maidens; and the fifth race is a free handicap of $35 each, if not declared out, with $700 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. The distance is one mile and three-quarters, and the entries are to close at 7 P. M. Tuesday, June 15, and weights to be announced by 12 M. and declarations to be made by 4 P. M. the following day. The seventh, and last day of the meeting, will be Saturday, June 19, and five races will be decided, the first of which is a dash of a mile for three-year olds that have not won a race this year. The second is a dash of three miles, for all ages, purse $1,200, winner of the Westchester Cup or Woodburn Stakes to carry five pounds extra. The third race is a consolation purse of $400, for horses that have run and not won a race at this meeting, three-quarters of a mile. The fourth race is a free handicap, one mile and an eighth, and the bringing the meeting to a close will be a handicap steeple chase. With such a programme as this the sport at Jerome Park this Spring will be remarkable. The purses and added money to the stakes amount to $22,950, a very liberal sum. There will be the usual facilities for reaching the course. Extra trains will be run from the Grand Central Depot every day, returning immediately after the races.

LOST HIS OPPORTUNITY.

A Georgia paper tells the brief story of John Boyd, a white man, who was convicted of stealing two horses and two mules in Noxubee County, that State. When asked what he had to say, Mr. Boyd declared he had "always intended to be honest," and that "he did not think of stealing the mules more than a month before he did it!" Referring to the time when he was arrested by the officers of the law he said he was, as was natural, "straining every nerve to get away, and that if he had succeeded he was satisfied he would have made a good citizen."

FASHIONS OF THE SEASON.

THE NEW STYLES OF TRIMMINGS.

CONTINUED POPULARITY OF FLOWERS—FRESH SHAPES FOR HATS—THE LACES IN VOGUE—STRAW EMBROIDERIES AND GALLOONS—SUMMER WEAR.

The use of flowers for trimming bonnets is much favored by modistes, and it is quite natural that it should be, for with such material for adornment it is not necessary to possess great powers of invention. Some bonnets have soft crowns, surrounded by bushy wreaths of flowers; sometimes bunches of flowers are arranged on the top and lower part of the back. Nearly all the bonnets are enriched underneath with diadems of flowers, and have flowers on the top and around the crown. The shaped bonnet which seems to be meeting with most success is a kind of Chinese form, with a rounded crown which fits tightly to the back of the head. Many of the bonnets with soft crowns have straw brims.

Some pretty new forms can be thus described: The Primarosa shape may be of black rice straw. Under the brim is a garland of white primroses, which fall down the back in a long spray. Around the crown is a twisted piece of white foulard églantine; in front are two white ostrich feathers and a large bow. The Victoria shape is of white maline tulle. The bonnet has a soft crown, and is bound with black velvet. The inside trimming is composed of large loops of black velvet, with three pink roses intermixed. On the top of the crown is a long white ostrich feather. The strings are of white tulle. The Marie Stewart is of black rice straw. On one side of the crown is a thick garland of field flowers falling in a long spray down the back, and on the other is a trimming of black faille with loops. Under the left side, which turns up, is a black faille bow, and under the right side, which also turns up, is a bunch of field flowers. This hat covers the forehead. The Japanese shape is of yellow and black fancy straw, and trimmed all around the brim with bunches of wheat fastened down under loops of corn-colored ribbon. From beneath the back of the hat falls long ends and loops of ribbon.

White lace will be much used by young and middle-aged ladies. Spanish lace will be employed for dishabille, and Valenciennes for full dress. Handsome imitations of this lace will serve to trim tuniques, waists, fichus, and aprons. The immense quantity of lace required by dress-makers to trim a dress renders it almost impossible for many persons to purchase the real article, so some have recourse to the imitation, which vastly reduces the expense. The laces employed in the lingerie establishments are Irish guipure, point à l'aiguille, (which is handsomely imitated,) and Russian and Belgian laces. Irish guipure is used to trim the front pieces of waists, and to make frills and collars. Point à l'aiguille is employed to trim the border of scarfs, which are made of damas Renaissance, or armure à losange: this is a new kind of silk, both soft and beautiful. The scarf, when trimmed with this lace, makes also a fichu, and is altogether unlike anything that has yet been worn. It adorns most gracefully a waist open in shawl shape, with the two ends joined under a bouquet of flowers. Point à l'aiguille is also used to trim the ends of silk, white Brussels lace, or muslin neckties. Black grenadine neckties are very pretty when trimmed in this manner. The effect is beautiful when worn over white dresses, and it is predicted that they will be much used with linen suits.

Russian lace is as much the property of the dress-maker as the lingère, and is used equally by both. It serves as an elegant trimming for every description of suit and all articles of the trosseau; for the last-named purpose Belgium lace also holds a prominent place. For white skirts it is the most suitable trimming; it is strong, and can bear better than all other laces starch and continual rubbing of the train against the ground. Many ladies use Belgian lace in lieu of Valenciennes for their skirts. English embroidery has not fallen off in use. Babies' suits and ladies' deshabillés are elaborately trimmed with it. A beautiful deshabillé trimmed in this manner can be made of nansook; the train skirt is trimmed in the back, alternated plaited flounces of plain goods and English embroidery; the flowers in front of the skirt are of English embroidery surmounted by puffings with blue ribbons underneath. The tunique blouse is the Princess shape; the skirt is gathered in the back so as to have all the fullness in a small space, and is ornamented with blue ribbon bows, the front hanging like an apron. All the way up in front are rather large eyelets through which blue ribbon is drawn to close the tunique. The lower part is trimmed with an embroidered flounce surmounted by a puffing corresponding with the former ones. The neck and sleeves are trimmed with the same. Each side of the tunique is a shirred pocket in cornet form ornamented with blue ribbon bows.

Embroideries and galloons of straw are beginning to appear; these are very appropriate for Summer suits. Confections of appliqué of cachemire are gaining ground from day to day. A handsome style for evening wear is a tunique of white faille appliqué on white tulle soutachée, dotted with white silk. This tunique is trimmed with white fringe. It is difficult to say where the rage for appliqué will end; henceforward everything is to be appliqué; mohair, grenadine, battiste, silk, and linen suits will all be made in this way. The small rotondo and dolman are convenient for evening wear, made of application of cachemire. The sleeve of the dolman is rather shorter than it was last Winter, and is wider and not square; this is the only change the dolman has undergone. The Sicilienne scarf, which is rounded in the back and has long flaps in front, replaces the apron, and is much admired; the scarf is trimmed with shell-shaped cambric ruchings or handsome woolen guipure, Bruges style. Lace must be gathered or plaited in flat or hollow plaits on garments; it is no longer put on plain.

It will soon be necessary to deal with the subject of white laces to be employed on muslins, battistes, lawns, and thin materials of all kinds, for now, that the Spring styles are fairly adopted, it will be time to think of toilets for the Summer months; the shapes will remain about the same, but everything will be lighter and more brilliant.

A walking suit may be made of chalis, alpacca, and mohair, and may be trimmed with black velvet. The vest-wait has a basque trimmed with a plaiting, surmounted by a puffing and a band of velvet. The neck is ornamented with a fichu made of a plait trimmed with a narrow plaited ruffle. The sleeves are shirred, and each shirr is separated by a band of velvet; they are finished at the wrist with a plaited ruffle, a small puffing, bands of velvet, and a bow. The apron is composed of diagonally-placed plaitings, bordered with a deep plaited ruffle, and surmounted by a puffing and a band of velvet. On each side of the apron are two shirrs, with headings, separated by bands of velvet. On the sides of this trimming toward the back are seven narrow gathered flounces. The back is mounted in a Bulgare plait, with a scarf tied half way down. Between the scarf and basque are plaited bands. The front of the skirt is trimmed with narrow ruffles.

A pretty country suit may be made of black faille and gray goods, combining woolen and silk. The lower part of the faille skirt is trimmed with a deep flounce of the mixed gray goods, surmounted by a puffing and heading; above are five small plaited flounces, all in the gray material, and placed at short distances apart. The gray tunique forms a pointed tunique in front, and is bordered with a black faille band; in front are four eyelets placed diagonally, two on the right and two on the left, through which a gray scarf is drawn, passed underneath, and brought down and tied in a bow at the end of the point of the tunique. The tunique is rather long behind and gracefully raised on the sides. The corsage is trimmed with bias bands of faille, and has a small standing collar with a plaited piece underneath. The sleeves are shirred and finished at the wrist to correspond with the tunique. The bonnet appropriate to this suit is of English straw, and trimmed with black velvet and daisies. Another suit in the same style may be made of blue faille and crêpeline. The faille skirt is plaited up the back in lengthwise plaits; in front are diagonally-placed plaitings of crêpeline, and on the sides are crosswise shirrs. The garment which forms the tunique is of embroidered crêpeline; the front is all in one piece; the sleeve is formed of a kind of pélerine, one part of which is drawn in to the back, and the other part fastened underneath to the waist, so as to leave the arms free; the sleeves are trimmed with fringe corresponding in color with the dress. The straw bonnet suitable for wear with this toilet is white and trimmed with blue faille. The top of the crown is enriched with sprays of roses in different shades of pink, and underneath is a faille trimming.

A peignoir may be made of mansouck or fine white percale. The skirt is trimmed with a deep gathered flounce, and above are two plaited ruffles placed heading to heading, and separated by a band of wide embroidered insertion. The peignoir is straight in front and has a Watteau plait in the back; it is trimmed like the skirt. A plaited piece forms a hood, on the point of which two loops and two long ends are placed, trimmed with plaited rufles separated by embroidered insertion. The sleeves are similarly trimmed. Another peignoir can be made of white muslin and trimmed with embroidery and Valenciennes. The skirt is trimmed with a plaited flounce, an embroidered insertion, and a deep piece of Valenciennes lace, which falls over the flounce. The peignoir is ornamented with a small round pélerine and trimmed around with Valenciennes surmounted by an embroidered insertion. The sleeves are are large and trimmed with lace and insertion which reach to the elbow on the outside of the sleeve.

SMALL-POX AND DIPHTHERIA.

RAVAGES OF THE FORMER DISEASE DURING THE WINTER AND SPRING—A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF CASES CONCEALED FROM THE AUTHORITIES—THE FOREIGN POPULATION OPPOSED TO VACCINATION—NEED OF A COMPULSORY LAW.

Although the number of cases of small-pox and diphtheria has been increasing for several weeks past, the increase is not of such a nature as to alarm the Health authorities, who are confident of their ability to cope with the diseases named, and prevent them from becoming dangerously epidemic. In regard to small-pox, Dr. E. H. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, stated yesterday that the greatest difficulty that the Sanitary Inspectors have to contend with is the persistent concealment of cases by the parents and friends of those who were so unfortunate as to become afflicted with small-pox, so that the first intimation the Sanitary Superintendent receives of these cases is when a death occurs. Nests of this disease are often discovered in this manner—one death in a house leading to the discovery of three or more additional cases, which, in some instances, have been concealed for weeks. The increase of small-pox in this City since last October is chiefly due to these concealed cases, and to the migration of patients afflicted with the disease from their homes to other hiding places, to prevent removal to the Riverside Hospital, thus carrying the disease with them, and infecting houses which were previously free from the scourge. Another great difficulty is the prejudice existing among the tenement-house population, particularly among the Germans, Bohemians, and Italians, against vaccination, and the lack of a law providing for compulsory vaccination. These people will not allow themselves or their children to be vaccinated, and the members of the Vaccinating Corps, after offering them gratuitous service and meeting with a refusal, are powerless to compel submission to the operation. A curious fact in relation to the spread of small-pox was related to the writer by Dr. Janes. This was the invariable increase in the number of small-pox cases during the latter part of April and the early weeks in May. This is accounted for by the house-hunting and changes of abode so prevalent at that season of the year. Many persons take small-pox by entering houses infected with this disease, and where the cases are hidden from the Health authorities, and the annual house-moving indulged in by residents in this City brings to light many cases which cannot be concealed any longer. The disease has been more than usually virulent during the past Winter and Spring. A great many cases of confluent small-pox have been reported, and quite a number of hemorrhagic cases have also been brought to the notice of the Sanitary Inspectors. The hemorrhagic is the worst form of the malady, and is almost invariably fatal. There were during the Winter a number of deaths from small-pox complicated with pneumonia, that is, the patient being attacked with pneumonia after having partially or wholly recovered from small-pox.

Notwithstanding the improvements effected in the management of the Small-pox Hospital since it passed into the control of the Health Department, and the excellent medical advice and care received by the patients, the percentage of deaths has been very heavy. No less than twenty-five per cent. of the patents admitted have died. This large percentage is due to the number of confluent and hemorrahagic cases brought to the hospital, and the fact that in many instances the patients have been concealed in their abodes for days and in some cases for weeks without proper medical attendance before removal. The following table shows the census of the Riverside Hospital during the past two weeks:

	Patients.		Patients.
May 12	150	May 19	126
May 13	150	May 20	140
May 14	145	May 21	152
May 15	139	May 22	140
May 16	143	May 23	144
May 17	132	May 24	144
May 18	129		

The number of cases reported during the past two months is as follows:

	Cases.
For week ending April 3	57
For week ending April 10	73
For week ending April 17	51
For week ending April 24	84
For week ending May 1	93
For week ending May 8	104
For week ending May 15	97
For week ending May 22	111
Total	670

The greatest number of cases have occurred among the tenement-house population in the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Wards, although within the last two or three weeks the disease has been working its way gradually into the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, and some portions of the Twenty-second Ward. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards have been singularly free from the disease.

Dr. Janes states that the department is suffering from a want of funds with which to employ additional vaccinators, so that a thorough house-to-house visitation may be accomplished. An application has been made to the Board of Estimate and Appoitionment for an extra appropriation for this purpose, and it is to be hoped that the application will be granted.

The increase reported in diphtheria is less marked than in the cases of small-pox. There were not so many cases reported during the Spring as during the Winter months, and the proportion of fatal cases is not so great.

The following table shows the number of cases during the past two months:

	Cases.
For week ending April 3	70
For week ending April 10	78
For week ending April 17	87
For week ending April 24	77
For week ending May 1	84
For week ending May 8	64
For week ending May 15	55
For week ending May 22	70
Total	585

These cases were found chiefly in the Seventh, Tenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, and the ravages of the disease were particularly marked in the vicinity of made ground and along the old water courses.

THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

A collection of 144 oil paintings, recently imported by Mr. D'Huyvetter, of this City, is now on view at the Somerville Gallery, in Fifth avenue. The collection comprises specimens by David Col, J. Rosierse, M. C. Middelbeeck, J. H. Dolph, Portielje, Ct. Vandewyngaert, J. Gysellnckx, C. Boon, Schaefels, A. J. Wyngaerdt, J. Ruyten, W. M. Brown, J. E. Morel, Tilmes, Karel Ooms, F. Le Bret, Thom, P. F. Van Os, Gustaf Van Hoorde, W. J. Boogaard, C. H. Chapin, H. E. Reyntjens, L. De Koningh, Damschroeder, Van De Sande-Bakhuyzen, F. De Leub, Blommers, and F. Musin. Among the more notable works are the "Joan of Arc and Charles VII." and "Henry II and William of Orange," by Karel Ooms, of Antwerp; two good and expressive compositions by Reyntjens; a fine marine view by F. Musin; "The Modern Galileo," painted expressly for Mr. D'Huyvetter by David Col; and "The Country Politician," by the same artist. The works of Ooms are tolerably well known here. The first of the pictures referred to represents the interview between Joan of Arc and Charles VII., when, in spite of the King's disguise, the maid at once recognized him among his courtiers, and fell at his feet. In the second work we have the famous interview in the forest of Vincennes between William of Orange, (the Silent,) and Henry II. of France. Both compositions are painted with considerable power, and with a strength of expression, purity of color, and breadth of touch that render them notable works of their class. The sale of the collection, and this, it may be presumed, is the very last sale of the season, will take place on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next.

BOSTON DIVIDENDS.

The dividends payable in Boston in June aggregate $1,264,777. Manufacturing companies continue to make a poor showing, and those which have not already settled down to three per cent. are steadily approaching that figure. Amoskeag reduces from six to five per cent.; Jackson, five to three; Langdon, five to three; Stark, five to four per cent. The Lowell Machine Shop pays eight per cent. on demand, against four per cent. in November last, which is the usual division of payments. The Boston divides three per cent.; Hamilton, four; Lancaster, ten; and Lawrence, three, as before. The Appleton passes for the second time.

LAW REPORTS.

THE OLD WELLS-FARGO EXPRESS COMPANY.

SUITS ARISING OUT OF THE TRANSFER OF ITS INTERESTS—QUESTIONS CONCERNING ITS ASSETS—AN APPEAL TO THE GENERAL TERM.

The suit of Ann E. Wilson, widow of Col. William Wilson, against Ashbel H. Barney and others, Trustees of the old firm of Wells, Fargo & Co., the well-known California expressmen, was among the last cases argued before the Supreme Court General Term, Judges Davis, Daniels, and Lawrence on the bench. In 1866 the Trustees of the company closed up its business, and sold its name, good-will, &c., to the Holiday Overland Mail Company for $4,000,000 worth of stock in the latter corporation. After the sale was made some assets of the old company were left. In 1870 John McCardle, the holder of 100 shares in the old company, its whole stock being 20,000 shares, sued the Trustees for malversation of the company's assets. This suit lasted until March, 1873, when the Referee decided that he should be awarded 20,000 shares, and that an account of the assets not sold to the Holiday and Overland Mail Company should be made, and that a Receiver of these assets should be appointed. In September, 1871, while the McCardle suit was in progress, Ann E. Wilson commenced a suit against the Trustees of the company, and it was referred. The referee reported that the Trustees had acted rightly, and on his decision Barney was appointed Receiver of the company's assets in February, 1873. When McCardle was prepared to enter judgment in his suit he was faced by the fact that a Receiver had been already appointed at the suit of Mrs. Wilson. He then made an application to have Barney removed. The application was referred, and on the report of the Referee Judge Westbrook removed Barney and appointed Abraham De Witt in his place. The Judge's chief reasons for this action were that neither McCardle nor the court which gave the decision in the Wilson suit was informed of the latter suit, and that as Mr. Barney's own dealings with the assets of which he was made Receiver were questioned and arraigned by the plaintiff McCardle it was not proper that he should be in control of them, being an interested party. Judge Westbrook held that though the appointment of Barney was on its face formal and regular, the circumstances surrounding the appointment were so suspicious that he was strongly inclined to the belief that it was collusive and friendly, to avoid the judgment given in the case of McCardle. The defendant Barney then made application to Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, for an injunction to enjoin De Witt's and McCardle's representatives from acting in the matter. The decision of Judge Westbrook was approved by Judge Donohue, and the motion denied. Thereupon Barney appealed, claiming that of 20,000 shares of the stock of the old company, the owners of 19,823 shares had approved of his appointment as Receiver, and the plaintiff as the owner of fifty-eight shares had also approved of it and nineteen shares had not been heard from. It had been found very necessary to coalesce with the Holiday Overland Mail Company. He (Barney) had been Receiver in bankruptcy of the Oil Creek and Cross-Cut Railroad Company, in whose hands a large portion of undistributed assets of the Wells, Fargo & Co. concern were placed. The road had been sold, and it required management to secure the collection of the notes given in payment for it. The assets in his possession were responsible to indemnify the purchasers of that road against suits which might arise from an accident which had happened when he was Receiver, in which twenty persons were killed. He claimed, further, that Judge Westbrook was mistaken in his supposition that the court which gave a decision in the Wilson case was not informed of the McCardle suit. The complaint in the former was attached to the defendant's answer in that suit. The decision of the General Term was reserved.

THE SILK SMUGGLERS.

THIRTY-THREE NEW INDICTMENTS FOUND—THE ACCUSED TO BE ARRAIGNED NEXT SATURDAY—FURTHER ARRESTS TO BE MADE.

It had been expected that Charles L. Lawrence, Col. Robert Des Anges, and Gustavus W. Ball would be arraigned at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, to plead to the indictments found against them for smuggling silks into this port. In view of the facts that other indictments were being prepared against Lawrence and Des Anges, and the inability of Judge Benedict to be present, the accused were not brought down from Ludlow Street Jail and arraigned, but the United States Grand Jury came into Court, before Judge Blatchford, and through their foreman, Mr. Eugene Dutilh, presented thirty-three new indictments against persons charged with being connected with the great smuggling conspiracy. The bundle of indictments was so large that when the foreman was in the act of passing them to Mr. Thomas Shields, the Clerk of the Court, they fell and were scattered over the floor. On the presentation of the indictments, the foreman, in answer to the usual question by the court, replied that they had not finished their business, and were dismissed to resume their labors and report again next Thursday. Eighteen of the indictments found are against Lawrence alone, and contain two counts each, charging him with forging entries of invoices of silks imported on different vessels, at various dates, covering the period of the smuggling operations carried on by the conspirators. The fifteen other indictments are against Lawrence and Des Anges, and others not yet arrested, whose names cannot now be given, and charge forgery and conspiracy to defraud by forgery, there being two counts in each indictment. United States District Attorney Bliss said yesterday that nothing new had occurred in relation to the smuggling charges against Schuloff & Co., and that ex-Deputy Surveyor Kirk had merely left town for a few days for purposes of recreation, having told him [Col. Bliss] before he resigned that he intended to resign and leave for a holiday as soon as his record was shown to be clear. The persons indicted in the silk smuggling cases who shall be in custody or who have given bail, are to be arraigned on next Saturday to plead to the indictments found against them.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

By Judge Lawrence.

In the Matter of Boetzer.—I will grant this order but the bond must be re-executed before I approve of it.

Leeds vs. Ransom.—This motion is premature, no appeal having been taken from the order of Justice Barrett. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hooker vs. Martin.—There is an error in Mr. Martin's affidavit; in this he states that he purchased the premises in question in June, 1875. This error must be corrected and affidavit verified. I see no reason for granting the order asked for, in any event.

Pain vs. Vilmar.—I have examined the questions objected to and see no impropriety in them. They are accordingly allowed.

Dexter vs. Conner.—Motion granted without costs.

Dexter vs. Conner.—The injunction having been dissolved, I deny this motion without costs to either party.

Hatch vs. Hatch.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Suarez et al. vs. The People, &c.—Bond approved.

Fennel vs. Weber.—I wish an explanation in this case.

Stewart vs. Sherrard.—Motion to vacate order for the examination of plaintiff denied.

Wilde vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company.—The blanks must be filled up.

Mellen vs. Connor.—Explanation wanted.

Hawkes vs. Kelso.—On payment of $10, costs of motion, plaintiff may file a new undertaking nunc pro tunc.

Granted.—In the matter of Burden; Crump vs. The Mayor, &c.; Odell vs. Harrison; In the matter of Masterson.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Crocker vs. Luling et al.—Motion granted.

Weber vs. Weber.—Order of reference granted.

Harrison et al. vs. Kirk et al.—Motion denied without costs.

By Judge Curtis.

Schmidt et al. vs. Stern.—Application denied.

In the matter of Ellis.—Petition granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Studwell vs. Kunart.—Order resettled. See draft with Clerk.

Jobson vs. Drew.—Motion denied.

Earle vs. Thompson.—See memorandum for connsel.

Scheuer vs. Adler.—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied, with $10 costs. See opinion.

Grom vs. Congregation Adus Israel.—Motion of defendant Metzler denied; judgment in favor of Metzler to be canceled and execution set aside, with $10 costs.

Parker vs. Callaghan.—Motion to open default granted on terms. See decision.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Ross.—Allowance of $100 granted to guardian in full of costs.

Harison vs. Palmer.—Motion granted. Opinion.

Herring vs. Mortimer, Jr.—Motion denied, without costs.

TROUBLE IN A COLLEGE.

A division arose about a year ago in the Board of Trustees of the College of Veterinary Surgeons, with reference to its management. Edward Van Ranst, formerly a Trustee, and removed over eleven years ago, commenced suit to be reinstated. An injunction was granted in his favor, which was, a few days ago, on appeal by the majority of the Trustees, vacated. While the injunction was in force, a meeting of the Trustees was held. Seven of the Trustees, representing a legal majority, voted to adjourn, while the President of the board, one of the minority, declared the motion lost, counting the vote of Van Ranst, which made seven in favor of the motion to seven against. The Vice President, a member of the opposition, thereupon left the room. The other Trustees remained and proceeded with the election of officers. The members of the Medical Faculty refused to act with the victors, and resigned in a body. A suit was subsequently brought to review the validity of this election, and the General Term of the Supreme Court rendered a decision on Friday last. Judge Brady, in the opinion, says: "At that meeting a motion was made to adjourn, and, excluding the vote of Van Ranst, it was carried, but by admitting his vote it was lost. He had no right to vote, as appears by the decision in his case just rendered, and all the subsequent proceedings on that day were illegal. The meeting had been adjourned. The defendant Crawford was reinstated in the same manner that Van Ranst had been, and according to the decision in the Van Ranst case, already mentioned, he must be regarded as out of the Board of Trustees. The meeting of Dec. 9 having been adjourned, as already stated, the attempt of those who remained to act was futile." The effect of this decision is to render invalid all the proceedings of the Trustees since Dec. 9.

COURT NOTES.

A motion came up in Marine Court, Chambers yesterday for the settlement of interrogatories and cross-interrogatories to be administered to a prominent bookseller in Philadelphia, who is defendant in a suit pending in the court, brought to recover $855, the amount of a draft on the Bank of North America drawn by the defendant. The answer sets up that the Philadelphian lost the amount of the draft at a game of "banco," and avoids the payment of it on that account.

A preliminary injunction was yesterday granted by Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, at the suit of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, to restrain Herman Brunjis from giving theatrical performances at the Tivoli Garden until he has paid the required license.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Anna Fagan, of No. 63 Sullivan street, was held yesterday in $2,600 bail by Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with stealing $22 from Isaac F. Colden, of No. 49 Barclay street.

Frank Pfeiffer was recently sent to the Penitentiary for six months for petit larceny. He made his escape last week, and on Friday evening was arrested in Bleecker street. Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, sent him back to serve out his unexpired term.

S. P. Weld, a respectable-looking man, who said he was a resident of Malden, Mass., was remanded at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, to await further evidence on a charge preferred against him of being one of a gang of sneak-thieves who infest outward-bound ocean steamers.

Charles Hays, of No. 243 West Twenty-seventh street; Robert Harrington, of No. 311 West Twenty-ninth street, and Louis Ungrich, of No. 417 Seventh avenue, quarreled on Thursday night, and finally fought. During the affray Ungrich was stabbed in the hand by Hays, and both were arrested. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Justice Bixby held them to answer.

A POLICE SERGEANT CENSURED.

A few months ago Herman Gauter, the keeper of a furniture store at No. 997 Second avenue, sold three barber chairs to Jacob Posner, of No. 203 East Fifty-second street, on the installment plan. In default of payment Gauter, on Friday, took forcible possession of the chairs, breaking down a door to effect the seizure. Posner immediately visited the Nineteenth Precinct Station, and complained to the Sergeant at the desk. That officer detailed a policeman to arrest Gauter. He was locked up over night, and yesterday morning taken before Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court. Judge Kasmire refused to entertain the complaint and discharged the accused. He strongly censured the Sergeant and characterized the arrest as an outrage. The Sergeant, he said, should have directed the complainant to obtain a warrant before making the arrest.

AN AMENITY OF "SHOPPING."

A woman named Bridget Ryan, of Fort Hamilton, entered the millinery store of Clara Black, at No. 49½ Division street, yesterday forenoon, to purchase a bonnet. She fitted on several before she was satisfied, but finally found a bonnet which pleased her very much. The price, however, was not satisfactory, and after a good deal of bargaining which resulted in nothing she threw off the bonnet and was about leaving the shop, when Mrs. Black seized her shawl and kept it for the damage done the bonnet. At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Mrs. Black was held to answer.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon as the ferry-boat Superior was making her 1 o'clock trip from Williamsburg to this City, Isaac Morton, aged fifty-six, a resident of East New-York, was seen by the pilot, Mr. Richard Stillwell, to jump overboard from the forward part of the boat. Mr. Stillwell immediately rang the bell to stop the engine, which was done so promptly that the man was caught on the paddle-wheel. A boat was then lowered, and the man, who was still alive, was rescued. When he sprang into the water he carried a covered basket, which was fastened to his person with a stout rope which ran around his neck. When taken into the boat the rope was still about his neck, but the basket, which had become detached, floated away with the current bottom upward. As the man had said something indicative of his intention to commit suicide just before he threw himself from the boat, it is supposed that the basket was filled with stones, and when struck by the wheel it was torn from its fastenings and its contents thrown out. Morton was landed at the foot of Grand street, in the small boat, and was cared for by the Police.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, a resolution was adopted providing that on and after the 5th of June, the work of street-cleaning and the removal of ashes and garbage should be done between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. Commissioner Smith voted against the resolution as he held the opinion that the streets in some portions of the City should be cleaned in the daytime.

The Committee on Rules and Discipline reported against the detailment of patrolmen for special service at the office of the American District Telegraph Company and at the Domestic Telegraph Company, and the officer on duty at the first named establishment was directed to report to Superintendent Walling for assignment to patrol duty.

On motion of Commissioner Smith, William May was appointed Clerk to the Committee on Rules and Discipline, at a salary of $1,500 per annum.

THE CHAIN-GANG.

The following are the names, crimes and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Henry Simpson, burglary, two years; Charles Wilson, burglary, two years; John Sheridan burglary, two years; James Nolan, burglary two years; George Williams, grand larceny, one year; Kate O'Toole, manslaughter, fourth degree, two years; Thomas Sweeney, grand larceny, two years; James Kelly, grand larceny, five years; Wolfstein Michael, grand larceny, five years; James Lyons, petit larceny from person, two years; William Harkins, petit larceny from person, two years and six months; George McHugh, forgery, two years; John Mulligan, robbery, five years; William Hess, burglary, fifteen years.

THE FAITHLESS BOSTON LAWYER.

Referring to the arraignment of Abraham Jackson on a variety of charges, of which forgery and embezzlement are the principal ones, the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Though accusations multiplied against him as the day drew on, Mr. Jackson stoutly asserted his innocence and his ability to vindicate himself at the proper time. Doubtless there is not a person in the circle in which he has moved, unsuspected and trusted for more than a generation, who does not devoutly hope it may prove so. But there is a formidable array of testimony to be overcome, and an ugly mass of evidence to be explained before that can be looked for. Now that the mask is lifted, and neither concealment nor prevarication is any longer possible, it is found that the abuse of his trusts which led to the more serious crimes he is now charged with has been going on for many years, the proceeds of one trust being used to make good the loss of another, and all of them going indiscriminately into his private speculations, until almost every estate placed in his hands is either squandered or in hopeless confusion. During all this time Mr. Jackson has taken as good care of his reputation as was possible in the nature of things, continually adding to the number of his victims, and postponing the inevitable retribution. Having for so many years led an active and outwardly honorable life, without troubling himself much about distinctions between right and wrong, it is very natural that the shock of the disclosure should make less impression upon him than it has upon the public generally."

MINES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

A book issued in Boston sets forth the indications of the mineral districts of the Eastern States, claiming that lead and silver indications are found not alone in Newburyport, Mass. Beyond and into and through New-Hampshire, it is asserted, and through Maine to Bangor rich specimen rock has been found. In a southerly and westerly direction through Rowley, Georgetown, and other towns in Massachusetts, to Wakefield, similar indications are common. In Vermont gold has been found in considerable quantities at Somerset, and the same formation, talcose slate, runs through Berkshire, Franklin, and Hampshire Counties in Massachusetts. Lead ores, in which silver has been found to a greater or less extent, have been frequently met with in the Connecticut valley. In New-Hampshire a very extensive gold field, known as the Ammonoosuc, is located near Bellows Falls, and other sections of the State are rich in valuable minerals. Rhode Island has silver, lead, iron, copper, and coal, but no gold indications have been seen. In Connecticut, lead, copper, and silver are found, and in Maine, gold, silver, and lead are met with in considerable quantities.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

THE POPE AND THE NATION.

THE DECISION AS TO FUTURE RELATIONS—A GRADUAL DIVORCE OF CHURCH FROM STATE—PIUS IX. AND HIS BISHOPS—FRENCH PILGRIMS AND THEIR SENTIMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, May 11, 1875.

Next to the work of preserving the peace and consolidating her unity, the most important question for Italy to settle is that of the relation she is to hold in the future with the Papacy, or the Roman Catholic Church. No one who has paid the slightest attention to the matter will ignore the fact that this country in the dozen or more years just passed has displayed a degree of moral force in the struggle with the hierarchy which has won the admiration of all friends of the progress of human society. A point in the controversy is now reached when it is coming to be a question whether the Government is to still follow on in the course which before this has been pursued with so many successes, or remain stationary and fall under reactionary influences. And it is upon this point that the important discussion in Parliament continued during the whole of the past week has turned. The Opposition thought to unsettle the Ministry by accusing it of infidelity to the responsible charge put upon it of seeing that the rights of the civil power do not suffer detriment in the obstinate struggle with the pretensions of the Vatican. A great many motions in a tone of blame were introduced, and the Ministers accepted the one in which the question of confidence or of condemnation would be the most simply defined when the matter was brought to the issue of a vote. The debate continued through six sessions of the Chamber, and the result of a division of the House on Saturday was to confirm, by a highly respectable majority, the conduct of the Government. The importance of the issue brought the unusual number of 368 voting members to their places. On the side of the Ministry were found 219, and 149 on the side of the Opposition. The decision, on the whole, cannot but be regarded with satisfaction by all who wish to see a moderate course pursued by those intrusted with the direction of affairs at a moment when so many passions are agitated in the great conflict of opinions and interests. It can hardly be doubted that the actual Cabinet, supported by the party which has a just claim to the title of "liberal," is making a sincere effort to carry out the plan, long ago laid out, of freeing the State by gradual divorce—but effectually and finally—from all undue influence of the ecclesiastical power. It is the mission at present of the more radical Opposition, intelligent and active as it undeniably is, by watchfulness and the stimulating influence of criticism to keep the Government up to its work. Much is said of the tendency of the Ministry to a reconciliation with the Papacy; but all are agreed that accord is impossible if the hierarchy persists in its endeavor to make the Syllabus the statute law of the Church.

THE POPE AND HIS BISHOPS.

We have known for some time that the Pope, in the straitened circumstances in which his friends pretend he is, has been able to contribute out of his pocket to the support of a great many Bishops in Italy who are not in the enjoyment of their incomes because they will not conform to the law. But now we know, on the authority of the *Voce della Verita*—most trustworthy in such matters—that the number receiving aid from the Vatican is not less than 120, or nearly one-half of all the Bishops in the Kingdom. It is stated that the amount allowed to each is about 6,000 francs a year, making an aggregate of not less than 600,000 francs taken annually from the gross sum contributed, by Bridget and others, to keep up the vast establishment of the successor of St. Peter the fisherman. Italy has no more need of 240 Bishops than a cat has of 240 tails. France, with ten millions more population, gets along with about eighty, and they are not so great a drag upon the country. France would be weighted with 400 were the numbers there in the same proportion as in Italy. But if the number of Bishops is measured by population, the United States is on the same line or level with this country, as the number of Bishops and Archbishops there is fifty-nine, in a Catholic population of six or seven millions.

FRENCH PILGRIMS' SENTIMENTS.

A parcel of French pilgrims have been visiting Rome for the past few days, and the black *rabat*, bordered with white, of the clerical portion of the party is seen all about the town. Of course the whole company went to visit the Pope, which was very well; but they read to him one of those long discourses, in which was strung out the hackneyed flatteries so many times repeated that it is reported that the Holy Father was fatigued and annoyed, and it was with difficulty that he got through with his own part of making a speech in reply. Indeed, it is said that his Holiness has since given signs of being tired out; for at his time of life the forces of mind and body will not bear an unusual strain. The address of the French visitors is printed, and it does seem strange that people can be found capable of saying such foolish things, and what is worse, things that are not true. But man is a very foolish animal; indeed, the most foolish of all in the three kingdoms, or realms, of fish, flesh, and fowl. It is hardly worth while to occupy space citing from the harangue of the "pilgrims," who are in fact little else than so many tourists, somewhat out of season, come to see at a reduced price the curiosities of Rome. It may be well enough to mention that there are in the discourse such phrases as "come to visit St. Peter in prison." "We find our father still deprived of his liberty, and instead of his chains being broken, they are drawn closer and closer every day." "What bitterness remains to be inflicted upon the Pontiff, if not that of the extreme penalty of malefactors and of martyrs!"—"but it is not the man that is persecuted, for all love and respect Pius IX.; it is the voice of the professor of universal truth that they wish to suffocate." "Your Holiness has said it: 'Truth generates hate, [what an absurdity!] and multiplies crosses.'" &c. The reply of the Pope was not printed in the *Osservatore* and the *Voce*, clerical organs, until three days after the address of the little French pilgrim demagogues was published, which leads to a confirmation of what has before been believed, that the Pope's speeches are revised in committee before coming to the light of general publicity. In fact, the speech of the Pope, as we have it, is much more moderate than that of the one to which it is the reply, and he hauls in his over-zealous friends and counsels them to prudence. Day after to-morrow Pius IX. will enter his eighty-fourth year, and there will be new demonstrations of attachment to him, both as a Pope and a most companionable person; but there will be no disturbance of the peace, or repetition of the scene of a year ago. One who spoke with the Pontiff yesterday, tells me that his Holiness is in a perfectly satisfactory condition of health.

TRIALS OF A CARPET-DEALER.

The Boston *Traveller* says that a salesman in a carpet store in that city relates that a short time ago a lady called and wished to look at some carpets. After examining about all in the place, selecting here and there until she had chosen enough for every part of a house, and ran up a bill which filled the courteous salesman's heart with joy, she was asked where she would have them sent, and said: "Well I will call in and let you know. You see, my husband has lately bought a piece of land, and talks some of building, and if he does, why I shall want some new carpets, and will come and get those I have selected."

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds: on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the village of Catskill, N. Y. The largest hotel in the Catskill region, and only first-class house on the mountains. Elevation 3,000 feet. Temperature 15° to 20° lower than New-York or Catskill. Open June 1 to Oct. 1. Terms—June, $21; July, $25; August $28, and September $25 per week. Favorable arrangements for the season.
C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

Catskill and Mountain House stages and carriages. An agent will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains and boats at Catskill.
CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
CELEBRATED CHALYBEATE WATER.
PURE MOUNTAIN AIR.

Only three hours from New-York and Philadelphia. Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 28th st., every Wednesday, from 12 until 2 o'clock.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., FOOT OF OTSEGO LAKE.

Seventh season will open June 24, 1875. Application for board and rooms may be made to the proprietors at Cooperstown, N. Y., or to W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel, (No. 721 Broadway,) where plans of the house can be seen and rooms secured.
COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,
DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,
is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for invalids seeking health and persons desiring to live simply and enjoy country life amid beautiful scenery and the purest of water and air, at reasonable cost, it is not equaled in its advantages anywhere. Send six cents in stamps for fine steel engraving of place and circulars, testimonials, &c. Address as above.
JAMES H. JACKSON.

ENGLEWOOD PARK HOTEL, PERTH Amboy, N. J.—Accessible by boat, and twenty daily trains landing passengers at Whitehall, Liberty, Cortlandt, Vesey, and Desbrosses sts., New York; fare, 25 to 50 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents to $1; commutation very low; the rooms are extraordinarily large and finely furnished, accommodating 150 guests; excellent table, boating, bathing, and all the amusements. Terms moderate. H. B. KENT, proprietor, No. 26 East 23d st., Madison Square, New York.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

CASCADE HOTEL, ON THE HUDSON, AT Highland Falls, New-York, near West Point Military Academy.—Situation unsurpassed; extensive views of river and mountains; house newly and elegantly furnished; terms, $3 50 a day; accommodations for horses and carriages. Applications for rooms as above, or to E. J. KILBOURNE, Westmoreland Hotel, Union square, New-York.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL resort has accommodations for 100 guests; located four miles from Delaware Water Gap, one and one-half miles from Stroudsburg. Elevation 200 feet, overlooking Beaver and Cherry Valleys; magnificent scenery; dry air, &c.; prices for June, $10 per week; no bar; carriages at Stroudsburg depot. For circulars and particulars address I. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

THE WEST RUTHERFURD PARK HOUSE.
FIFTY TRAINS, TIME THIRTY MINUTES.
This elegant family hotel, enlarged and refurnished, now open; large, airy rooms; location rural, high and unsurpassed for health, beauty, and accessibility; 180 acres, with fruits, flowers, play-grounds, groves, walks, boating, bathing, and fishing; Alderney dairy, excellent stables; two depots on grounds; terms reasonable to desirable parties; Sunday trains. Circulars at Room No. 16, No. 229 Broadway.

CONGRESS HALL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Will open June 5.
Special terms for June.
HATHORN & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y. Open June 1. Plans and one of the proprietors at the Grand Union Hotel, 4th av., and 42d st., N. Y. Terms reduced for June.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Englewood, N. J.,
on the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat, from foot of Harrison st., will open June 1. Apply at house or to F. A. HAMMOND, Hotel Royal, 6th av. and 40th st.
D. S. HAMMOND.

HOWLAND HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
The best location at Long Branch. Will open June 1. Apply to CORLIES & SLOCUM, Managers.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 1.
Fresh vegetables, milk, cream, &c., from large farm connected with hotel. Address
W. P. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

HATHAWAY'S HOTEL,
DEAL, NEAR LONG BRANCH.
Open from June 20 to Sept. 20.
WILLIAM HATHAWAY.

HATFIELD HOUSE, MASSENA SPRINGS, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., now opened for the season; has first-class modern improvements; magnificent surrounding country; pleasant drives; excellent fishing and shooting. The medicinal properties of the water highly recommended for every class of invalids. Circulars on application. Apply at hotel, or HATFIELD & BENSON, No. 114 Water st., New-York.

AT PERTH AMBOY.—BAY VIEW HOUSE ON the banks of the Raritan Bay, is fitting up, and will open by the 2d of June for first-class boarders; house under the management of E. HARNED; good bathing and fishing; twelve trains a day to New-York; terms moderate. Address P. PETERSON, corner Broad and Water sts., Perth Amboy, N. J.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Twenty minutes' drive from depot, one and one-half hour by rail from New-York; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling; a few desirable rooms; also a furnished cottage, with board, can be secured on reasonable terms by applying at No. 45 5th av.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR guests in first-class house, situated on banks of the lake; high elevation; delightful view of lake; furniture and bedding all new; rare chance to secure choice apartments and good table. Address Mr. BARCLAY, care Mr. COADY, No. 120 Park av.

SUMMER BOARD ON NEWBURG HEIGHTS from June 1; first-class table; unexcelled river and inland view; prices moderate.
References: E. R. Anthony, No. 70 Wall st.; John H. Welles, No. 390 Broadway.
Address Post Office Box No. 119 Newburg, N. Y.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN., opens June 1; situated on high ground, piazzas front and rear to every floor, water and gas in every room; beautiful drives, bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Plans and terms at No. 149 Broadway, Room No. 6, or address J. E. TOMPKINS, Stamford, Conn.

A.—THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152D ST., Carmansville-on-the-Hudson, opens early in June under new management, and kept first-class in every respect; fronts the Hudson, with splendid view; two minutes from depot or boat-landing; Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE OSCAWANA, PUTNAM County, N. Y.—Will be open for guests, from June 1; boating and fishing; terms moderate; reference, Mr. H. Dobbs, No. 174 5th av. Address W. E. SAMLER, Prop., Post Office Box No. 284, Peekskill, N. Y.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—A cool, healthy, delightful location, fifty miles via Erie Railroad; stage, one and a half miles, meets 9 A. M. train daily; return to town at 4:10. For illustrated circular address OLIVER CROMWELL.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

SURF HOUSE, OCEAN BEACH, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—Open June 15, will be kept in first-class style as a family boarding-house; is situated directly on the beach; bathing fine and safe. Further particulars and photograph No. 150 West 34th st.

SUMMER BOARD ON NEWBURG HIGHLANDS.—Location cool and healthful; rooms large and airy; grounds shaded; extensive river view. Address Miss H. M. PARKHURST, Newburg, N. Y.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—Newly furnished throughout, will open June 1. Communication by boat twice and railroad seventeen times daily.
R. D. TUCKER.

SUMMER BOARD.
RYE, N. Y.
Location pleasant and healthful; five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire of Station Agent.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, LONG Island, on the shores of the finest harbor within one and a half hours sail of New-York City; now open; terms moderate.
WEEKS BROS.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, opens June 10; fine boating, bathing, and fishing; good stable accommodations; references exchanged. Address Mrs. CREAGH, Post Office Box No. 99.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? For full list of places, prices and accommodations. See HOME JOURNAL; just out.

AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—PAVILION HOTEL, thoroughly renovated, will be opened about 15th June. Terms moderate.
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD IN modern improved house; high and healthy location, surrounded by fine lawn, garden, and grove; mountain air and scenery, fresh vegetables, eggs, milk, &c., in abundance; carriage for the accommodation of guests; stable for horses. References exchanged.
Corner Central and Oakwood avs.,
Brick Church, Orange, N. J.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—PRIVATE family owning large country-house, fifteen miles from City Hall, offer board to family of three or four for the Summer months; high ground, large garden, fine views and drives, &c.; good stable accommodation; Croton water and gas. Address Post Office Box No. 2,564. Those willing to pay liberally need only apply.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—One hour from City on New-York and New-Haven Railroad; healthy location and comfortable house; fruit and shade trees; lawn and croquet; near depot, and not far from Sound; boating, bathing, and fishing; opportunity to keep horses. Address Box No. 65 Post Office, Rye, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.—BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR the Summer with a large, commodious farm-house, within easy distance of the noted points of interest; terms $8 to $10 per week. Address
C. C. FRATT,
Westport, Essex County, N. Y.
Refers to J. C. Lay, Esq., No. 447 Broadway.

COTTAGES AND BOARD AT LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The cottages are pleasantly situated in front of Columbia Hall; grounds spacious; families or guests wanting a cottage or Summer board will be accommodated on reasonable terms. For particulars address the proprietor, HENRY HULL.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED ON A FARM for gentleman and wife; a place near the water, and where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, stating terms, location, accommodations, distance, references, &c., T. V., Box No. 340 New-York Post Office.

AT DUNELLEN, N. J.—BY CENTRAL RAILROAD of New-Jersey, twenty-seven miles from New-York; pleasant rooms, first-class board, reasonable charges; large garden and shade; no mosquitoes nor ague; three minutes' walk from station. Address Z., Box No. 88 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A FARM-house; mountain air; extremely healthy; view for miles around; fresh milk and eggs; near depot; daily mail; will give rides when convenient; references exchanged. PETER BEYEA, Winterton, Sullivan County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Haverstraw; house and grounds first class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

BOARDERS WANTED AT A PLEASANTLY situated farm-house a short distance from the ocean; healthy location; boating, fishing, gunning, &c.; terms reasonable. Address E. RANDALL, Southampton, Long Island.

FORTY MINUTES FROM WALL ST.— Board in private family for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; large, airy rooms; excellent board; boating, bathing, and fishing. Address R. GORDON, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO ladies without children can find board in a private family; no other boarders; two hours' ride from the City. For further particulars address WILLIAM H. BLACKWELL, Neshanic, N. J.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with country board for the Summer months in Millburn, N. J. Address P. O. Box No. 90, stating references.

FIRST CLASS SUMMER BOARD ON CLAK'S Hill, Stamford, Conn., location healthy and pleasant; good stable accommodation. For particulars, address
ORLO BURT.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Address, for two days, H. H. Box No. 149 *Times* Office; afterward Box No. 120 Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; grounds large, well shaded; fine river view; terms moderate. Address Mrs. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

ELIZABETH.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE four adults with board and pleasant rooms; house first class; near depot; terms reasonable; references. Address R. P. C., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—A WELL FURNISHED parlor, chamber, and good board in a private family may be secured by addressing Box No. 195 Jamaica Post Office.

BOARD IN THE MOUNTAINS.—A FEW FAMILIES can get board in a healthful location, fifty miles from the City. Apply to W. H. SMITH, Mountainville, Orange County, N. Y.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—ELEGANT accommodations at a beautiful country-seat situated on the Narrows; bathing, boating, &c.; references exchanged. Address A. B.

TWO DESIRABLE SUITES OF ROOMS, with superior board, may be had at the Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY COUPLE in a private family having more room than they require; rooms on second floor, with good plain board, (home-made preferred,) between 20th and 45th sts. and 3d and 6th avs.; state location and terms; permanent if suited. Address J. L. S., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY, BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, CORNWALL, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates.
J. W. HANCOX.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, and New-Hamburg. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves VESTRY ST., Pier No. 39, North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Trains will leave Grand Central Depot, Decoration Day, SUNDAY, May 30, at 2:30, 9:15, and 11 A. M.; 1:30 and 2:30 P. M. Returning, leave Woodlawn after the ceremonies at sunrise, and at 9:33 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:30, 5:12, and 7:10 P. M. Stops at way stations (except the 2:30 A. M. train North and first train South.)
C. M. BISSELL, Supt.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.

This house, thoroughly repaired, newly painted, and elegantly furnished, is opened on a new plan, affording all comforts of a first-class hotel for less expense; floors or suites rented without board; meals, if desired, served in rooms to order. First-class laundry attached to the house.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NOS. 20 AND 22 East 35th st., has two large, airy rooms to offer transiently or for the Summer, and after June 2 three more at Summer prices; is ready to make arrangements for the Winter for one very fine suite and two upper rooms.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Choice of five rooms, with or without board, on third floor front; second floor, with bath adjoining; house and table first-class; transient boarders taken; reference required.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST ST., OPPOSITE GRAMERCY PARK HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired; superb physician's office, with all conveniences.

APARTMENTS.—A PARLOR, LARGE BED-ROOM, and bath-room, all communicating, handsomely furnished, will be rented, from now till 1st of November, to a gentleman only. Address M. R., care of E. H. Ludlow, Up-town Office, No. 35 East 17th st.

A RESPONSIBLE GENTLEMAN, WIFE, or a party of four persons can obtain home comforts with private family; furnished rooms; board; no other boarders. No. 244 West 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., WEST, BLOCK from Broadway, No. 244, convenient to five car lines—Elegant rooms, en suite or single, with full board; plenty of fruit and milk; coolest street in the City; terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—A CHOICE SUITE OF apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, with bath-room attached, and with private table; first class in every particular.

NO. 125 WEST 42D ST.—LOVELY, COOL, handsomely-furnished second-story front room, at moderate rate; also, office for physician and small room for gentleman; breakfast; references.

PLEASANT ROOM AND GOOD BOARD FOR gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen; private family; all the comforts of a good home for $18 per week. At No. 243 West 51st st.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 MADISON AV.—Parties wishing permanent board can be accommodated at extremely low prices, for the remainder of the season. House opposite Columbia College grounds.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—TO let by the year, a large, cool, well-furnished bed-room in a studio building. Apply to H. T. LEE, No. 9 Pine st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 350 WEST.— Two handsomely furnished rooms on parlor floor; also large room and hall room on third floor, with board; house, table, and location, first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—CHOICE ROOMS, WITH first-class board, in this superior airy location at Summer prices; also, table board.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FIFTH AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—DESIRABLE rooms en suite or singly; also elegant parlor floor, with or without private table, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th av.; Summer prices.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family owning house would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED THIRD story; front and back rooms; water, gas, closets, &c.; to two or three gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 123 East 12th st.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 322 WEST, WITH board, large, handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for families or gentlemen; terms very moderate; references.

WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms; a third floor, together or separately; Summer prices; references exchanged. No. 15 East 46th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SECOND FLOOR, three rooms, en suite, with board; also front single rooms, southern exposure, and larger rooms, permanently or transient; Summer prices.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen; house has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly located. Inquire at No. 315 West 29th st.

GENTLEMEN WILLING TO PAY A FAIR price, and desiring handsome accommodations, can find them at No. 62 West 17th st. References exchanged.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Second floor and rooms on third and fourth floors, handsomely furnished, with board; also office suitable for physician; references.

NO. 205 EAST 16TH ST.—GOOD BOARD, with nicely-furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen and gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without first-class board. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.

An entire floor, either as a private apartment, or for business, with baths. Breakfast if desired.

AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Nice rooms, with first-class table and attendance. References.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.—FOUR DOORS FROM Gilsey House. Single and double rooms to rent, without board, after June 15.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST., WINDSOR HOTEL block.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen. References.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bedroom, with hot and cold water; also hall room, at moderate prices.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE AND WELL-furnished rooms to let, with board; also, hall rooms.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED BACK PARLOR TO let to a young gentleman; references. Call at No 113 Lexington av.

PLEASANT COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, without board, at 22 East 20th st.

ROOMS, FURNISHED, TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, with or without board. 131 Lexington av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for the Summer, with board; also, table board.

EXCURSIONS.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS
by
JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace-steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,

Beginning TO-MORROW, (Monday,) May 31, 1875, and continued every afternoon during the week.

DECORATION DAY.

MONDAY—To the beautiful IONA ISLE, (forty-two miles up the Hudson,) leaving the pier of the Fall River Line, foot of Murray st., North River, at 1:30 o'clock, touching at the foot of 23d st., North River, at 2 o'clock, and, after allowing passengers plenty of time to roam over the famous picnic grounds, will return to the City before 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY—Grand Afternoon Excursion to the ATLANTIC OCEAN.

WEDNESDAY—GRAND COMBINATION TRIP to Perth Amboy, by LAND and SEA.

THURSDAY—GRAND AFTERNOON TRIP.

FRIDAY—GRAND ELITE EXCURSION.

SATURDAY—GRAND AQUATIC MATINEE up Long Island Sound.

SUNDAY, June 6—First Sunday Trip to NEWBURG.

On every excursion
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND,
PLYMOUTH ROCK CHOIR,
MANHATTAN GLEE CLUB,
CHURCH CHIMES,
and the
GRAND CATHEDRAL ORGAN
will furnish the musical attractions.

*** Details of each trip in the advertisement of the day.

TICKETS, for round trip, ONE DOLLAR, (any excursion.)
CHILDREN under twelve, half-price.

To be had at TYSON'S Ticket Agency, Fifth Avenue Hotel; RULLMAN'S, No. 114 Broadway; EARLE'S HOTEL; corner Canal and Centre sts.; ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL; NEW-YORK TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 944 Broadway, and on the pier from which the boat starts.

*** Be particular always about the piers from which the PLYMOUTH ROCK sails and the time of her starting.

*** Refreshments always on board.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSION.

The Sound steamer NEVERSINK will make two excursions on SUNDAY, May 30, landing as follows: 24th st., N. R., 8:20 A. M.; West 11th st., 8:30 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.; Barclay st., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Grand st., E. R., 9:15 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:25 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Peck slip, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Leaves Rockaway at 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; round trip, 50 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glen Wood.—On and after May 30, 1875, the elegant steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, Peck slip, every SUNDAY at 9 A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st., East River, at 9:15, for the above landings, and returning to the City about 6 P. M. Dinner and refreshments on board.

THE TURF.

THOMAS' EXCHANGE, NO. 1,239 BROADWAY

This establishment, long and favorably known as Thomas' Billiard, Bowling, and Art Gallery, having undergone extensive alterations, will be opened as a first-class pool-room on MONDAY, May 31, selling on all events, commencing with the Prospect Park races.
OLIVER L. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GEO. RIGNOLD'S

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

GRAND UNION HOTEL, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1875.
To Hon. M. C. Gross, Hon. M. T. Brennan, Messrs. J. M. Conway, C. J. MacGuire, M. D., S. A. Raborg, M. D., and others of Executive Committee of Central Dispensary:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of yesterday at hand. It will give me great pleasure to play for the charity you name. My present engagement terminates on the 5th of June, and I wish to sail for England as soon as possible after that date, but a few days may well be devoted for charity in a City where I have met with so much kindness and generous hospitality. If you will allow me to suggest, you will announce it as my last appearance in New-York, and I will play my original character of Amos Clark in "The Bar Sinister," in the study of which I had the assistance of the accomplished author, the late lamented Watts Phillips. The piece has never been acted in New-York, so far as I can learn. It met with great success abroad, and was the means of making me more popular than any other character I have sustained. I trust it will prove a substantial benefit to the charity. I am, gentlemen, yours to command,
GEORGE RIGNOLD.

The great London Sensation,

AMOS CLARK,

OR, THE BAR SINISTER.

Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD, in his famous character of ....AMOS CLARK
Miss MARIE BRABROOK, (of the principal London theatres,) her first and only appearance in America, as MILDRED VAUGHN.
Mr. F. B. WARDE and other distinguished artists have volunteered their services. The piece will be produced under the immediate supervision of Mr. RIGNOLD. Costumes and appointments furnished by Mr. EAVES, of Brooklyn.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LONDON TIMES AND OTHER ENGLISH PAPERS.

From London Times.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—All the marked situations told with singular force, and the curtain descended among enthusiastic shouts of applause.

The action of the play takes place at Taunton, beginning in the year 1685, shortly after the battle of Sedgmoor. Colonel Kirke and his notorious "lambs" are the tyrants of the town, and an exhibition of their brutality and the consequent dissatisfaction of the people, initiates the audience into the atmosphere in which the incidents of the drama are to occur. Sir Arthur Clavering is dead; his estates have passed to his brother, Robert Clavering, in whose house Amos Clark, (Mr. George Rignold,) now grown to man's estate, holds the office of Secretary, no one being in the least aware of his origin. Amos is actuated by three distinct emotions—hatred for Sir Robert, who treated his deceased mother with exceptional contumely, affection for his half-brother John, and love for Sir Robert's niece, Mildred Vaughn. Two of these emotions harmonize under difficult circumstances. Mildred is attached to her cousin John, but this only arouses a generous zeal in the bosom of Amos to aid his brother in the face of extraordinary peril. John has served in the Duke of Monmouth's Army, and a price is set upon his head, his most inveterate foe being his Uncle Robert, a famous Royalist, who vows that rather than let him escape he will double the reward. Nevertheless, not only does Amos contrive, with the assistance of Tom Snapper, a highwayman, to get him safely on shipboard, but before his departure for a foreign land admits him, through a secret panel, into Clavering Hall, where he bids farewell to his beloved Mildred.

This clandestine interview gives rise to the most powerful situation in the play. On quitting Mildred, John sportively cuts off one of her locks with a poniard, which he accidentally drops and leaves on the floor. When he is gone, terrible Sir Robert makes his appearance in a towering rage, having reason to suspect that his nephew is hidden somewhere about the premises, and that Amos is contriving his escape. An altercation ensues, and for some time the wrathful old gentleman is baffled by the coolness of his secretary, until, the temper of the latter giving way, he boldly declares his origin, upbraids Sir Robert as his deadliest foe, reproaching him *inter alia* as the mediate cause of Sir Arthur's death, who, it seems, committed suicide. The tempest of vengeful wrath proves too much even for the Clavering nerves, and Sir Robert, completely overpowered, falls back in a fit. The Secretary's first impression is that his master is dead, but while he is at the window watching John's escape, Sir Robert suddenly recovers, and would frustrate the scheme by ringing the alarm bell. A violent struggle ensues, which Amos terminates by stabbing Sir Robert with the poniard left by John, and the old fire-eater is now dead indeed. The third act chiefly treats of the reading of Sir Robert's will in the presence of a number of greedy relations, who are infinitely disgusted when they find that, with the exception of a legacy to Mildred, the whole of the testator's property is bequeathed to the Secretary. We should state that the will is a forgery, the work of the chivalric but not impeccable Amos, who has found it expedient to worship both Mammon and Nemesis.

In the fourth act, the real interest of the play is resumed. John Clavering, on whom the suspicion of being his uncle's murderer has naturally fallen, returns from exile to vindicate his character, and falls into the hands of Col. Kirke, who has quartered himself on Clavering Hall, and arrests him as a rebel. After a trial by a drum-head court-martial, which lasts for a few seconds, he is sentenced to be shot; and though Amos rushes in with a pardon from Judge Jeffries, it only so changes the position of affairs that John, released as a rebel, is condemned as an assassin. The unhappy man is led off amid the shrieks of Mildred, who reminds Amos that he has promised to save his brother. Amos rushes after John, the discharge of fire-arms is heard, the decoration representing the hall flies to pieces, and the court-yard is discovered. The quondam Secretary has received the shots intended for his brother, but lives just long enough to confess that he is the murderer of Sir Robert.

Not the least interesting fact connected with the production of this deservedly successful play is the acting of Mr. George Rignold, who sustained the very responsible character of the Secretary. The scene in which Amos first upbraids and afterward kills Sir Robert, is one of those displays of moral and physical force that startles an audience into enthusiasm, and it was evident the actor held them in his grasp.

From the *Illustrated London News*.—Of Mr. Rignold's acting as Amos Clark no praise can be too high. The actor and author, duly and deservedly summoned before the curtain, were received with unanimous applause.

From the London *Saturday Review*.—The entire press are unanimous in its praise.

From the Liverpool *Daily Post*—The inscrutable central figure, Amos, is represented by Mr. George Rignold, in a performance which combines thorough schooling and technical excellence, with high poetic feeling. Perfectly dressed, and a master of simple attitude, with a bell-like voice, and a countenance over which emotion passes in natural gleams and shades, always deliberate and artistically self-possessed, and successful to the last degree in realizing, by one resource of art or another, the meaning and picturesque capabilities of every detail of the action, Mr. Rignold carries the weight of the piece with perfect ease and grace. The ordinary speeches of drama are not capable, however, of bringing out the grand conflict which passes in the soul of Amos Clark. It would hardly be perceived by the audience but for Mr. Rignold's remarkable, though unobtrusive, facial power. Miss Marie Brabrook supported Mr. Rignold successfully as Mildred Vaughn.

From the Birmingham *Daily Mail*.—Amos Clark is one of Mr. Rignold's greatest characters. It is difficult, without appearing to exaggerate, to express all that we think of this extraordinary performance. Mr. Rignold's first appearance was welcomed with prolonged applause, and at the end of every act he and the talented actress, Miss Brabrook, were called before the curtain to receive plaudits, which grew more emphatic every time, and culminated at the end of the play literally in shouts of approbation.

There is an impressive realism about that tender farewell—"The hour has come and the man is—here," as he falls dead, which no one can see unmoved.

Admission, $1; reserved seat, $1 50; boxes, $5, $6, and $8; Proscenium boxes, $15 and $25. Every effort will be made to keep the tickets out of the hands of speculators. The Box-office will be opened at the Academy of Music, New-York and Brooklyn, on and after THURSDAY, June 3, at 8 A. M. Persons desiring to secure seats or boxes prior to that time can engage them by addressing a note to the Executive Committee of Central Dispensary, No. 934 8th av., New-York.

READING AND ORATORY.—NO. 58 EAST 9TH ST.—I have taken lessons of Prof. HURLBUTT, and found him a superior teacher. Believing him to be a Christian gentleman, I take pleasure in commending him to the esteem and confidence of the public.
PRATT R. SPENCER, JR.

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TO LET.
Apply to F. RULLMAN, No. 114 Broadway.

HOTELS.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL.
BOND ST., LONDON.

The former lessees of the Great Northern Hotel desire to inform visitors to London that having taken the above superb, spacious, and convenient hotel, they purpose opening it in July next.

In expressing their acknowledgement for past favors, and giving assurance of that attention so essential to the comfort of guests, they confidently hope to be honored with a share of American patronage.
SOPHIA SCHUMANN,
Manageress Clarendon Hotel, Bond st., London.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,
(late Hippodrome,)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE........Director
ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
THE MOST GLORIOUS SUMMER GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
THOUSANDS OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE AT THE OPENING.
IMMENSE EFFECT
of the Music
by
GILMORE'S SPLENDID BAND
of 100 Performers.
THE LARGEST,
and pronounced by the great audience the
BEST BAND IN THE WORLD.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING,
at 8 o'clock precisely,
SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
Programme as follows:

PART I.

1. Overture, "Jubel"........Weber
2. Meditation, (Ave Maria)........Gounod
3. Grand Selection, "Il Profeta"........Meyerbeer

PART II.

4. Overture, "Kaiser"........Westmeyer
A popular composition, introducing the Austrian Hymn, as played with great effect at the Boston Jubilee.
5. Solo for the cornet, "7th Air Varié"........De Beriot
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
6. Scene from Il Trovatore, "Miserere"........Verdi
7. Grand concert, air and variations........Riviere
Introduction and Thema: First variation, flutes in unison; second, clarinets; third, cornets; fourth, euphonium; fifth, piccolos; sixth, French horns; seventh, oboes; eighth, trumpets and cornets; ninth, bassoons; tenth, saxaphone; eleventh, trombones and tubas; twelfth, grand finale for full band.
(This piece will be performed every evening until further notice.)

PART III.

8. Invitation à la Valse........Weber
9. Prayer, "Moses in Egypt"........Rossini
10. March, "Tannhauser"........Wagner

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON OF EACH WEEK A SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

AT THE EVENING PERFORMANCES NO LADY ADMITTED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY A GENTLEMAN.

Ample arrangements have been made for preserving good order in the Garden, and the management pledge themselves that it shall be at all times, and in all respects, as perfect in the matter of decorum and propriety as it is in its floral adornments.

The restaurant will be supplied by and will be under the charge of Messrs. MITCHELL & KINSLER, of the Hotel Brunswick.
THE GRAND ENTRANCES TO THE GARDEN ARE ON MADISON AV. AND 4TH AV.
AT NIGHT OFFICES FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS WILL BE OPEN AT BOTH OF THESE ENTRANCES.
During the day the Box office at Madison av. will be open for the sale of reserved boxes and tickets of admission from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, $1 EXTRA.
Boxes may be secured one month in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. Lester Wallack.
COMMENCEMENT OF THE SUMMER SEASON!
NEW PLAY, NEW COMPANY,
NEW ORCHESTRA,
NEW LOCAL SCENERY.
EVERY FEATURE NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE!
MONDAY, May 31,
and every evening during the week.
Also,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
will be presented a new and original local sensational drama entitled
THE DONOVANS,
written expressly for the celebrated specialty artists,
HARRIGAN AND HART,
and produced with
NEW SCENERY BY MATT MORGAN, J. MORRIS, AND J. CLARE.
FINE EFFECTS BY N. WALDRON.
FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS BY F. DORRINGTON.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC, COMPOSED AND ARRANGED BY MR. DAVE BRAHAM.

Characters by Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Jennings, Welsh Edwards, J. W. Norton, E. M. Holland, G. L. Stout, C. E. Edwin, W. J. Leonard, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Alice Clayton, Miss Vandeonie, and Little Bessie Vivian.

Incidental to the drama a pleasing and attractive Olio Entertainment, with
HARRIGAN AND HART
in two of their most popular specialties.
THE PEAK FAMILY OF BELL-RINGERS,
CHARLES AND CARRIE AUSTIN, Miss NELLIE ST. JOHN,
and the Child Wonder,
BABY BINDLEY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN TO-NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, MAY 30, AT 8,
SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
an attractive and brilliant programme will be presented.
ADMISSION TICKETS FIFTY CENTS. Private boxes One and Two Dollars extra, according to location.
PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.
Change of programme every evening.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS, $5.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.
THE COOLEST RESORT IN THIS CITY.
POPULAR PRICES—25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
Third week and immense success of Girofle-Girofla.
MERRIMENT AND JOVIALITY
during the entire performance; the play rendered with the force, sparkle, and gossamer air of refined mirth. The English version of Lecocq's world-wide famous Opera Bouffe has proved the most charming entertainment in the City.
Fifty pleasing voices. Orchestra complete. A brilliant chorus and superb, skillfully-arranged scenery by Matt Morgan. Every evening at 8 and Saturday matinee at 2. For sale of seats Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 10.

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BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS,
29th st. and Broadway.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
THE THREE HANDSOME ACTORS, &c.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

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PUPILS RECEIVED daily in all branches.

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A GERMAN PROFESSOR, RESIDING NEAR Central Park, wishes to receive three or four pupils into his family, (consisting of himself and wife,) during the Summer vacation; they will enjoy the comforts of home with the benefits of careful tuition; unexceptionable City references. Address VACATION, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

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PROFESSORS AND LADY TEACHERS for all departments ready to make engagements for the Summer and for next school year; all teachers of languages examined by Mrs. Mitchell, (European,) who will recommend only those of pure accent; references given with pleasure. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BENEFIT.
NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 3.
BENEFIT OF MR. WM. W. TILLOTSON,
(Treasurer.)
for which special occasion a bill of more than ordinary attractiveness is being arranged, due advertisement of the details to be published in Tuesday's papers.

Among
THE ARRAY OF VOLUNTEERING GREAT ARTISTS
are
Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD, Miss CLARA MORRIS,
Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.,
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE,
Mr. C. B. BISHOP,
Miss HELEN TRACY,
and the entire company of Booth's Theatre.

THE SALE OF SEATS
begins Monday morning, and will be continued up to the event. BOX-OFFICE open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

*** ORDINARY PRICES will prevail, notwithstanding the immensity of the programme to be offered.
RESERVED PLACES........$1 50
General admission........1 00

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK.
JARRETT & PALMER........Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

FAREWELL IMPERSONATIONS BY CLARA MORRIS.
The present is the last week of the protracted and brilliant season at this establishment, and its close will be marked by the revival of Dumas' thrilling drama,
CAMILLE,
with the distinguished American actress,
MISS CLARA MORRIS
in the title character. To give additional interest to the representation, an especial engagement has been effected with the popular young artist,
MR. CHARLES R. THORNE, JR.,
who will make his first appearance in Booth's Theatre, and in the part of ARMAND DUVAL. The other assignments are to Mr. Henry Weaver, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. J. W. Carroll, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. Harry Hogan, Mr. Albert Reed, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Marion Sackett, Miss Fanny Reeves, Miss Emma Grattan, &c.

The absorbing play will be produced with great care, and a performance of singular excellence may be anticipated.
Seats can be secured.

*** WEDNESDAY, June 2, GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL MATINEE. WOMAN'S HEART and OTHELLO, by prominent members of the order.

*** THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 3, grand extra performance for the Benefit of Mr. WM. W. TILLOTSON, Treasurer. A magnificent bill, which will have timely advertisement.

Places may be secured in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Managers........Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER
DEDICATION OF THE TEMPLE,
WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 1:30 P. M.
GRAND MASONIC
MATINEE FESTIVAL.
The commemoration performance at this theatre will comprise the following names and attractions:
THREE PIECES,
in which will appear
W. BRO. JOHN W. GIFFIN,
BRO. JOHN H. BIRD,
Mr. Thomas Clark. Mr. John Long.
Mr. Joseph K. Byrnes. Mr. Joseph Bird,
Mr. Jerome Stivers, Mrs. J. B. SCOFIELD,
Mrs. J. W. RANNEY,
Miss VIRGINIA MITCHELL,
(her first appearance in New-York.
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, Mr. F. B. WARDE,
Bro. SAMUEL W. FORT, Bro. C. W. BUTLER,
Bro. JOHN P. COOKE,
Mrs. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Miss ELSIE MOORE, and others.
BOX-OFFICE OPEN AS USUAL.
Doors open as soon as the parade is over.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SOLDENE'S FAREWELL.
41ST AND LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
41ST AND LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON,
which WILL CLOSE on FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.
Farewell Appearances in America
(LIMITED TO FIVE NIGHTS ONLY) of
Miss EMILY SOLDENE AND HER RENOWNED ENGLISH OPERA-BOUFFE COMPANY.
A CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY NIGHT.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, MAY 31,
only performance of Herve's renowned opera-bouffe,
CHILPERIC.
MISS SOLDENE.....in her great role of.....CHILPERIC
TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, only time of Offenbach's
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.
WEDNESDAY, June 2, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
THURSDAY, June 3, BENEFIT OF THE ATTACHES.
Only time of LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
FRIDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS SOLDENE.
HER LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.
POPULAR PRICES.
ADMISSION........ONE DOLLAR
RESERVED SEATS........FIFTY CENTS EXTRA
SECOND BALCONY (Reserved)..SEVENTY FIVE CENTS
GALLERY........FIFTY CENTS

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Mr. JOHN F. POOLE........Manager.
NINE MORE NEW STARS THIS WEEK
ADDED TO
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MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Mother, is the Old Home Lonely?" Blake, 40 cents; "Golden Wedding-ring," Torrey, 50 cents; "Hanuca," Hebrew melody, Miss Heilbron, 50 cents; "Lost in the Wide World," Thomas, 40 cents; "Swedish Wedding March," Courlaender, 50 cents; "Far o'er the Sea," waltz, Englander, 50 cents. Copies mailed.
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H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
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CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
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AT 3 P. M.,
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Goods forwarded free of commission.
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FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ........Thursday, June 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Thursday, June 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA........Tuesday, June 1
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F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
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For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 3 North River at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina........$20 00
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For freight or passage, apply to
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AMUSEMENTS.

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Proprietor and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THE BIG BONANZA.

SIXTEENTH WEEK.
108TH TO 115TH PERFORMANCE.
Houses Still Crowded! Laughter Incessant!

NINETEENTH MATINEE
OF THE
BIG BONANZA!
SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.
THE WHOLE PLAY WILL BE GIVEN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
165TH TO 172D TIME OF
Mr. HART JACKSON'S
adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
Although the success of this play is UNABATED, the management are compelled to announce the
LAST PERFORMANCES,
as the present season positively closes JUNE 15.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Coggswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassidy, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, June 5, at 1:30, Twenty-sixth Matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.
On TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, THE CLOSING NIGHT OF THE SEASON, and the
180TH PERFORMANCE
of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
The theatre will be
MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED
with flowers, and an
ELEGANT SOUVENIR
will be presented to each lady in attendance.
Box Office now open for the sale of seats to all the closing performances.

EXTRA. UNION SQUARE THEATRE. EXTRA.
MISS KATE FIELD
begs to announce that, having accepted from a number of our leading citizens the tender of
A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
to take place on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 9, AT 1:30 P.M.,
she will have the honor of appearing in the three-act drama by the late J. M. Field, Esq., entitled
GABRIELLE,
and the beautiful comedietta of
THE OPERA BOX,
together with a
CAST OF IMMENSE STRENGTH,
particulars of which will be announced in future advertisements.
☞ Box Office now open for the sale of reserved seats.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
MATINEE BENEFIT OF MR. McKEE RANKIN,
TUESDAY, JUNE 1, AT 1:30 P. M.,
when the following bill of extraordinary attraction will be presented by the kind assistance of the distinguished artists, all of whom have kindly volunteered:
The delightful two-act comedy of
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
Capt. Walter Maydenblush........Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Sir Charles Howard........Mr. W. J. COGGSWELL
Hon. Leicester Fluttermore..Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Mr. Allenbourne........Mr. RAYNOR
James........Mr. QUIGLEY
Lady Jane Howard........Miss FANNY MORANT
Gertrude, (the Little Treasure,)..Miss KATE CLAXTON
Mrs. Meddleton........Mrs. MARIE WILKINS
to be followed by the
fourth act (the ball-room scene) of
CAMILLE.
Camille........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Mme. Prudence........Miss MARY WELLS
Olympe........
Armand Duval........Mr. McKEE RANKIN
De Varville........Mr. J. W. CARROLL
Gustave........Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL
Gaston........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
after which the fourth act of
MARBLE HEART.
Raphael........Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.
Volage........Mr. CHAS. VANDENHOFF
(His first appearance in five years.)
Veandoré........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Frederick........Mr. RAYNOR
Marco........Miss MAUDE GRANGER
Clementine........Miss KATE HOLLAND
To conclude with
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
Peter White, (with various operatic warblings and an abbreviated tripping of the light fantastic toe)........Mr. STUART ROBSON
Mrs. Peter White........Miss KITTY BLANCHARD
Frank Brown........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Major Pepper........Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Widow White........Miss LAURA PHILLIPS
Kitty Clover........Mrs. JOSEPHINE CONIG
Box office now open for the sale of reserved seats.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER
ANNOUNCEMENT.
MATINEE BENEFIT TUESDAY, June 1, at 1:30 P. M.,
of
Mr. McKEE RANKIN,
on which occasion the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
have kindly volunteered:
Miss CLARA MORRIS,
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,
Miss KATE CLAXTON,
Mr. STUART ROBSON,
Miss KITTY BLANCHARD,
Mr. THOS. E. MORRIS,
Miss MAUD GRANGER,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL,
Mr. W. J. COGGSWELL,
Miss LAURA PHILLIPS,
Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.,
Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. C. H. VANDENHOFF,
Mrs. MARIE WILKINS,
Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS,
Miss MARY WELLS,
Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY,
Miss JOSEPHINE COREY,
Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL,
Miss KATE HOLLAND,
Mr. McKEE RANKIN,
And will appear in
CAMILLE,
THE LITTLE TREASURE, MARBLE HEART,
and
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
Box-office now open for the sale of reserved seats.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager........Wm. B. Freligh
The magnificent Oriental Pantomime, with all its original splendor, of the SEVEN DWARFS, or Harlequin and the World of Wonders. New and beautiful ballets by handsome young ladies. Grand transformation scene, as originally produced. First appearance of Chas. White, Larry Tooley, and Hannah Birch. Re-engagement of Chas. Young, with his funny little men, Harry Brown, London Comique, and the Denier Troupe. Seats may be secured six days in advance. Matinee Saturday for ladies and children.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

The entire collection of fine Oil Paintings, recently imported by Mr. D'Huyvetter, are now on free exhibition DAY and EVENING, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av. Among them may be found three superb works by David Col, entitled
THE MODERN GALILEO, AND YET IT TURNS.
THE COUNTRY POLITICIAN.
THE HUNTER.
Also by Karel Ooms:
JOAN OF ARC AND CHARLES VII;
HENRY II. AND WILLIAM OF ORANGE,
and many others of equal merit.
To be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 3 and 4, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

WORKS OF ART.
A. SYPHER & CO., No. 593 Broadway.
Marble Statuary: Circassian Slave, by Rosette; Venus at the Bath, by Wyatt; Religion, represented by early Christian Mother having her child baptized, by Haseltine; Superstition, represented by Indian Mother sacrificing her child to Moloch, by Haseltine. Oil Paintings, Bronzes, by Mene and Carrier. Sevres and Dresden Chinaware, painted by the most celebrated artists. Gobelin Tapestries, &c. Branch at Nos. 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway, between 44th and 45th sts.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—ANY PERSON sending me (50c.) fifty cents will receive a valuable engraving of George Washington. Address NORRIS TRACY, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE OF their magnificent 7⅓ octave Bradbury pianoforte, all improvements, patent agraffe, cost $900, for $250; stool, cover, box for shipping; also bedroom suit, and parlor suit for sale. Call at private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

PIANO.
AT SYPHER & CO.'S, NO. 593 BROADWAY.
A very fine Steinway Upright Piano, in first-class order, for sale cheap. Branch at Nos. 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway, between 44th and 45th sts.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,731.

The session of the Supreme Court will be commenced at Trenton on Tuesday.

In the Essex County Court of Sessions yesterday, John Garner was sentenced to five years in State Prison for burglary.

The Union Theological Seminary in University place will be thoroughly renovated and enlarged. Work will begin to-morrow.

Capt. A. H. Curtis, aged fifty-five, a guest at the United States Hotel, fell down stairs at a late hour on Friday night and broke his left leg.

The freight agency of the Hamburg Steam-ship Line has been transferred to Messrs. Funch, Edye & Co., of this City, by the company in interest.

The ferry-boat Martha yesterday morning picked up the body of a drowned man, about thirty-eight years old, off the foot of East Twenty-third street.

The body of a drowned man, aged about twenty-two years, was found floating in the slip at the foot of West Twenty-fifth street yesterday morning.

A match game of cricket will be contested to-morrow between the St. George's and Staten Island Cricket Clubs, on the ground of the latter, at Quarantine.

The New-York Dispensary for Nervous Diseases, No. 155 East Twenty-sixth street, will be opened to the public on and after to-morrow from 11 to 12 A. M.

A rare collection of imported books is to be sold at auction on Wednesday, June 2, by Messrs. Leavitt, at the Clinton Hall Sales-room, Astor place and Eighth street.

"Ye Yorke Village Singin Schoole" will give a concert, under the direction of "Schoole-marm Deborah Stirabout," at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening.

The Receiver of the National Bank of the Commonwealth is preparing to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. to the shareholders, as soon as the necessary proofs of claim are filed.

The three-year-old son of Adrian Van Vliet, residing on Watson street, Paterson, was burned to death in consequence of his clothing becoming ignited from a bonfire in the street.

The examination of A. M. Soteldo, editor of the *Free Lance*, upon the charge of libel preferred by Patrick H. Maguire, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, has been set down for Tuesday, June 8, at 3 P. M.

Henry Hunt, aged three years, of No. 109 Eighth avenue, was knocked down at Eighth avenue and Fifteenth street by a horse and wagon driven by John Harness, of No. 29 Perry street, and was fatally injured.

Gov. Tilden has arrived in the City. It is said that he will take no action on the cases of the Corporation Counsel and the Fire Commissioners until he has disposed of a large amount of pressing public business which he has now on hand.

Thomas Orihuela, aged forty-five, a Cuban, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself in the right temple with a pistol, at his residence, No. 112 West Fortieth street. Long continued sickness is believed to have prompted the act.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the week ending at noon yesterday, 524 deaths, 369 births, and 165 marriages, showing a decrease of 19 deaths and 50 births, and an increase of 9 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

The sixteenth annual commencement of the Cooper Union Free Classes for the Advancement of Science and Art was held last evening in the large hall of that institution. Mr. Peter Cooper presided. The programme of exercises included a series of essays, the annual report of the Trustees, and distribution of the prizes.

A second reception will be held to-morrow at the American Museum of Natural History, the severe storm of Tuesday having disappointed the greater portion of those who were invited to be present on that occasion. The tickets issued for the reception on Tuesday will be received at the door.

John Newton, the man who has been missing for several days, has returned to his home in Morristown in a delirious condition. He and his family are in very destitute circumstances, and he swallowed two ounces of laudanum with the intention of committing suicide, but the dose proved too large and only rendered him delirious, in which condition he still remains.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the past week shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 29.886 inches. The mean temperature as shown by the thermometer was 70.2°, the maximum being 85° on the 23d, and the minimum 56° on the 24th inst. The distance traveled by the wind during the past week was 727 miles.

Rev. Adam Lind, of Elgin; John Bissett, of Nairn, and Thomas Mathie, of Tranent, Scotland, arrived in this City by the Elysia on Thursday. They purpose making a lengthened tour in the United States and Canada. Messrs. Lind and Mathie will occupy the pulpit of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Thirty-fourth street this morning and afternoon.

At the annual meeting of the Philharmonic Society of New-York the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: E. H. Schermerhorn, President; A. Reiff, Jr., Vice President; D. Schaad, Secretary; P. Walther, Treasurer; Carl Bergmann, Conductor; A. Sohst, L. Meyer, T. Jacoby, S. Johnson, F. Herwig, A. Bernstein, Directors, and E. Uhlig, Librarian.

The Republican Club of the City of New York met last evening in their handsome and spacious new headquarters, No. 211 Fourth avenue, Willard Bullard, Esq., President, in the chair. Arrangements were made for furnishing the new rooms in such a manner as to meet all the requirements of the organization, and to prepare for a reception of the friends of the Club.

The Spring meeting of the New-York Athletic Club will be held at its grounds, corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth street and Mott avenue, to-morrow, beginning at 2 P. M. The programme will include a one-mile run, handicap; one hundred yard race, handicap, in heats; running high jump, for club championship; seven-mile walk, for the club championship; running broad jump, handicap; one hundred yards, final heat, and a half-mile run for club championship.

The Assistant Treasurer of the Chicago and North-western Railway, yesterday, addressed a note to Mr. B. Ogden White, the Secretary of the New-York Stock Exchange, informing him that he had received a telegram from Amsterdam notifying him that six coupons of the value of $35, and eight of the value of $17 50, of the Winona and St. Paul extension gold bonds had been stolen. He requested Mr. White to have the note read to the board, in order to prevent the negotiation of the coupons, if brought to this country.

The first annual report of the Peabody Home for aged women, corner of Thirty-third street and Lexington avenue, has just been issued. The society was organized Feb. 1, 1874, and incorporated July 22 in the same year. The total number of inmates for the year ending Feb. 1, 1875, was 225. The total amount of cash expended for the benefit of the out-door beneficiaries and inmates of the home for the same period was $3,978 47. The total receipts from all sources was $3,769 43. The Home claims to be wholly unsectarian and affords food and shelter to all applicants regardless of race or creed.

Both William E. Harding and Edward Coyle were withdrawn from the track of the Rink last evening, at 9:53 o'clock, after having walked continuously for twenty-three hours and forty minutes, during which time Harding had accomplished seventy-eight and three-eighths miles, and Coyle seventy-five miles. Although the original terms of the agreement were not strictly fulfilled, Harding was declared by the judges to have won the contest. It had been evident from the start that Coyle was not in as good condition as Harding, and it probably surprised no one when on yesterday morning early the former complained of feeling unwell.

The Tammany Committee on Organization met yesterday, John Kelly in the Chair. The Masterton-Coulter difficulty in the Seventeenth Assembly District was discussed, and the matter was finally referred to a subcommittee consisting of William A. Boyd, George W. Morton, and John R. Fellowes, who were instructed to investigate the troubles in the District, and to harmonize the conflicting elements, if possible. Resolutions endorsing the official actions of Gov. Tilden and Mayor Wickham were presented, and will be offered for the adoption of the General Committee at its next meeting.

The subjoined is a statement of the business transacted by the Excise Board during the week ending yesterday: Monday, ninety-four applications, amount, $6,085; Tuesday, forty-nine applications, amount, $3,050; Wednesday, eighty applications, amount, $4 650; Thursday, sixty-six applications, amount, $3 846 25; Friday, sixty-eight applications, amount, $3,845; Saturday, twenty-six applications, amount, $1,415; total number of applications, 383; total amount, $22,871 25; total number of applications since May 1, 1,122; total amount received with same, $68,436 25. To-morrow being a legal holiday this department will be closed.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 531 arrests during the past week.

Some weeks ago a judgment was obtained in the County Court by William and John Lee, against James and George W. Hildreth. The latter swore that they had no property, but it was subsequently discovered that George Hildreth had a gold watch worth $360. Judge Moore yesterday made Hildreth deliver up his watch in partial satisfaction of the judgment.

On Saturday, June 12, the Typo Social, an organization composed of New-York and Brooklyn printers, will hold their annual picnic at Schutzen Park.

All the public schools in this city will be closed on Monday, that the teachers and pupils may have an opportunity to participate in the ceremonies on Decoration Day.

Officer Cleary, of the Fourth Precinct, had one of his hands severely injured on Friday night by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he was engaged in cleaning.

Dennis O'Neil, aged 57, was arrested last night, charged with having stabbed his wife in the head with a chisel, at their residence in Park near Nostrand avenue.

The Seawanhaka Boat Club, of this city, will enter a four-oared boat in the regatta of the Schuylkill Navy on the 17th June. The crew will consist of Messrs. Johnson, Maxwell, Pinkleton, and Orr, with John Kippel as "spare man."

Thomas Behen was held to await the action of the Grand Jury yesterday morning by Judge Delmar on a charge of attempting to prevent an officer of the First Precinct from bringing to the station-house a female prisoner whom he had arrested.

Mary Boyd, aged forty, a professional beggar, was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday for sixty days, on a charge of maliciously breaking the glass in a window at No. 42 Sidney place. She asked for some strawberries, and broke the glass because her request was refused.

In the City Court yesterday, during a dispute between two lawyers who were engaged on a foreclosure suit, one of them, a Mr. Walker, of New-York, characterized a statement made by the other as "false as hell." Walker was compelled by the court to instantly apologize to his opponent.

Another meeting of the Board of Estimate was held yesterday morning at which further reductions were made in the estimates of the different departments of the City Government for 1876. As the estimates stand now, taken in conjunction with the probable State tax, the tax rate for 1876 will be about two cents on the hundred dollars higher than it was in 1875.

The Jail Committee of the Board of Supervisors resumed their investigation yesterday into the circumstances connected with the recent escape of the shoplifters, Catherine Martin and Mary Murray. The testimony given was obtained from prisoners and jail officials, and went to show that strict discipline has been enforced in the prison since Sheriff Williams came into office.

LONG ISLAND.

Small-pox is again prevalent in Long Island City.

Within the past two weeks over twenty watch-dogs belonging to residents of Astoria have been poisoned by some unknown persons.

A joint stock company are about to erect a large hotel, similar to the Woodsburg Pavilion, on the beach at Rockaway. Mr. N. P. Sewell is to have the management.

Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn is expected to officiate at Zion Church, Little Neck, this afternoon, when the rite of confirmation will be administered to a number of candidates.

An experienced accountant is to be employed by the Investigating Committee of the Common Council of Long Island City, to examine the condition of the different city budgets during the past five years.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mayor Traphagen and the Fire Commissioners made their annual inspection of the Jersey City Fire Department yesterday.

Mary Lahan, of No. 150 Barrow street, Jersey City, fell down stairs on Monday night and received injuries from which fatal results are apprehended.

Augusta Meyer, the woman burglar captured in Hoboken a few days ago, yesterday pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, in the Hudson County Sessions. She will be sentenced on Friday next.

James Lamb, a boy employed in the Communipaw cooperage, while leaning over the side of a vat of boiling water, on Friday night, lost his balance and fell in. He was taken out immediately, but died yesterday morning.

Bishop Odenheimer is expected to arrive from Europe on the White Star steamer to-day. The congregation of St. Matthew's Church, in Jersey City, have made arrangements to give him a reception at the church on Wednesday evening next.

Walter Deming was swept off the deck of the tugboat J. B. Austin, while she was on her way to the Cunard Docks, in Jersey City, yesterday, and was drowned. He was struck by a hawser, and is supposed to have been stunned by the blow.

THE MASONIC CELEBRATION.

THE DEDICATION COMMITTEE COMPLETES ITS LABORS—THE ARRANGEMENTS PERFECTED.

The Dedication Committee of the Masonic Temple met last night in Livingston Lodge. In addition to Most Worshipful Elliwood E. Thorne there were present Past Grand Masters John W. Simons, James Jenkinson, Isaac Phillips, and Joseph Waring, and Right Worshipful Jesse B. Anthony, Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge. The committees all reported that they had concluded their labors, and that the final preparations for the demonstration of Wednesday next were now complete. Resolutions of thanks were passed to Most Worshipful John W. Simons, Chairman of the Dedication Committee; W. Zachariah Diederick and W. James Ten Eyck, Vice Chairmen; W. Stephen H. Gardiner, Secretary; and Bro. John D. Conover, Treasurer, for their services in preparing and bringing to a successful completion the elaborate arrangements for the dedication. Resolutions of thanks were also passed to the press of the City of New-York for the valuable aid rendered in throwing open its columns to the proceeding of the craft, and to R. W. William T. Anderson, of No. 626 Broadway, for kindly placing at the disposal of the Banquet Committee the valuable oil painting representing Washington closing a lodge, to be used in the decoration of Irving Hall at the banquet on Wednesday night. The Dedication Committee, having finished its labors, then adjourned until June 12, when it will reassemble to audit the accounts in connection with the demonstration.

Everything is now prepared for the imposing ceremonies of Wednesday. Instructions have been issued, badges distributed, and everything done that could possibly conduce to the success of the occasion. Several delegations arrived in this City yesterday from distant States, and the arrivals during the next few days will be very large. Over 1,000 applications for accommodation were received yesterday through the Western Union Telegraph Company, and hourly communications to the same effect are received by mail. From present indications the demonstration of Wednesday will exceed in the number of participants and brilliancy of the pageant the expectations of even the most sanguine brethren of the craft. Tickets for the banquet have sold swiftly, and that event promises to be a fitting finale to the ceremonies of the day.

Ellwood E. Thorne, Eminent Commander of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, has issued the following orders to the members of that body: The Sir Knights will assemble, armed and equipped, full uniform, at the Asylum, at 12 M., Tuesday, June 1, for the purpose of escorting Detroit Commandery, No. 1, from the Grand Central Depot to their hotel, at 3:45 P. M. They are to assemble at the Asylum for the purpose of proceeding to Cortlandt street ferry to meet their guests, St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia, who will be escorted to their quarters at Fifth Avenue Hotel. At 8:30 P. M. the Commandery will escort their guests to the Temple, where a banquet will be given at 9 o'clock.

BROOKLYN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE EVENT.

Brooklyn is to take an active part in the Masonic celebration on Wednesday next. R. W. Henry S. Knapp, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District, embracing the Western District of the City of Brooklyn, wishing to have the lodges under his official jurisdiction properly represented in the grand parade attendant upon the dedication of the Temple, asked permission of the Grand Lodge to assemble the lodges in the Third District in a body, and escort them to New-York, where they could be assigned to their proper position in the line, and proceed thence under the direction of the Grand Marshal of the grand procession. This request was cheerfully complied with. A meeting was held for the purpose of consulting upon the best plans to be adopted, and twenty-five lodges in the Third Masonic District were represented. As a result of this preliminary meeting a committee of ten was appointed, to which was referred all matters appertaining in any way to the project under consideration. That committee was composed of R. W. Henry S. Knapp, D. D. G. M., Chairman; W. Alexander S. Murphy, Secretary; W. Henry M. Post, Long Island Lodge, Treasurer; W. Andrew B. Lindsay, of Central Lodge; W. Thomas Marchant, of Greenwood Lodge; W. I. L. Brackett, of Hohenlinden Lodge; W. Thomas A. Craig, of Fortitude Lodge; W. Richard W. Riker, of Brooklyn Lodge; W. John B. Baxter, of Joppa Lodge, and W. William Draper, of Nassau Lodge. This committee has had the full management and control of the affair from that day. Twenty-one of the twenty-six lodges have already reported to the Grand Marshal, and been assigned to positions in the line, and it is expected that 1,500 to 2,000 Masons will be in the grand procession from the Third Masonic District. Major Gen. John B. Woodward, of Commonwealth Lodge, and Inspector General of the State of New-York, has been designated Marshal in charge of the Lodges in the Third District, and has issued general instructions for the guidance of participating lodges. The two divisions are as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.—Chief—Bro. William J. Denslow.
Aids—Bro. Charles F. Robbins, Bro. J. Oscar Voute.
Mounted Aid—Francis M. Raymond.

Marshals.

Bro. Henry Baisdon,	Bro. Gustav A. Jahn.
Bro. Eugene L. Merriam,	Bro. T. M. Hempstead.

Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment Band and Drum Corps.

Lodges—Covenant (U. D.) Sanctorum, No. 747; Ezel, No. 732; Adytum, No. 640; Crystal Wave, No. 638; Cosmopolitan, No. 585; Bedford, No. 754; Greenwood, No. 569; Nassau, No. 536; Zeredetha, No. 483; Delta, No. 451.

SECOND DIVISION.—Chief—Bro. Theodore Linington.
Aids—Worshipful James L. Farley, Bro. Lewis H. Rowan.
Mounted Aid—Bro. George R. Baldwin.

Marshals.

Worshipful William Sherer,	Bro. George W. Van Mater.
Bro. James Swift,	Bro. Lewis E. Wiebe.

Conterno's Prospect Park Band and Drum Corps.

Lodges—Commonwealth, No. 409; Long Island, No. 382; Central, No. 361; Star of Bethlehem, No. 322; Lexington, No. 310; Brooklyn, No. 288; Joppa, No. 201; Anglo Saxon, No. 137; Hohenlinden, No. 56, and their guests, Apollo Lodge, Philadelphia, Penn.; Fortitude, No. 19.

The procession, when formed, will be escorted by Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, and their guests, Salem Town Commandery, of Auburn, N. Y. The route in Brooklyn will be out Clinton street to Atlantic, and down Atlantic to South Ferry, at which point the procession will embark on a ferry-boat and will be conveyed to some designated point on the North River side of New-York, so that the divisions may conveniently assume their proper places in the grand procession, of which they will constitute the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Divisions.

After the procession is over, the two Brooklyn divisions will be dismissed at the foot of West Twenty-third street, New-York. Several lodge banquets and excursions are announced for Wednesday afternoon or evening. Clinton Commandery will give their guests, Salem Town Commandery, a banquet at their hall, in the Phenix Building in Court street. Fortitude Lodge will also partake of a banquet at Dieter's, on Montague street, while Hohenlinden will entertain her guest of the day, Apollo Lodge, of Philadelphia, by a banquet at Samuells' City Assembly Rooms, Washington street. Commonwealth Lodge, of which R. W. Henry S. Knapp is Master, will embark on the steamer Wyoming, for an afternoon sail up the Hudson.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Yesterday was marked by the usual weekly exodus to Europe, Seven steamers, heavily freighted, sailed during the afternoon, carrying a total of nearly 800 cabin and over 1,000 steerage passengers. The steamer City of Brussels carried seventy-nine cabin passengers, among whom were Rev. Dr. T. E. Vermilye and son and Prof Huntington and wife, of Hamilton College; the steam-ship Britannic, of the White Star Line, had on board 158 saloon passengers; the Ville de Paris, 294, including Messrs. Joseph and Cyrille Dion, the well-known billiardists; the Egypt, 106 passengers, and the Bolivia having on board Rev. John Woodside and family, of this City, and Miss Beveridge, sister of Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois. Following are complete lists of the passengers by the several lines:

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Havre.—Gen. G. S. Batcheller, wife, and child, Joseph Dion, Cyrille Dion, A. Lambert, George E. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. C. Blaize, Miss Eugenie Belcour, Mr. Blaize, J. S. S. Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Baillard, Charles Baillard, Miss Georgina Baillard, Count Alfred Paar, L. Breton, Mrs. Breton, Mrs. Solomon, Miss Celine Gally, Alfred E. Paillard, Mr. and Mrs. O. Hernandez, Miss Louise Hernandez, Miss Marianna Hernandez, Col. and Mrs. John Walker and child, Miss M. K. Corse, Mrs. E. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. A. Marls, Miss Jeanne Marls, Miss Lucile Marls, George Floh, Chevalier J. de Lysakowski, Mrs. A. Jenkins, Eugene Meyer, Miss Georgette Allaume, Louis de Bebian, Miss Corinne de Bebian, Master Alfred Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Allen and child, Charles A. Paris, G. L. Richards, Edward Doize, L. Rheims, H. Gally, Dr. J. Maringer, Mathias Flammang, Prof. Otis, J. Laborde, Mr. and Mrs. George Cohen, Alfred Outre, Ulysse Jaudin, Charles Cottier, Jr., Mrs. E. B. Foote, Alfred Foote, H. Swan, Henry Ledoux, Mr and Mrs. Alfred B. Durand, Mrs. D. H. Fribon, I. Torres, Samuel Weil, Isaac Weil, Mrs. Leopold Weil, Isidore Frank, Mrs. J. E. Wagner, Miss Wagner, Simon Baum, J. Schmit, Leo Alff, Manuel Giberga, Mrs. S. Teoni, John de Cima, Arthur de Cima, Mrs. Virginia de Cima, Miss Gertrude de Cima, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Kohnstamm, Francisco Hernandez, Miss Phillipa Hernandez, Miss Anna Hernandez, Miss Isabella Hernandez, D. Bloch, Mr. and Mrs. F. Seitlager, Jose de Ameda Prado, Francisco de Amedo Prado, Rev. Thomas F. Hopkins, Eugene Rigaud, G. Hava, Gaston de Costelot, F. Hovy, M. Fisher, A. Grangean, Jean Gausseron, Hippolyte Villoin, Mme. Pauline Ragot, Miss Adele Pierchon, Mme. Celina Aubin, Mme. M. Benfratelli, Miss Leonie Batteaux, Abbe E. S. Dubois, S. Flotron, Bruno Carme, P. Carme, Felin Roulet, Marc Vignon, M. Benfratelli, F. Lermitle, Mrs. F. Lermitle, Mrs. E. J. Shaw, Miss Celeste Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pollock, Miss Victoria, Mrs. Eugene Raganot, Miss Margaret Meyer, Mrs. A. Fisset, Miss Clarisse Cheneau, Mrs. Lucie Moutier, Miss H. Fisset, L. Godilhe, L. Chelli, Mrs. A. Villermin, Mrs. D. Richer, Miss H. Leroux, Capt. P. Henry Ryan, Peter Bayle, Jere Jury, Marc Levy, J. Destoup, Bernard Mesmoux, Jean Burghoffer, Victor Burghoffer, A. Beaker, A. Villermin, L. Lacassague, J. M. Ricaud, Rev. J. M. Haury, E. Gonaux, Mrs. A. Chas. Laborde, E. A. Bushby, Alexander Hicks, Auguste Gilleron, Mrs. Julie Estanger and child, Master Alphonse Estanger, Miss Elize Del Ferte, Necasso Conzalo, Mrs. Theresa Prudhon, Mrs. A. Pignard, Hippolyte Pignard, Mounier De Jolly, Mrs. Mounier De Jolly, Miss Henriette De Jolly, Miss Blanche De Jolly, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dessens, Eugene Dessens, Dominique Dessens, Francois St. Marie, E. Charton, Batisto Fransello, Mrs. Isidora Scossa and infant, Miss Fanny Scossa, Louis Fransello, W. A. Robinson, Mrs. and Miss Boucher, Formosa Berta, John Robin, John Devoisseau, F. Berthelot, Albert Sixconlomb, John Duroux, Charles De Knoblock, Mr. Riss, Mrs. Florence Pechin, Hermann J. Wiethorn, Ernest Walsen, Peter Maubret, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Montiord, Miss Martha Montiord, Miss Benedetta Del Bosco, Joseph Bitranini, Miss Leonie Dumoulin, Miss Mary Laborie, Arthur Arrigotti, Peter Janover, Jeremiah Jury, Mr. Farrington, Emil Cauvet, F. Beadel, George R. Bradford, Miss C. Dumont, Ward Sons, E. Labarthe, Baptiste Passama, Victor Grave, Michael Schlotter, Mrs. Michael Schlotter, Emanuel Specht, Mrs. Abnia Arnold and child, Christian Dietrich, George Scotte, J. Duprape, Jean Dallas, Max Brown, Frank Reinert, Mrs. Michon, F. Charlot, Herman J. Wiethorn, Jean Schwartz, Maurice Diecos, wife, and four children.

In steam-ship Britannic, for Liverpool.—J. F. D. Lanier, Miss Lanier and maid, Miss Hastings, C. G. Bush, Miss Bush, E. B. Booth, Mrs. Booth, Miss A. Sturges, Miss R. Sturges, Miss White, Miss Lyon, Miss Belknap, W. R. Smith, Jr.; Mrs. Smith, Master Cory Smith, Miss Francis Smith, Miss E. L. Slocum, Mrs. B. Wallace, W. H. Slocum, Mrs. Slocum, E. L. Henry, Mrs. Henry, Miss P. A. Tomlinson, Dr. J. A. B. Stone, Mrs Stone, J. H. Hager, Daniel Milmo and friend, Miss Trobridge, Miss Graves, Miss Nellie Fraser, Mrs. C. M. Stone, Miss C. Cooper, P. Martin, J. McDonald, E. L. Bustamanti, Jose Salas, Miss M. E. Pulling, Miss J. P. Tweddle, A. C. Pulling, J. T. Pulling, J. H. Baker, M. J. Sanchez, H. Gregory, James Seccombe, Mrs. J. H. Kneeland, infant, and nurse, C. E. Ogden, J. H. Kneeland, W. A. Knapp, Manuel Garicano, Emillio Peralta, C. F. Zimmermann, J. A. Cunningham, Mrs. J. E. McLain, Miss Mamie McLain, Miss Debbie E. Hill, J. A. Richardson, C. Spielman, Jr.; J. Frank, Rev. Joseph Shea, A. A. Ayer, Mrs. Ayer, F. Chevalier, C. Phillips, Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, Charles A. Hamilton, Thos. Stewart, A. M. Cameron, Edgar Holliday, Miss Holliday, Mrs. Carrie Holliday, infant, and maid, Philip Downing, Mrs. Downing, Thomas Halpin, Jr., Roger Kerrison, Mrs. Roger Kerrison, J. A. Henry, Mrs. Henry, Charles T. Goadby, A. B. Boardman, M. M. Shurts, Mrs. Shurts, H. W. Goldring, Canon Benoit, Louis Leib, Mrs. Leib, F. Eugster, Adolph Meyer, Allan Parker, Thomas Cranage, J. Campbell, Miss Kate Campbell, W. R. Moore, Alvah Chapman, H. H. Ellison, T. Drere, Jacob Kessler, F. L. Degener, Mrs. P. E. Curtis, Miss C. Stone, Mrs. C. S. Longstreet, F. Henriques, E. S. Blackwell, D. McBurney Hunter, Geo. W. Davis, B. O'Neill, John Gartrell, P. D. P. Rickets, Mrs. Rickets, S. E. Block, L. Moss, O. S. Wilson, George Ellis, E. G. Wheeler, D. Conklyn, Oluf Stenerson, Miss Ward, Miss Wyman, Mrs. Withey, H. A. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, A. P. Richardson, F. B. Richardson, Miss B. Walton, Miss M. Austin, A. G. McCosh, Mr. Newcombe, J. H. Cator, E. A. Farrington, J. H. Carnes, Wm. Whiteside, N. H. Rightor, R. W. Burnett, Mrs. Burnett, J. J. Burns, H. Smith, S. P. Avery and friend, W. H. Camp, D. H. Gould, G. E. Gibbes, Mrs. Gibbes, Lieut. Hubback, R. A., R. W. Potter, D. M. Munro, H. T. Baya, H. D. Bonnetheau, Robt Lawson, Alfred Harrold, Mrs Marveg, H. Duke Warne, Edmund Verdes, Vito Montaner.

In steam-ship Neckar, for Bremen.—Mrs. Laurence Turnure, four children, man and maid-servant; Miss Jennie Turnure, W. A. Brahe, German Consul; Alfred Roelker, Mrs. Alfred Roelker, three children, and maid-servant, Mrs. Frank Work and maid servant, Miss Fanny Work, Miss Lucy Work, Frank Work, Jr., Guido Schmidt, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Miss E. Robinson, Charles Heinrich, late United States Vice Consul; C. Joerges, Mrs. C. Joerges, Miss Martha Baurmann, Julius Oehme, Mrs. Julius Oehme, Francis T. Garrettson, Miss Mary E. Wilder, Rev. Clarence Buel, Mrs. F. M. Wainright and two children, Miss A. Raymond Lee, Miss Annie Root Porter, Gustav Sommer, Dr. W. H. Scott, Miss A. Sloan, L. Kraus, Mrs. Sophie Hoeft, Miss Jennie Hoeft, Frank Yager, Mrs. Frank Yager, W. Demuth, Mrs. W. Demuth, two children, and maid servant, John Lee, Charles L. Hiebl, Mrs. Charles L. Hiebl, E. Fürstenau, Mrs. C. Nergbo, Misses Agnes and Ida Vergho, Master Karl and Herman Vergno, Miss Carrie Spengemann, O. R. Butler, W. Coolin, W. Carle, E. Knoobe, Mrs. B. Hinzen, Miss Katie Hinzen, Miss Hermine Prerichs, Miss Louise Wickert, Mrs. Annie Hulle and child, Mrs. Katharine Seip, Mrs. Katharine Schmalzer and child, Miss Elise Dommerque, Mrs. H. Albern and child, Miss Emilie Pfisterer, Mrs. Elise Schafer and two children, Henry Schumacher, Mrs. Henry Schumacher and two children, Ferdinand Aischman, F. V. Heyman, Mrs. Heleue Scheuermann and two children, Mrs. M. Cobell and child, Charles Fissler, Mrs. Charles Fissler, Miss Louise Fissler, Mrs. Laura Ahlborn, Mrs. Sophie Klenert, J. L. Lanz, Mrs. J. Lanz, W. B. A. Jurgens, Mrs. W. B. A. Jurgens, and two children, J. W. Jentz, Mrs. J. W. Jentz, Miss Louise Hepp, Mrs. Anna R. Valentin, Rev. Heinrich A. Gulich, Mrs. Heinrich A. Gulich, Mrs. M. Schmidt, Miss Minna Stiesmeyer, Gerson David, B. Kahn, Mrs. B Kahn, Philipp Mess, Daniel Dreyfuss, Charles Kolter, W. Seibel, Emil Diercks, Gustav Wallot, W. Roeber, Mrs. Emilie Koch, G. G. Winter, Mrs. G. G. Winter and child, Joseph Schellenberger.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Samuel J. Parker, H. P. MacGuire, J. T. Appleton, Edward Beyer, George H. Blackwelder, James M. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan, Miss Morgan, B. H. Carbery, Mr. and Mrs. Cobden Cox, H. B. M. Consul, Key West, and maid; Mrs. Elizabeth Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Benjamin, Master Charles Benjamin, Ralph Mowbray, Mrs. C. Newman, Mrs. C. Bernier, Miss Della Mosier, Mrs. Anker, John Slattery, Rev. Thomas Cooper, Richard T. Blackburn, Lieut. Thomas C. Heathcote, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davies, Morris Goldsmith, T. D. Miller, Nichol Tringle, Mrs. and Master Kenrick, Mrs. Emma Cousins, Mrs. Henermann, L. Q. Washington, Mr. and Miss Duisdale, Mrs. McKay and niece, G. S. MacLaren, F. M. Townsend, Alexander McAndrew, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gwynne and child, Michael Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. Slayton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bewley, Master William Bewley, Master Freeman Bewley, F. Lewington, D. McCall, Mrs. Carson, Miss Turville, Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stringer, Mr. and Mrs. William Ross, W. T. Harris, W. A. Morris, C. Schenck, Joseph Hartley, Edward Motz, W. S. Peterkin, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brewster, Misses Brewster, Capt. Sherwin, Mrs. Sherwin and two children, Mr. and Mrs. William Dobson, Miss Dobson, Miss Emma L. Johns, Miss Riordan, Mrs. S. Payne, Mrs. George U. Lynch, Miss Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, maid and five children, Mrs. George McNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. Delahoue, Rev. Henry Mottet, James Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Leech, Andrew Ross, James Alexander, Mrs. William Sullivan, Miss Jessie Curran, C. Y. Roosevelt, Mr. Slidell, Alexander Pope, Philip K. Pope, Mrs. Harriet Heape, William Hinman, Jr.

In steam-ship Bolivia, for Glasgow.—Mrs. Walter Anderson, Miss Beveridge, Alexander Rannie, Mrs. Alexander Rannie, Miss Mary Rannie, Miss Hattie Rannie, Master Willie Rannie, Robert McFarlane, Mrs. Robert McFarlane, Donald McDonald, Mrs. Donald McDonald, Mathew M. Henry, Mrs. Mathew M. Henry, Mrs. B. Murphy, Henry S. Redfield, Mrs. Henry S. Redfield, Master Nelson Redfield, Miss Anna Corning, Mrs. Robert Niven, Miss Mary I. Clark, Miss Clerinda Clark, George F. Bennett, William G. Bennett, Jr., Rev. William H. Gamble, John Aikenhead, James Taylor, Francis Pritty, Richard J. Conover, James Blain, Andrew H. Connor, Mrs. Andrew H. Connor, Miss Mary Connor, Rev. John S. Woodside, Mrs. John S. Woodside, Miss Carrie Woodside, Miss Emily Woodside, Master John Woodside, Lafayette Woodwaith, John Rannie, Miss Grace Campbell, Miss I. Browning, James Wardrobe, Mrs. James Wardrobe, Capt. O. L. Murphy, John Mills, John Reid, William K. Holmes, Thomas A. Keables, George Mahon, James Watson, D. Da Ponte, Allen Jameson, Chester Newell, Mrs. C. Newell, Mrs. Christian Graham, Miss Graham, Aaron Green, Mrs. Aaron Green, Joseph Bates, Mrs. Joseph Bates, infant, and servant, Master Frank Bates, Oscar W. Richardson, John Sutherland, Edwin Mackenzie, Miss Ellen Ford, Miss McMullen, Eugene Higgins, J. C. Royce, Thomas W. Cook, Charles Wilson, John Trick and wife, Amos Huggins, Mrs. Agnes Findlay, Thomas Shannon, wife, and child, Diedrich Holst, Joseph S. Vale, Mrs. Margaret Taylor and infant, David Park, James Niven.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.—Rev. Dr. T. E. Vermilye, T. E. Vermilye and man servant, Prof. Chester Huntington, Mrs. Chester Huntington, John C. Maguire, Rev. D. Ferris, Miss M. Keily, Mrs. Slack, Mrs. Crosby, J. R. Kenny, John Steward, C. G. Eliott, E. Booth, W. T. Preston, Rev. S. E. Lowry, Willie E. Lowry, R. Jones, Jr, R. Woolfender, P. Owens, Rev. J. M. Kiely, B. B. Lewis, R. F. Phillips, J. E. Bateson, Rev. E. McKenna, N. M. Bennett, Mrs. Kemp, two Misses Kemp, Dr. W. W. Leavitt, Mrs. W. W. Leavitt, Mr. Leavitt, J. H. Grant, Mrs. J. H. Grant and child, Rev. James T. McManus, William Marshall, E. M. Watkins, Mrs. E. M. Watkins, William Marshall, Miss Eva Marshall, Mrs. M. E. Bennett, Miss Emily Alexander, B. S. Day, Mrs. B. S. Day and child, William Hibbard, Mrs. William Hibbard, Miss N. Hibbard, Miss Hibbard, H. M. Sacks, J. B. Savage, Rev. E. H. Purcell, Rev. P. D. Stone, William McKeon, Miss Mary McKeon, E. J. W. Noble, James H. Curran, C. L. Aylton, Mrs. C. L. Aylton, B. Rivas, Mrs. B. Rivas, Miss Rivas, J. Herrera, Miss Herrera, A. Herrera, two children, infant, and man servant, H. D. Bonnethean, H. T. Baya, C. Pike and son, W. R. Simpson, H. F. White, John Illingworth, Mrs. John Illingworth, Miss Annie Illingworth, Mr. Saunders, Mrs. Saunders, Misses Saunders.

[Advertisement.]

As the Masons are to appear with black hats on the occasion of the great celebration, it will be very becoming and appropriate to continue the uniformity in "KNOX STYLES," as most of the craft now have the "Knox hat." Stores No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

LORD'S Cleaning and Dyeing; elegant work at moderate prices. Send by express or otherwise, either office. No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street, or No. 630 Broadway.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco.—Mrs. B. K. Strong and two children, Miss Katie McGee, Frank Isaac, Frederick Agate, W. Lee Bird, Miss Josephine Hintley, Nelly Morrisey, Mr. Holmes, Mrs. Dumphy and child, R. H. Butt, William Campbell, H. B. Sand, Mrs. J. B. Farnham, Henry Van Puhl and daughter, Henry D. Foot, Miss F. A. Dillyer, Mrs. Rosa Soloman, Thomas J. Good, Walter J. Furgerson, Nannie Higgins, Mrs. N. J. Lathrup, Charles F. Finn, T. H. Arnold and wife, Miss Mary Campbell, T. C. Baldwin, W. R. Pearson, F. Ambrosio, J. E. Larkin, T. J. Smith, Henry Eickhof, Wm. M. V. Baxley, J. B. Baxley and wife, Miss E. Grettia, G. H. Bell, S. G. Nash, Mrs. R. Cotten, G. H. Beham, Henry J. Robinson, wife, and infant, Mrs. R. A. Avery, Isaac Wickersham, wife, and six children, Mrs. Abby Barker and four children, S. H. Simon, wife and three children, S. H. Allen, Mrs. H. Burrell, Mrs. L. Davenport and child, C. C. Moreno. Way Passengers—Henry Nathan, Jeromino Tiallor, Mrs. Daniel H. Steinbergh, Alexander Ilh, M. Reyer, Victor C. Reeve, G. R. Rutter.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—A. Fowle, B. Joseph, H. Poyntz, D. R. Lamar, B. Waldron, A. Dunn.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Atlas, from Santa Martha, &c.—J. Walley, C. F. Weit, V. Dumas, H. Walter, W. C. Carrington, R. W. Parsons, Mrs. Ruth Brown, A. T. Holmes and wife, Miss M. Kemp, Miss M. E. Ambler, Mrs. M. C. Knowles, J. R. Knowles, Joseph Roberts.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:33 | Sun sets....7:23 | Moon rises...1:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:33 | Gov. Island...4:22 | Hell Gate.....5:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............SATURDAY, May 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Britannic (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, &c., R. J. Cortis; Bolivia (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Ville de Paris (Fr.,) Lachesnez, Havre, Geo. McKenzie; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Company; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Neckar, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ship St. Charles, Smalley, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Courier de Bombay, (Fr.,) Nand, Cette, E. Unkart; Ferreri, (Ital.,) Caffierro, Naples, Funch, Edye & Co.; Addie J. Bonner, Bonner, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Premier, (Br.,) White, Bristol, Eng., C. L. Wright & Co.; Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Joseph Foulke's Sons.

Brigs L. Staples, (Br.,) Harriman, Coruna, Carver & Barnes; Alice Abbott, (Br.,) McLeod, Liverpool, N. S., L. F. Brigham; Lily, (Br.,) Lawrence, Halifax, N. S., J. W. Whitney & Co.; Lewis Clark, Smith, Laguayra and Barcelona, Ven., H. W. Loud; Josephine, (Br.,) Ganion, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schrs. Kathleen, (Br.,) Mallett, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Lizzie Maul, Scull, Richmond, Va., Evans, Ball & Co.; Sea Flower, Lincoln, Barnstable, Mass., St John & Avery; Annie J. Russell, Chatfield, Providence, H. W. Jackson; E. Chambers, Reed, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Margaret C. Lyons, Stephens, Alexandria, Va., Evans, Ball & Co.; John G. Wright, Scull, Satilla River, Ga., Overton & Hawkins; Chieftain, (Br.,) Fairweather, Bahia, &c., George F. Bulley; J. H. Gordon, Ireland, Boston.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Low, Santa Martha May 8, Savanilla 14th, Cartagena 16th, Port au Prince 21st, and Nassau 25th, with mdse. and 14 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. May 27, lat. 33.4, lon. 75.44, passed three-masted schr. Frederick C. Brett, (of St. John, N. B.,) from Matanzas for New-York; same date, &c., ship Hampton Court, (of London,) from Pensacola for Liverpool; same date, lat. 31.30, lon. 75, experienced heavy gale from N. E.; 28, lat. 36.28 lon. 74.34 passed bark R. W. Griffith hence for Matanzas. Germ. S. S. Borussia, arrived from La Guayra, May 11, and on the morning of the 12th was found to be on fire. Discharged passengers and cargo, a great quantity of the latter being damaged by fire and water. Fire all extinguished by 3 o'clock A. M. of the 13th.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Proteus, Chipman, Antwerp 8 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to James C. Ward & Co. Made the middle passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Granada, Hodson, Rio Janeiro 41 ds., with coffee to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Bark Mattea, (Aust.,) Premuda, Carlesforte 53 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Dr. Falk, (Ger.,) Haupt, Hamburg, April 7, with mdse. to H. Koop & Co.

Bark Nuova Principio, (Ital.,) Bosio, Antwerp 49 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Brig Tropic Bird, Korff, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with molasses to James W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Daylight, (of New-Haven,) Marks, Demerara and Guayanilla, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. and P. Armstrong.

Brig Carolus, (Ital.,) Sauro, Naples 51 ds., and 35 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Benj. Carver, Marks, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to J. H. Smith.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Dearborn, Demerara, with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Mary Burdett, McCready, Angostura, with skins, &c., to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Howell, St. Pierre 13 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Piatt—vessel to A. Abbot. Has had fine weather and light winds the entire passage.

Schr. H. E. Williard, (fisherman,) Williard, 7 ds. out, with 11 500 fresh and 70 bbls. salt mackerel.

Schr. Zephyr, (fisherman,) Kenney, 3 ds. out, with 15,000 mackerel.

Schr. Dick Williams, Corson, Boston.

Schr. N. and H. Gould, Wixon, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Bement, Harris, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. Marshall O. Wells, Case, Horton's Point, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Earl, Cunningham, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Lenoria, Fish, Newport, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Czar, Hammond, Rockport, Me., with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. Sandy Point, Granville, Stockton, with lumber to order.

Schr. Eureka, Dawes, Pawtucket.

Schr. L. D. Rathborne, Jones, Norwich.

Schr. Success, Hill, Norwich.

Schr. James Potter, Brown, Martha's Vineyard, with fish to Benjamin West.

Schr. Mary E. Parker, Rogers, New-London.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fashion, Lee, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. W. H. Rand, Phillips, Boston.

Schr. Helen, Shaw, Boston.

Schr. Winslow Morse, Mitchell, Boston.

Schr. North Star, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Jennie Griffin, George's Banks, with fish to order.

Schr. David Sprange, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to Benjamin West.

Schr. Morning Ray, Wilson, George's Banks, with fish to Lamphear.

Schr. Emeline, Adams, Newport.

Schr. Joel S. Parker, Langton, New-London.

Schr. Montgomery, Mooney, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. C. Sanford, Sanford, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Spray, Northrup, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Hoyt, New-Haven.

Schr. Excel, White, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. S. Rogers, Somers, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, light S.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Neckar, for Bremen; Ville de Paris, for Havre; Britannic, City of Brussels, and Egypt, for Liverpool; Bolivia, for Glasgow; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; Alps, for Nassau, &c.; Clyde, for Galveston, via Key West; Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; ship New World, for London.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIEN, May 19.—Arr. bark Torryburn, (Br.,) Seely, Baltimore; schr. C. W. May, Endson, Philadelphia May 24; C. M. Richardson, Jacmel.

Sld. May 19, brigs Alexandra, (Br.,) Smith, New-York; Little Harry, (Br.,) Rourke, New-York.

May 21, bark Mary G. Reed, Geyer, New-York.

May 25, ship Lancaster, Leland, New-York; brig M. A. Palmer, Matthews, New-York.

CARDENAS, May 27.—Arr. schrs. Ann Dole, Bunce, Bath, Me.

Sld. 27th, barks Ab-del-Kader, Harding, Boston; J. J. Marsh Tickett, North of Hatteras. Brigs Julia E. Haskell, Haskell, Pensacola; Jesse Hoyt, (Br.,) McDonald, Falmouth; Alice Starrett, (Br.,) Shaw, North of Hatteras.

HALIFAX, May 28.—Arr. brig Empress, Barbadoes; 29th, steamer Carroll, Charlotte Town.

Sld. 28th, schrs. Mary Greenwood, Barbadoes; N. E. Symonds; do., 29th, steamer Virgo, Burchell, St. Johns, N. F.

HAVANA, May 28.—Arr. steamer Chas. W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans; schr. Geo. Sealy, Blohme, Galveston.

Sld. 28th, brig Lady Mary, (Br.,) Rex, New-York.

LUNENBURG, N. S., May 28.—Arr. brig Beta, Boston.

Sld. 28th, brig May, Porto Rico.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., May 27.—Arr. bark Louisa, Raymond, Amsterdam, for orders.

Sld. 28th, bark Chas. Davenport, Jones, Liverpool, for orders.

Ingonish harbor is full of ice.

PICTOU, N. S., May 28.—Sld. 28th, Brig Arctic, Portland.

ST. JAGO, May 15.—Sld. brig Otter, (Br.,) Pringle, New-York; schr. Island Belle, Woodman, New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 28.—Arr. brig Prospect, Barbadoes.

Cld. 28th, brig Albert Dewes, Port Spain; 29th, ship Vancouver, Liverpool; bark Olive, do.; schrs. Crown Prince, Boston; Castalia, New-York.

Sld. 28th, bark Eucador, Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 29.—The following vessels arr. from the United States to-day: J. L. Margaret, Texas, San Antonio, Arendal, Biagino, (latter at Liverpool.)

Arr. 27th inst., Dea. Ellen Southard.

Sld. for the United States, Sjomanden, Nevada.

HULL, May 29.—The steam-ship Colombo, Capt. Plunkett, from New-York May 15, has arr. here.

Union Adams & Co.
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 913 BROADWAY,
AND CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
Collars, Cuffs,
TROUSER-FITTING DRAWERS,
AND HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
FINE FURNISHINGS,
At Very Low Prices.

THE ONLY REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE FOR
Rodgers & Son's Table and Pocket Cutlery.
FINE RAZORS, KNIVES, AND SCISSORS OF ALL THE
BEST SHEFFIELD MAKERS.
Leather Traveling Bags
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Flasks,
SOMETHING BEAUTIFUL AND ENTIRELY NEW.
J. M. Farina's Genuine Eau de Cologne.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
A. & F. Pear's, No. 91 Great Russell st., London,
TOILET AND SHAVING SOAPS.
Francis Tomes & Co.,
No. 6 MAIDEN LANE.
CASH BUYERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE STOCK.

Willcox & Gibbs.
The only Standard Sewing-machine really
Silent and Light Running.
MAKES A SECURE SEAM—the best, if properly sewn.
IS SAFE FOR WOMEN—even if delicate. Physicians recommend it.
IS EASIEST TO LEARN—[illegible]
HAS NO RIVAL!
Main Office: No. 658 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Brooklyn Office: No. 76 COURT ST.
Jersey City Office: No. 265 GROVE ST.
CAUTION!—BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS [illegible] MACHINES, [illegible] NEEDLES. [illegible]
GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

★ CHRONOGRAPHS. ★
Quarter and Split Second Watches
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
HORSE TIMERS.
Ve J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
★ 652 BROADWAY

STEINWAY
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.
THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.
First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor,
World's Fair Paris 1867—London 1862.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.
Warerooms, 109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

WINDOW-SHADES
IN LACE, HOLLAND, and TINTED COLORS
H. A. HEADDEN,
MANUFACTURER,
Sales-rooms, No. 391 Grand st.

WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors,
Will open about June 20. Applications for rooms may be made at the office of N. HILDRETH, No. 52 Broadway, New York, or at the Hotel.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER FIFTIETH ST.,
(Opposite the Cathedral.)
Location unsurpassed, high ground, splendid outlook, near the Central Park, Grand Central Depot, and in close proximity to many of the prominent churches and schools, an especially desirable residence for families; will be completed by September next, and will be conducted on the European plan.

THIRTY-SIX FIRST-CLASS MEDALS.
AUSTRIAN BENT-WOOD FURNITURE,
NO. 808 BROADWAY. NO. 808.
THONET BROTHERS.

Furniture of all kinds for PARLOR, BED, and DINING ROOMS, LIBRARIES, COTTAGES, RESTAURANTS, OFFICES, &c.
Rich assortment of FANCY FURNITURE, ROCKING CHAIRS, FOLDING CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, SMOKING CHAIRS, SOFA BEDSTEADS, TOILET TABLES, FLOWER TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, &c.
CHILDREN'S FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
Caned seats are by far the best of all, neither too soft nor too hard, light and cool in Summer, and very healthy.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting the largest and most elegant stock of goods to be found in the City.
The reduced cost of manufacturing enables them to offer goods which they GUARANTEE as to quality and durability, at UNPRECEDENTED low prices.
Designs and Estimates furnished for all kinds of Mirrors, Hard-wood Work, Frescoing, Painting, and Decorating.
657 & 659 Broadway, Opp. Bond st.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY THE
FIRE IN OUR REPOSITORY, MAY 25.
Now for sale at a Great Sacrifice,
BY ORDER OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES
OUR STOCK COMPRISES
10 GLASS-FRONT LANDAUS,
3 LEATHER-FRONT LANDAUS,
9 LANDAULETTES,
5 BROUGHAMS,
3 BERLIN COACHES,
6 COUPES,
10 FINE T CARTS,
15 EXTENSION-TOP PHAETONS,
3 SURREY CARTS,
10 WINDSOR PHAETONS,
20 LADIES' BASKET PHAETONS,
15 PHYSICIANS' PHAETONS,
10 BRETTS,
18 VICTORIAS,
15 CABRIOLETS,
11 COUPE ROCKAWAYS,
15 FINE SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS,
13 PARK PHAETONS,
12 LIGHT ROCKAWAYS,
60 PONY PHAETONS,
20 TOP BUGGIES,
14 HOWELL PHAETONS,
6 GEORGE IV. PHAETONS,
4 DOG-CARTS,
10 JUMP-SEAT BUGGIES,
Lined in Brown, Green, Claret, and Blue Goat Skins and Cloth.
This is an opportunity to parties who are in want of Carriages to buy and save from 25 to 50 per cent. Our stock is only slightly damaged by water on the painting. No damage to linings, and we must sell our
ENTIRE STOCK IN THIRTY DAYS,
TO MAKE ROOM TO REPAIR OUR WAREROOMS.
A. T. DEMAREST & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES,
Nos. 628 and 630 Broadway, New-York.
We shall give our usual guarantee for one year, the same as if we had no fire.

TROW'S DIRECTORY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK
FOR 1875-'76,
Will be Issued in a Few Days.
In announcing the 89th annual publication of their COMPLETE STANDARD DIRECTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, the publishers deem it necessary to
CAUTION THE PUBLIC
against accepting, as
TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY
a book purporting to be a compendium of correct addresses, but for which the canvass was principally
MADE DURING APRIL,
and prior to the annual MOVING DAY, when changes in places of residence and business are made.
The Value of a Directory is in its ACCURACY.
The canvass for TROW'S DIRECTORY COMMENCED MAY 3, and [illegible] throughout the City [illegible]
Year Ending May 1, 1876.
The public will protect their own interests by refusing to purchase any publication offered instead of
TROW'S CITY DIRECTORY.

CROSLEY'S CARPETS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
AT RETAIL.
320 and 322 BROADWAY.
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW SPRING STYLES.
ENGLISH VELVETS, $1 75.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1.
ENGLISH WOOL INGRAINS, 50c.
ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, AT LOW PRICES.
3,000 ROLLS CHINA MATTING, PLAIN WHITES, RED CHECK, AND FANCY, FROM 20c.
We are determined to close out our immense stock at retail, without regard to cost.
J. & J. W. CROSLEY,
320 and 322 BROADWAY,
CORNER PEARL ST.

F. B. NICOL & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.
SELLING OFF AT COST,
THE OLD FIRM'S ENTIRE STOCK OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c.

ALL THE LEADING STYLES
OF FINE PLEASURE
CARRIAGES
OF THE BEST QUALITY.
WOOD BROTHERS,
NO. 740 BROADWAY.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

EVERYTHING IN HOMŒOPATHY
AT HUMPHREYS', NOS. 562 AND 817 BROADWAY.
FAMILY MEDICINE CASES, HOMŒOPATHIC BOOKS, HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, VETERINARY SPECIFICS, [illegible]
TINCTURES, TRITURATIONS, DILUTIONS, PELLETS, &c. HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL.

CARRIAGES. EZRA MARSH,
No. 18 East 18th st., near Broadway.
All styles of FINE CARRIAGES at reasonable prices. Factory Newark, N. J.